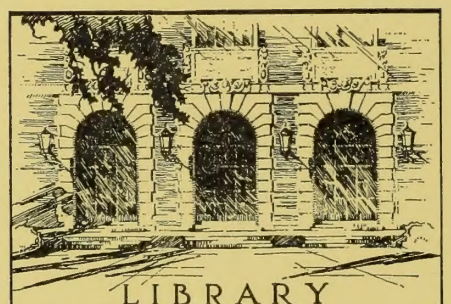

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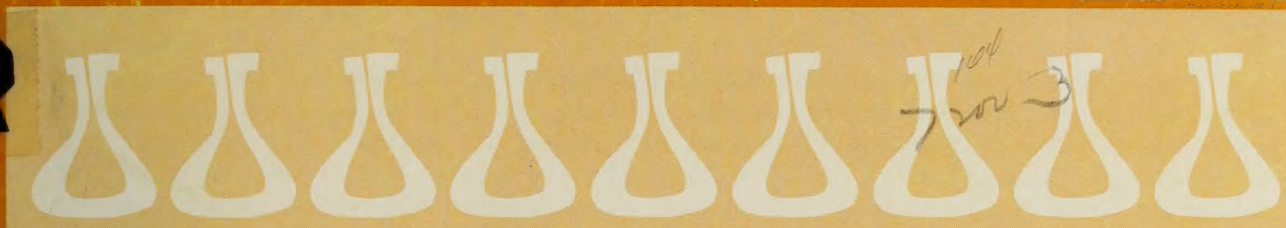

VOL. 7, NO. 7 • JANUARY 1968

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY ABSTRACTS

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Public Health Service · Health Services and Mental Health Administration
National Institute of Mental Health
Chevy Chase, Maryland 20203

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PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY ABSTRACTS

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ABSTRACTS

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MATSUO, HISAYUKI; KAWAZOE, YUTAKA; SATO, MOTOMU; OHNISHI, MASAKO; TATSUNO, TAKASHI. STUDIES ON THE RACEMIZATION OF AMINO ACIDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES. I. ON THE DEUTERIUM-HYDROGEN EXCHANGE REACTION OF AMINO ACIDS DERIVATIVES IN BASIC MEDIA. CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BULLETIN (TOKYO), 15(4):391-398, 1967.

EXPERIMENTS IN APPLICATION OF THE NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE METHOD DEVELOPED BY KAWAZOE WITH REFERENCE TO THE DEUTERATION REACTION OF AMINO ACID DERIVATIVES IN A BASIC SOLUTION OF MU SODIUM DEUTEROXIDE-DEUTERIUM OXIDE OR SODIUM METHOXIDE-DEUTERATED METHANOL PROVIDED EVIDENCE OF PARALLELISM BETWEEN BASE-CATALYZED ALPHA DEUTERATION AND RACEMIZATION OF ALPHA AMINO ACIDS. INFORMATION CONCERNING RACEMIZATION IS THEREFORE OBTAINABLE FROM DATA ON ALPHA DEUTERATION OF THE ACID DERIVATIVES AND PHENYL GLYCINE DERIVATIVES.

INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL RESEARCH
KOMAGOME, BUNKYO-KU
TOKYO, JAPAN

0100050420999
VINAR, O. THIOPROPERAZINE, HOW DANGEROUS IS IT? (THIOPROPERAZIN: JAK DALECE JE NEBEZPECNY?). CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE (PRAHA), 63(4):274-276, 1967. IN CZECH.

THIOPROPERAZINE, ALSO KNOWN AS MAJEPTIL AND THIOPERAZINE, IS A RELATIVELY NEW TRANQUILIZER. SOME SIDE EFFECTS FOLLOWING ITS ADMINISTRATION HAVE ALREADY BEEN REPORTED IN LITERATURE, AND THE AUTHOR PRESENTS SOME RESULTS OF HIS CLINICAL STUDIES WITH THIS DRUG. THE CASE IS CITED OF A PATIENT WITH PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA WHO DEVELOPED EXTRARENAL UREMIA. IT IS POINTED OUT THAT THIS DRUG CAN LEAD TO SUBFEBRILE STATES AND CHEMICAL SHOCK, AND BY ACTING UPON THE CA AND THE K IN THE SERUM IT MAY INDUCE LETHAL COMPLICATIONS.

0100050421999
NYBACK, HENRIK; SEDVALL, GORAN; KOPIN, IRWIN J. ACCELERATED SYNTHESIS OF DOPAMINE-C14 FROM TYROSINE-C14 IN RAT BRAIN AFTER CHLORPROMAZINE. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(21):2307-2312, 1967.

THE EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE ON THE IN VIVO CONVERSION OF TYROSINE TAGGED WITH CARBON-14 TO DOPAMINE AND NORADRENALINE WAS MEASURED IN RAT BRAIN AND HEART. CHLORPROMAZINE DID NOT SIGNIFICANTLY INFLUENCE THE ACCUMULATION OF RADIOACTIVE TYROSINE IN THE RAT BRAIN, BUT THERE WAS A 15% REDUCTION OF ENDOGENOUS TYROSINE CONTENT. RADIOACTIVE NOREPINEPHRINE ACCUMULATION IN THE BRAIN WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY ALTERED IN THE CHLORPROMAZINE-TREATED ANIMALS, BUT RADIOACTIVE DOPAMINE WAS MORE THAN DOUBLED. IN THE HEART THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN THE CONTENTS OF RADIOACTIVE AND ENDOGENOUS TYROSINE IN CHLORPROMAZINE-TREATED ANIMALS AND CONTROLS. CHLORPROMAZINE SELECTIVELY (FOR BRAIN DOPAMINE, BUT NOT FOR HEART) ACTIVATES TYROSINE HYDROXYLATION IN THE RAT. (24 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
KAROLINSKA INSTITUTET
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

0100050422999
GARRIOTT, J.C. KING, L.J.; FORNEY, R.B.; HUGHES, F.W. EFFECTS OF SOME TETRAHYDROCANNABINOLS ON HEXOBARBITAL SLEEPING TIME AND AMPHETAMINE INDUCED HYPERACTIVITY IN MICE. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(19):2119-2128; 1967.

ISOMERS OF NATURAL TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE THE COMPONENTS OF MARIHUANA (CANNABIS SATIVA) WHICH ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ITS CHARACTERISTIC EFFECTS. AN EXTRACT OF MARIHUANA, NATURAL TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL AND TWO SYNTHETIC TETRAHYDROCANNABINOLS WERE USED TO PRETREAT MICE LATER GIVEN SODIUM HEXOBARBITAL TO INDUCE SLEEP OR AMPHETAMINE TO INDUCE HYPERACTIVITY. THE STIMULANT OR DEPRESSANT PROPERTIES OF THE COMPOUNDS USED IN PRETREATMENT WERE ASSESSED; NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL, AND PARAHEXYL (N-HEXYL-TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL), SIGNIFICANTLY PROLONGED THE SLEEPING TIME OF HEXOBARBITAL. NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED THE MOTOR ACTIVITY INDUCED BY AMPHETAMINE, AS DID MARIHUANA EXTRACT.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY
INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

0100050423999
BACON, GEORGE E.; LOWREY, GEORGE H. A CLINICAL TRIAL OF FENFLURAMINE IN OBESE CHILDREN. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH 9(12):626-630, 1967.

FOURTEEN OF 20 OBESE CHILDREN 5-17 YEARS OLD COMPLETED A DOUBLE-BLIND CROSSOVER TRIAL OF FENFLURAMINE, AN ANORECTIC DRUG WITH AN AMPHETAMINE-LIKE STRUCTURE, VERSUS PLACEBO. ALTHOUGH THERE WAS A TREND TOWARD INCREASED WEIGHT LOSS WITH THE DRUG ADMINISTRATION, THE DIFFERENCES WERE NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT. SIDE EFFECTS DURING THE STUDY WERE MILD (RASH, TIREDNESS, VERTIGO, BLOATING, NAUSEA) AND THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF CENTRAL NERVOUS STIMULATION. ONE MENTALLY RETARDED 11-YEAR-OLD GIRL DEVELOPED SIGNS OF DISORIENTATION AFTER 4 ADDITIONAL MONTHS OF THERAPY, BUT THE SYMPTOMS DISAPPEARED A FEW DAYS AFTER THE MEDICATION WAS DISCONTINUED.

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN MEDICAL CENTER
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

0100050424999
VELLOSO, FERNANDO M.; PAPROCKI, JORGE. REDUCTION OF TREATMENT-OBSTRUCTING ANXIETY WITH OXAZEPAM. A FOLHA MEDICA (RIO DE JANEIRO), 54(6):103-109, 1967.

EVALUATIONS OF SEVERAL MEDICATIONS FOR THEIR USEFULNESS IN REDUCING TREATMENT-OBSTRUCTING ANXIETY ARE CITED; AMONG THEM ARE COMPOUNDS OF THE BUTYROPHENONE GROUP AND A PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVE. OXAZEPAM BELONGS TO THE BENZODIAZEPINE CLASS. AMONG 50 PATIENTS WITH OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE OR PHOBIC ANXIETY, ALL CLASSIFIED AS NEUROSES, 34 OR 68% SHOWED IMPROVEMENT UNDER OXAZEPAM THERAPY; ANXIETY WAS IMPROVED IN 64% OF PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS (INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA, MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS, SCHIZOPHRENIA); IMPROVEMENT IN ANXIETY WAS OBSERVED IN 66% OF PATIENTS IN WITHDRAWAL PHASES OF ADDICTIONS TO SEVERAL DRUGS (ALCOHOL, BARBITURATES, AMPHETAMINE, NARCOTICS); AND 68% OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC BRAIN

SYNDROME (SENILE DEMENTIA, CEREBRAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, EPILEPSY). TRANSIENT DROWSINESS OR DIZZINESS WERE THE MOST NOTED SIDE EFFECTS.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
BUREAU OF SOCIAL WELFARE
MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL

0100050425999
MANN, ALAN M.; HUTCHISON, J.L. MANIC REACTION ASSOCIATED WITH PROCARBAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE THERAPY OF HODGKIN'S DISEASE. CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL (TORONTO), 97(22):1350-1353, 1967.

A 38-YEAR-OLD MAN WITH A 5-YEAR HISTORY OF HODGKIN'S DISEASE WAS TREATED WITH THE MAO INHIBITOR PROCARBAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE (N-ISOPROPYL-ALPHA-(2-METHYLHYDRAZINE)-P-TOLUAMIDE HYDROCHLORIDE), WHEN HE CEASED TO RESPOND TO NITROGEN MUSTARD, IRRADIATION, CYCLOPHOSPHAMIDE AND VINBLASTINE. TREATMENT WITH THE MAO INHIBITOR RESULTED WITHIN 3 WEEKS IN MARKED PERSONALITY ALTERATION MANIFESTED IN OVERACTIVITY, AGITATION AND AGGRESSIVE DEMANDING BEHAVIOR. THE EXTRACTION OF SEVERAL TEETH UNDER LOCAL ANESTHESIA (XYLOCAINE WITH EPINEPHRINE) MADE THE PATIENT EVEN MORE ACTIVE AND EMOTIONALLY LABILE. THE SEVERE MANIC REACTION REPRESENTED AN INTERPLAY OF SEVERAL FACTORS-- CHRONIC, PAINFUL DISEASE, MAO INHIBITOR THAT PROVIDED SYMPTOMATIC RELIEF AND INDUCED A FEELING OF EUPHORIA AND OVERACTIVITY, AND, AT A CRUCIAL POINT, THE USE OF A LOCAL ANESTHETIC WHICH CONTAINED EPINEPHRINE.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL
MONTREAL 29, CANADA

0100050426999
PAPROCKI, JORGE. CLINICAL TRIALS WITH A NEW INDOLE ANTIDEPRESSANT COMPOUND: IPRINDOL (WY 3263). (ENSAIOS CLINICOS COM UM NOVO ANTIDEPRESSIVO INDOLICO: IPRINDOL (WY 3263).) A FOLHA MEDICA (RIO DE JANEIRO), 53(3):507-513, 1966. IN PORTUGUESE.

THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF IPRINDOL (WY 3263), AN INDOLE ANTIDEPRESSANT, WERE STUDIED IN 93 PATIENTS FOR 6 MONTHS. GOOD CLINICAL RESPONSE WAS ACHIEVED IN 47%. THE DRUG WAS MORE EFFECTIVE IN GESTATIONAL, SENILE, REACTIVE AND NEUROTIC DEPRESSIONS AND WAS LESS ACTIVE IN PSYCHOTIC DEPRESSIONS. NO TOXIC REACTIONS OCCURRED, AND THE INCIDENCE OF UNDESIRABLE SIDE EFFECTS WAS SLIGHT.

HOSPITAL GALBA VELLOSO
DEPARTAMENTO DE SAUDE MENTAL
MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL

0100050427999
BRICHCIN, S.; FILIPOVA, A. EXPERIENCE OF TWO YEARS WITH CHOLINERGIC COMAS. (DVOULETA ZKUSENOST S CHOLINERGOLYTICKYMI KOMATY.) CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE (PRAHA), 63(4):248-251, 1967. IN CZECH.

A CLINICAL STUDY WAS MADE OF 20 MEN AND 20 WOMEN SUFFERING FROM PSYCHIATRIC SYNDROMES SUCH AS HYSTERIA, APATHY, PARANOID HALLUCINATIONS, DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSIVE HYPOCHONDRIA. THEY WERE GIVEN I.M. INJECTIONS OF ATROPINE OR SCOPOLAMINE, AT DOSES OF 1-3 MG/KG.

FOLLOW-UP STUDIES FROM 6 WEEKS TO 23 MONTHS LATER WERE MADE TO STUDY CHOLINERGIC COMAS. ALTHOUGH BENEFICIAL EFFECTS WERE NOT OBSERVED IN HYPOCHONDRIACS OR PATIENTS IN APATHETIC STATES, THEY WERE EVIDENT IN CASES OF HYPOMANIA, AS WELL AS HALLUCINATORY AND DEPRESSIVE STATES. THE CASE HISTORIES ARE BRIEFLY OUTLINED.

0100050428999
HODGES, MORRISON; WATERHOUSE, CHRISTINE. HYPERCALCEMIA OF HYPERPARATHYROIDISM RESPONSIVE TO PREDNISONE. ARCHIVES OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, 120(1):75-77, 1967.

A 68-YEAR-OLD MAN DEVELOPED A STAGGERING GAIT, LOSS OF CONCENTRATION AND OTHER METNAL DISORDERS. FURTHER DETERIORATION WITH DELIRIUM AND URINARY INCONTINENCE PROMPTED THE ADMINISTRATION OF METHYLPREDNISOLONE, WHICH PRODUCED SOME IMPROVEMENT. AFTER DISCONTINUATION OF THE MEDICATION, THE SYMPTOMS RETURNED AND SHORTLY THEREAFTER A SERUM CALCIUM WAS PERFORMED AND FOUND TO BE 14.4 MG/100 ML. A STEADILY RISING SERUM CALCIUM LEVEL LED TO THE INSTITUTION OF PREDNISONE THERAPY (30 MG DAILY), PRODUCING A DECREASE OVER THE NEXT 5 DAYS FROM 16.9 TO 13.3 MG/100 ML AND GENERAL CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT. ON THE 8TH HOSPITAL DAY AN EXPLORATORY NECK OPERATION WAS PERFORMED WITH REMOVAL OF A SMALL PARATHYROID ADENOMA. THE STEROIDS WERE GRADUALLY TAPERED OFF, THEN DISCONTINUED. FOLLOW-UP EXAMINATION 6 WEEKS AFTER OPERATION REVEALED NORMAL SERUM CALCIUM AND PHOSPHATE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT CERTAIN CASES OF HYPERCALCEMIC HYPERPARATHYROIDISM RESPOND TO STEROID ADMINISTRATION WITH A DECREASE IN SERUM CALCIUM AND THAT STEROIDS MAY BE AN EFFECTIVE TEMPORARY THERAPEUTIC AGENT IN SOME CASES OF HYPERPARATHYROIDISM.

STRONG MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
ROCHESTER, N.Y. 14620

0100050429999
KATZ, NAFTALE; CANCADO, FLAVIO A.X.; PELLEGRINO, J.
CLINICAL TRIALS WITH AMBILHAR IN COMBINATION WITH BARBITURATES IN TREATMENT OF SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI. (ENSAIOS CLINICOS NA ESQUISTOSSOMOST MANSONI COMAMBILHAR ASSOCIADO A BARBITURICOS.) A FOLHA MEDICA (RIO DE JANEIRO), 54(6):795-804, 1967.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY IS REPORTED OF SIDE EFFECTS OBSERVED IN 455 PATIENTS WITH ACTIVE SCHISTOSOMIASIS MANSONI WHO WERE TREATED WITH AMBILHAR (100 CASES), AMBILHAR PLUS DIAL (130 CASES), AMBILHAR PLUS GARDENAL (125 CASES), PLACEBO (20 CASES), PLACEBO PLUS DIAL (40 CASES), AND PLACEBO PLUS GARDENAL (40 CASES). AMBILHAR PLUS BARBITURATES, ESPECIALLY GARDENAL, GREATLY INCREASED TOLERANCE TO SPECIFIC TREATMENT. THE FREQUENCY OF SIDE EFFECTS WAS DECREASED IN COMPARISON WITH OTHER SYSTEMS OF TREATMENT, WHILE SEVERE SIDE EFFECTS SUCH AS CONVULSIONS AND HALLUCINATIONS, I.E., ASSOCIATED WITH THE NEUROPSYCHICAL FIELD, WERE AVOIDED. THE USE OF AMBILHAR, EVEN WHEN ASSOCIATED WITH BARBITURATES, MUST BE RESTRICTED TO INDIVIDUAL CASES. FURTHER STUDIES ARE REQUIRED FOR A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF MASS TREATMENT, WHICH REMAINS AN IMPORTANT GOAL IN THE CONTROL OF SCHISTOSOMIASIS.

0100050430999
MCKINNEY, WILLIAM T., JR.; KANE, FRANCIS J., JR.

PANCYTOPENIA DUE TO CHLORPROMAZINE. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 123(7):879-880, 1967.

A CASE OF PANCYTOPENIA RESULTING FROM CHLORPROMAZINE MEDICATION IS REPORTED. THE PATIENT WAS A 61-YEAR-OLD MALE. FOR 3 YEARS HE HAD SUFFERED FROM INCREASING FORGETFULNESS, INABILITY TO MAKE DECISIONS, CRYING SPELLS AND WITHDRAWAL. HE WAS PLACED ON 150 MG/DAY CHLORPROMAZINE 10 MONTHS BEFORE HOSPITAL ADMISSION, WHICH HE CONTINUED TO TAKE UNTIL 3 WEEKS BEFOR(ADMISSION, WHEN BLOOD TESTS SHOWED SEVERE ANEMIA WITH SIMULTANEOUS DEPRESSION OF WHITE BLOOD CELL AND PLATELET COUNTS. AFTER ADMISSION HE WAS STARTED ON 60 MG/DAY PREDNISOLONE; WITHIN 12 DAYS HIS BLOOD COUNTS HAD RETURNED TO NORMAL. THE PREDNISOLONE WAS THEN DISCONTINUED FOR 8 DAYS, AFTER WHICH HE WAS DISCHARGED WITH NORMAL BLOOD COUNTS AND ON NO MEDICATION. HE HAS SUBSEQUENTLY BEEN READMITTED TWICE FOR TREATMENT OF PSYCHOTIC DEPRESSION WITH ELECTROSHOCK; ON BOTH OCCASIONS HIS BLOOD COUNTS WERE NORMAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
CHAPEL HILL, N.C. 27514

0100050431999
KEELER, MARTIN H.; REIFLER, CLIFFORD B. SUICIDE DURING AN LSD REACTION. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 123(7):884-885, 1967.

A CASE IS REPORTED OF A 20-YEAR OLD MALE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT WHO, WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SELF-ADMINISTERED LSD, COMPLETELY DISROBED AND JUMPED FROM A WINDOW TO HIS DEATH. HE HAD BEEN INTERVIEWED AND TESTED IN A PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC 6 MONTHS PREVIOUSLY, AT WHICH TIME HE COMPLAINED OF ANXIETY AND DIFFICULTY IN STUDYING. HE WAS JUDGED TO BE MILDLY OR MODERATELY DISTURBED, WITHOUT EVIDENCE OF SEVERE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. HE DECLINED FURTHER PSYCHIATRIC CONTACT. HE BECAME INCREASINGLY INVOLVED IN A STUDENT-FORMER STUDENT-NONSTUDENT GROUP WHICH USED MARIJUANA, AMPHETAMINE, PEYOTE AND LSD FREELY; HE USED THE LATTER 2 DRUGS REGULARLY. THE GROUP ENGAGED IN SELF- AND MUTUAL ANALYSIS WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THESE DRUGS AND BECAME PREOCCUPIED WITH UNCONSCIOUS FEELINGS AND IDEAS. THE PATIENT CONTINUED AS A MEMBER OF THE GROUP WITHOUT BECOMING CLOSE TO ANY ONE MEMBER. HIS CLASS ATTENDANCE BECAME MORE IRREGULAR AND HIS ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE DETERIORATED. A FEW DAYS BEFORE HIS DEATH, HE DISCUSSED PLANS FOR THE IMMEDIATE AND DISTANT FUTURE WITH FRIENDS. THE CIRCUMSTANCES STRONGLY SUGGEST THAT HE WOULD NOT HAVE DIED IF HE HAD NOT BEEN IN A STATE OF LSD INTOXICATION.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
CHAPEL HILL, N.C. 27514

0100050432999
AST, H.; AMIN, M.; SAXENA, B.M.; LEHMANN, H.E.; BAN, T.A. MESORIDAZINE IN ACUTE PSYCHOTIC DISTURBANCES. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH 9(12):623-625, 1967.

MESORIDAZINE, A SULFOXIDE DERIVATIVE OF THIORIDAZINE, WAS GIVEN TO 22 NEWLY ADMITTED PSYCHOTIC, PRIMARILY SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS (25-400 MG DAILY FOR 8 WEEKS). TWENTY SHOWED IMPROVEMENT (16 MARKEDLY AND 4 MINIMALLY). THE FAVORABLE RESULTS WERE NOT CONFINED TO ANY PARTICULAR DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORY. A DETERIORATING TREND OCCURRED IN

UNDIFFERENTIATED SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS. STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT WAS NOTED PARTICULARLY IN HALLUCINATIONS, THOUGHT DISORDERS AND BEHAVIORAL MANIFESTATIONS OF TENSION. MOST PATIENTS BECAME LESS WITHDRAWN. SIDE EFFECTS, INCLUDING HYPOTENSION, WERE MINIMAL AND TRANSIENT.

DOUGLAS HOSPITAL
VERDUN, QUE., CANADA

0100050433999
MALL, G. UNDESIRABLE SIDE EFFECTS OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL DRUGS ON THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM. (NEZADOUCI VEDLEJSI UCINKY PSYCHOFARMAK NA ENDOKRINNI SYSTEM.) CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE (PRAHA), 63(3):145-150, 1967. IN CZECH.

FOLLOWING A BRIEF LITERATURE REVIEW OF DRUG THERAPY WITH RESERPINE, ATROPINE, MORPHINE, CHLORPROMAZINE AND SIMILAR DRUGS, THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES A CASE OF DRUG THERAPY FOR A 22-YEAR-OLD MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PATIENT WITH ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION. DRUG THERAPY INCLUDED CORTROPHIN-Z, DEXAMETHARONE AND UP TO 28 MG OF CHLORPROMAZINE. THE EXCRETION OF 17-HYDROXYCORTICOSTEROIDS BECAME ERRATIC AND SHOWED ABNORMAL VALUES. ACTH, THYROTROPHIC HORMONES AND OTHER DRUGS WERE ADMINISTERED TO OVERCOME THESE METABOLIC DISTURBANCES.

0100050434999
TORDA, CLARA. EFFECT OF BRAIN SEROTONIN DEPLETION ON SLEEP IN RATS. BRAIN RESEARCH (AMSTERDAM), 2(6):375-377, 1967.

THE EEG PATTERN OF 15 ALBINO RATS WITH SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED BRAIN SEROTONIN CONTENT WAS COMPARED TO THE EEG PATTERN OF THE CONTROL. THE EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS RECEIVED 1 I.P. INJECTION OF 316 MG/KG P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE; CONTINUOUS EEG RECORDS WERE TAKEN BETWEEN 62 AND 75 HOURS THEREAFTER. FOURTEEN RATS RECEIVING 1 I.P. INJECTION OF SALINE SERVED AS CONTROL. DURING THE OBSERVATION PERIOD THE RATS RECEIVING P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE APPEARED LESS ALERT, SOMEWHAT MORE TIRED AND CONTINUOUSLY WAKEFUL. THE EEGS LACKED SYNCHRONIZED DELTA WAVES; EEGS OF THE SALINE-INJECTED CONTROL RATS SHOWED A RECURRENT PATTERN OF SYNCHRONIZED DELTA WAVES (DEEP SLEEP). THE BRAIN SEROTONIN CONTENT OF RATS DEPRIVED OF SLEEP FOR 15 HOURS APPEARED TO BE SOMEWHAT HIGHER THAN THAT OF THE CONTROL. THIS REINFORCES THE ASSUMPTION OF A PROBABLE CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BRAIN SEROTONIN CONTENT AND THE PROCESS OF FALLING ASLEEP.

DOWNSTATE MEDICAL COLLEGE
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
NEW YORK, N.Y.

0100050435999
FENTON, GEORGE W.; SCOTTON, LEILA. THE USE OF METHOHEXITONE IN SLEEP ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY. ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY AND CLINICAL NEUROPHYSIOLOGY (AMSTERDAM), 23(3):273-276, 1967.

METHOHEXITONE IS A USEFUL SLEEP-INDUCING DRUG FOR EEG EXAMINATION OF OUTPATIENTS BECAUSE OF THE RAPID RECOVERY TIME, AS COMPARED TO THAT OF THIOPENTONE. THIRTY-TWO

PATIENTS WERE EXAMINED OVER A PERIOD OF 3 WEEKS, EACH PATIENT TWICE AT THE SAME TIME OF DAY, WITH INTRAVENOUS METHOHEXITONE ON ONE OCCASION AND THIOPENTONE ON THE OTHER, IN RANDOM ORDER. SOME OF THESE PATIENTS WITH EPILEPSY OR SUSPECTED ORGANIC BRAIN DISEASE WERE RECEIVING ANTICONVULSANTS AND IN SOME INSTANCES, PHENOTHIAZINE. METHOHEXITONE PRODUCED CLASSICAL EEG BARBITURATE NARCOSIS PATTERNS, ALTHOUGH INDUCED FAST RHYTHMS WERE SLIGHTLY LESS FREQUENT THAN UNDER THIOPENTONE. SLOW ACTIVITY APPEARED MORE RAPIDLY AND WAS MORE PRONOUNCED. HICCUP AND SPONTANEOUS MUSCLE MOVEMENTS WERE COMMON WITH METHOHEXITONE, BUT THE NATURE OF THESE EFFECTS WAS NOT SERIOUS.

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
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01000S043699
BOYD, ELDON, M.; SINGH, JASBIR. ACUTE TOXICITY FOLLOWING RECTAL THIOPENTAL, PHENOBARBITAL AND LEPTAZOL. ANESTHESIA AND ANALGESIA, 46(4):395-400, 1967.

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE AND EXPERIMENTS WITH RATS REVEALED THAT THIOPENTAL AND LEPTAZOL ARE MORE TOXIC WHEN GIVEN RECTALLY THAN WHEN GIVEN ORALLY. LARGE DOSES OF THIOPENTAL WERE ADMINISTERED TO FASTED RATS RECTALLY AND ORALLY. DOSE FOR DOSE, THE ONSET OF ANESTHESIA WAS FASTER AND THE DEGREE OF IMPAIRMENT OF THE CORNEAL REFLEX GREATER AFTER RECTAL ADMINISTRATION. DEATH OCCURRED IN 1-3 HOURS BY BOTH ROUTES. IN SURVIVORS AT 8 HOURS, SLOWING OF THE RESPIRATORY RATE AND HYPOTHERMIA WERE GREATER FOLLOWING RECTAL ADMINISTRATION. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT ABSORPTION OF THIOPENTAL IS ALMOST AS RAPID GIVEN RECTALLY AS INTRAVENOUSLY AND THAT THE TOXICITY OF LARGE SINGLE RECTAL DOSES IS RELATIVELY HIGH. SINCE LARGE DOSES TEND TO IMPAIR LIVER FUNCTION, RECTAL THIOPENTAL SHOULD BE USED CAUTIOUSLY, ESPECIALLY IN CHILDREN WITH HEPATIC ACTIVITY ALREADY DEPRESSED BY OTHER AGENTS SUCH AS TANNIC ACID IN BARIUM SULFATE RADIODIAGNOSTIC ENEMAS. PHENOBARBITAL AND PARTICULARLY LEPTAZOL WERE ALSO FOUND TO BE MORE TOXIC TO RATS WHEN GIVEN RECTALLY THAN WHEN GIVEN ORALLY.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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01C005043799
LABRECQUE, DONALD C.; GOLDBERG, RONALD I. A DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY OF PENTYLENETETRAZOL COMBINED WITH NIACIN IN SENILE PATIENTS. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH 9(12):611-617, 1967.

FIFTY GERIATRIC MENTAL PATIENTS WERE TREATED WITH A COMBINATION OF PENTYLENETETRAZOL AND NIACIN (METALEX) AND WITH A PLACEBO IN A DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY LASTING 1 MONTH. THE EXPERIMENTAL PATIENTS RECEIVED A SINGLE TABLET CONTAINING 100 MG OF PENTYLENETETRAZOL AND 50 MG OF NIACIN T.I.D. OF 13 BEHAVIOR CHARACTERISTICS ESTABLISHED TO ASSESS EFFECTIVENESS (SPEECH, SOCIABILITY, SLEEP, MOOD, APPEARANCE, ETC.), THE DRUG COMBINATION WAS 3-8 TIMES AS EFFECTIVE AS THE PLACEBO IN 8. THE EVIDENT EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DRUG COMBINATION PLUS THE ABSENCE OF SIGNIFICANT SIDE EFFECTS WARRANTS ITS USE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SENILE PATIENTS WITH DISTRESSING BEHAVIOR DISORDERS.

0100050438999
CSIKY, K.; GRECU, GH. METHODS OF TREATING DEPRESSIONS TO EXPLAIN THEIR PATHOGENESIS. (APORTUL METODELOR DE TRATAMENT AL DEPRESIILOR LA ELUCIDAREA PATOGENIEI LOR.) NEUROLOGIA, PSIHIATRIA, NEUROCHIRURGIA (BUCURESTI). 12(2):97-100, 1967. IN ROMANIAN.

AFTER KUHN SUCCESSFULLY INTRODUCED TOFRANIL (IMIPRAMINE) AS AN ANTIDEPRESSANT IN 1957, THE ETIOLOGICAL CAUSES FOR DEPRESSION WERE BASED ON BIOCHEMISTRY. THIS TREATMENT IS RELATED TO PRESENT DAY THERAPY WITH THE THYMOLEPTICS. TOFRANIL, BEING A SO-CALLED THYMOL DERIVATIVE, IS DESCRIBED AS A COMPETITIVE INHIBITOR AGAINST VARIOUS COMPOUNDS, AND ITS INTERACTION IN THE BIOCHEMICAL METABOLISM OF PATIENTS WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF DEPRESSION IS REPORTED. EVIPAN WAS ALSO USED IN ATTACKING VARIOUS TYPES OF ANXIETIES WHICH ARE PRESUMED TO ORIGINATE ON THE HYPOTHALAMUS LEVEL. FROM THESE CONSIDERATIONS IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT THE CAUSE MAY BE FOUND FOR SOME TYPES OF EPILEPSY WHICH SO FAR HAVE BEEN ATTRIBUTED TO SPECIAL CEREBRAL STRUCTURES AND PRESUMABLY ARE DISTURBANCES OF THE BIOCHEMISTRY OF THE BRAIN.

PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC
TIRGU MURES, ROMANIA

0100050439999
IDE, HIROYUKI; YOSHIMURA, HIDETOSHI; TSUKAMOTO, HISAO. METABOLISM OF DRUGS LII. ENZYMATIC STUDY ON SECOBARBITAL METABOLISM. CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BULLETIN (TOKYO). 15(4):411-419, 1967.

METABOLIC PATHWAYS OF SECOBARBITAL IN RABBIT LIVER WERE STUDIED. OXIDATION IS PRIMARILY TO OMEGA-CARBOXYSECOBARBITAL AND (OMEGA-1)-HYDROXYSECOBARBITAL, WHEREAS CATALYSIS OF OXIDATION TO (OMEGA-1)-HYDROXYSECOBARBITAL OCCURS VIA NADPH-DEPENDENT ENZYMES IN THE MICROSOMAL FRACTION. IT SEEMS PROBABLE THAT OMEGA-HYDROXYLATION DOES NOT OCCUR IN THE SAME MANNER. AN INTERMEDIATE, OMEGA-HYDROXYSECOBARBITAL (5-ALLYL-5-(1-METHYL-4-HYDROXYBUTYL)BARBITURIC ACID) IS READILY OXIDIZED TO OMEGA-CARBOXYSECOBARBITAL IN THE SOLUBLE FRACTION.

FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
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KATAKASU, FUKUOKA, JAPAN

0100050440999
HOSKOVEC, J.; STIKAR, J. DRUGS AND THE ABILITY TO KEEP AN AUTOMOBILE UNDER CONTROL. (FARMAKA A ZPUSOBILOST K RIZENI AUTOMOBILU.) CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE (PRAHA). 63(3):195-198, 1967. IN CZECH.

A LITERATURE REVIEW IS PRESENTED TO SHOW THE EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON DRIVING AUTOMOBILES. SEVERAL DRUGS ARE CITED UNDER THE CLASSIFICATIONS OF STIMULANTS, PSYCHOMIMETICS, BARBITURATES, SEDATIVES, TRANQUILIZERS (ATARACTICS), ANTIPHOBICS (E.G., MEPROBAMATE, GUAJACURAN, AND BENACTYZINE), ANTIHISTAMINICS, AND ANTIBIOTICS. THE INDIVIDUAL EFFECT OF CERTAIN DRUGS IN EACH CLASSIFICATION IS DESCRIBED, AS WELL AS THE WAY EACH CONTRIBUTES TO A CERTAIN TYPE OF ACCIDENT. THE COMBINATION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUGS HAS A POTENTIATING EFFECT, AND THIS COMBINATION MAY LEAD TO A COMPLETELY NEW SYNDROME OF ACCIDENT PRONENESS. (29 REFERENCES)

0100050441999
DOLE, VINCENT P.; NYSWANDER, MARIE E. HEROIN ADDICTION - A METABOLIC DISEASE. ARCHIVES OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, 120(1):19-24, 1967.

OF 304 HEROIN ADDICTS GIVEN METHADONE (10 - 20 MG/DAY INITIALLY AND SLOWLY INCREASED OVER 4-6 WEEKS TO AVOID NARCOTIC EFFECTS) DURING 6 WEEKS IN THE HOSPITAL AND THEN RECEIVING MAINTENANCE DOSES AS OUTPATIENTS, OVER 90(REMAINED IN THE PROGRAM THROUGHOUT. ALMOST 3/4 OF THESE BECAME SOCIALLY PRODUCTIVE AND WERE ABLE TO LIVE AS NORMAL CITIZENS IN THE COMMUNITY AFTER ONLY 6 MONTHS OF TREATMENT. THE UNEXPECTEDLY FAVORABLE RESPONSE OF THE ADDICTS TO THE MAINTENANCE PROGRAM DICTATES A REEXAMINATION OF THE PSYCHOGENIC THEORY OF ADDICTION. THE NEW EVIDENCE PROVIDED BY THE RESULTS OF METHADONE TREATMENT SUGGESTS THAT ADDICT TRAITS ARE THE RESULT, NOT THE CAUSE, OF ADDICTION AND SHOWS THAT MANY ADDICTS CAN BE REHABILITATED. AN ALTERNATIVE THEORY IS PRESENTED TO EXPLAIN THE NEW FINDINGS, WITH EMPHASIS PLACED ON THE METABOLIC ASPECTS OF ADDICTION.

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0100050442999
MUSIL, J.; SKALICKOVA, O. BIOCHEMICAL ASPECTS OF SCHIZOPHRENIC STATES. (BIOCHEMICKE ASPEKTY SCHIZOFRENNIHO ONEMOCNENI.). CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE (PRAHA), 63(4):264-273, 1967. IN CZECH.

IN THIS LITERATURE REVIEW EXAMPLES ARE PRESENTED TO SHOW HOW UNDESIRABLE PRODUCTS OF METABOLISM CAN ARISE AND HAVE AN ACCUMULATIVE EFFECT. THIS EXPLAINS WHY CERTAIN STATES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA ARISE AND WHY DRUGS KNOWN TO RELIEVE THEM HAVE CURATIVE ACTIONS. THE FOLLOWING IS PRESENTED AS AN EXAMPLE: TRYPTOPHAN, WHICH DURING NORMAL METABOLISM WOULD UNDERGO A DEAMINATION AND AN OXIDATION IN THE ALIPHATIC SIDE CHAIN, MAY UNDER THE ACTION OF HYDROXYLASE BECOME OXIDIZED TO 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN, WHICH THEN UNDER THE ACTION OF DECARBOXYLASE FOR AROMATIC 1-AMINO ACIDS BECOMES TRANSFORMED INTO 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE. THIS, UNDER THE ACTION OF MAO, MAY BECOME OXIDIZED TO 5-HYDROXYINDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID, OR UNDER THE ACTION OF METHYLTRANSFERASE MAY BECOME TRANSFORMED INTO 5-METHOXYTRYPTAMINE, WHICH WILL THEN, UNDER THE ACTION OF MAO, CHANGE TO 5-METHOXYINDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID. (85 REFERENCES)

0100050443999
SHEPPARD, CHARLES; MERLIS, SIDNEY. DRUG-INDUCED EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS: THEIR INCIDENCE AND TREATMENT. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 123(7):886-889, 1967.

A SURVEY WAS MADE OF THE INCIDENCE OF PARKINSON-LIKE SYMPTOMS INDUCED BY 8 SPECIFIC PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATIONS AND THEIR SUBSEQUENT TREATMENT WITH 4 ANTIPARKINSON MEDICATIONS. THESE MEDICATIONS WERE PRESCRIBED FOR DRUG-INDUCED EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS IN 378 (5() OF 7110 PATIENTS RECEIVING PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION. OF THE 378 PATIENTS, 315 WERE FEMALE AND 63 WERE MALE. AGE RANGE WAS 14-84. MOST PATIENTS WERE CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENICS; 1/3 WERE PARANOID AND 13 HAD AFFECTIVE PSYCHOSES. THE PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS WERE CHLORPROMAZINE, PROCHLORPERAZINE, TRIFLUOPERAZINE, PERPHENAZINE, FLUPHENAZINE, CARPHENAZINE, THIO[illegible]IDAZINE AND CHLORPROTHIXENE. INCIDENCE OF

PARKINSON-LIKE SIDE EFFECTS WAS 5(IN THE GROUP AS A WHOLE, VARYING FROM 2-19(FOR SPECIFIC MEDICATIONS. THE 4 ANTIPARKINSON DRUGS WERE BENZTROPINE, PROCYCLIDINE, TRIHEXYPHENIDYL AND BIPERIDEN. THERE WERE NO DIFFERENCES IN THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ANTIPARKINSON DRUGS. THE DRUGS PRODUCED COMPLETE REDUCTION OF SYMPTOMS IN 38(, MODERATE IMPROVEMENT IN 35(, SOME IMPROVEMENT IN 24(AND NO IMPROVEMENT IN 3(.

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CENTRAL ISLIP, N.Y. 11722

0100050444999
AVERY, CHARLES W.; IBELLE, BERTRAM P.; ALLISON, BETTY; MANDELL, NANCY. SYSTEMATIC ERRORS IN THE EVALUATION OF SIDE EFFECTS. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 123(7):875-878, 1967.

IN ELICITING REPORTS OF SIDE EFFECTS, 2 TYPES OF ERRORS CAN BE INTRODUCED: (1) WHEN PATIENTS ARE NOT SPECIFICALLY QUESTIONED ABOUT SYMPTOMS BUT ARE ALLOWED TO VOLUNTEER INFORMATION, THEY MAY CONCEAL OR FAIL TO RECOGNIZE SYMPTOMS; (2) WHEN SPECIFICALLY QUESTIONED, SUGGESTIBLE PATIENTS MAY REPORT SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE NOT OBJECTIVELY PRESENT. THIS PROBLEM WAS FURTHER STUDIED IN 23 DEPRESSED INPATIENTS BEING TREATED WITH EITHER PLACEBO, CHLORPROMAZINE ALONE OR CHLORPROMAZINE WITH PROCYCLIDINE. PATIENTS WERE ASSIGNED TO EITHER A CHECKLIST OR NONCHECKLIST GROUP. BOTH GROUPS WERE ASKED WHETHER THEY HAD NOTICED ANY CHANGE IN BODILY FUNCTION OR HAD HAD ANY PHYSICAL COMPLAINTS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK. THE NONCHECKLIST GROUP WAS ASKED NO FURTHER SPECIFIC QUESTIONS, WHILE THE CHECKLIST GROUP WAS ALSO ASKED SPECIFIC QUESTIONS FROM A CHECKLIST OF 38 POSSIBLE DRUG SIDE EFFECTS. SEVERITY OF SYMPTOMS WAS RATED ON A 4-POINT SCALE. RATINGS WERE MADE PRIOR TO TREATMENT AND AT WEEKLY INTERVALS THROUGHOUT THE 5-WEEK TREATMENT PERIOD. IN EACH OF THE 6 WEEKLY INTERVIEWS, THE CHECKLIST GROUP REPORTED SIGNIFICANTLY MORE SYMPTOMS AND GREATER SEVERITY OF SYMPTOMS THAN THE NONCHECKLIST GROUP. THESE RESULTS INDICATE THAT UNLESS REPORTS OF MEDICATION SIDE EFFECTS ARE OBTAINED IN A UNIFORM MANNER, THE DATA COLLECTED UNDER VARYING CONDITIONS OF INQUIRY WILL NOT BE COMPARABLE.

0100050445999
KRAUS, P.; SIMANE, Z. THE INFLUENCE OF PERATHIEPINE AND CHLORPROMAZINE ON SOME ENZYME REACTIONS IN RAT BRAIN PREPARATIONS. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(2):90-91, 1967.

ALTHOUGH THE EXACT MECHANISM OF ACTION OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS IS INCOMPLETELY UNDERSTOOD, IT IS ASSUMED THAT THEY EXERT AN INFLUENCE ON VARIOUS ENZYME REACTIONS OF THE CNS. THE EFFECTS OF PERATHIEPINE AS DETERMINED IN THESE EXPERIMENTS ARE COMPARED WITH THE EFFECTS OF CHLORPROMAZINE IN RAT BRAIN. IN SPITE OF MINOR DIFFERENCES, THE 2 DRUGS HAVE A SIMILAR ACTION. BOTH ARE RELATIVELY INEFFECTIVE WITH REFERENCE TO GLYCOLYTIC ENZYMES; BOTH INHIBIT THE OXIDATION OF PYRUVATE; BOTH PRONOUNCEDLY INHIBIT MG++ NA+-ACTIVATED K+-STIMULATED ADENOSINETRIPHOSPHATASE IN 10,000 G SUPERNATANT (NAKA) WHICH IS AN ESSENTIAL FACTOR IN THE TRANSPORT SYSTEM FOR SODIUM AND POTASSIUM ACROSS THE CELL MEMBRANE AND IS THEREFORE BASIC TO NEURAL EXCITATION.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR PHARMACY AND BIOCHEMISTRY
CHARLES UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL OF HYGIENE
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100050446999
NEFF, NORTON H.; TOZER, THOMAS N.; BRODIE, BERNARD B.
APPLICATION OF STEADY-STATE KINETICS TO STUDIES OF THE TRANSFER OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID FROM BRAIN TO PLASMA. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 158(2):214-218, 1967.

IT HAS BEEN SHOWN THAT THE 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID LEVEL DECLINES EXPONENTIALLY AFTER BLOCKADE OF MAO IN RAT BRAIN. PROBENECID INHIBITS THE EFFLUX OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID FROM RAT BRAIN ALMOST COMPLETELY. SINCE THE RATE OF ACCUMULATION OF THE ACID ALMOST EXACTLY EQUALS THE QUANTITY OF THIS ACID THAT IS SYNTHESIZED IN THE SAME TIME FROM SEROTONIN. DINITROPHENOL GIVEN TO RATS ALSO DEPRESSES THE EFFLUX OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID, SUGGESTING THAT THE PROCESS WHICH TRANSFERS THE ACID DIRECTLY FROM BRAIN TO PLASMA IS AN ACTIVE TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
NEW YORK, N.Y.

0100050447999
STARK, PAUL; TOTTY, C. WAYNE. EFFECTS OF AMPHETAMINES ON EATING ELICITED BY HYPOTHALAMIC STIMULATION. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 158(2):272-278, 1967.

ELECTRICAL OR CHEMICAL STIMULATION OF THE LATERAL HYPOTHALAMIC AREA WILL INDUCE EATING IN FOOD-SATIATED ANIMALS, WHILE STIMULATION OF THE MEDIAL HYPOTHALAMIC AREA WILL CAUSE CESSATION OF EATING BY FOOD-DEPRIVED ANIMALS. THE EFFECT OF AMPHETAMINE AND SOME RELATED ANORECTIC AGENTS (CHLORPHENTERMINE, DIETHYLPROPION, METHAMPHETAMINE, PHENMETRAZINE) ON THE THRESHOLD FOR EATING INDUCED BY HYPOTHALAMIC STIMULATION THROUGH CHRONICALLY IMPLANTED ELECTRODES WAS MEASURED. ALL DRUGS INCREASED THE CURRENT INTENSITY NEEDED TO ELICIT EATING IN RATS AFTER THEY HAD BEEN FREELY FED. SALINE AND PHENOBARBITAL WERE WITHOUT EFFECT, ALTHOUGH THE LATTER DRUG LOWERED THE THRESHOLD TO ELICIT EATING. (32 REFERENCES)

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

0100050448999
REGAN, AUDREY, G.; ALDRETE, J. ANTONIO. PROLONGED APNEA AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF PROMAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE FOLLOWING SUCCINYLCHOLINE INFUSION. ANESTHESIA AND ANALGESIA, 46(3):315-318, 1967.

SUDDEN APNEA OCCURRED IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING I.V. INJECTION OF 25 MG PROMAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE (SPARINE) IN A 50-YEAR-OLD FEMALE WHO HAD UNDERGONE A LONG OPERATIVE PROCEDURE IN WHICH 550 MG OF SUCCINYLCHOLINE WAS USED AS A MUSCLE RELAXANT. THE MUSCLE PARALYSIS WAS REVERSED WITH ATROPINE SULFATE, NEOSTIGMINE AND EDROPHONIUM, BUT 2 DAYS LATER CIRCULATORY COLLAPSE PROGRESSED TO CARDIAC

ARREST AND THE PATIENT DIED. APPARENTLY WHEN LOW SERUM CHOLINESTERASE LEVELS ARE PRESENT DUE TO THE DEPLETING EFFECT OF SUCCINYLCHOLINE, THE ADDITION OF A CHOLINESTERASE DEPRESSANT SUCH AS PROMAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE MAY RESULT IN FURTHER LOWERING OF SERUM CHOLINESTERASE WITH CONSEQUENT DELAYED NEUROMUSCULAR PLATE RECOVERY.

DEPARTMENT OF ANESTHESIA
WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
CLEVELAND, OHIO

0100050449999
GOLDSTEIN, M.; ANAGNOSTE, B.; OWEN, W.S.; BATTISTA, A.F.
STUDIES ON THE REGIONAL BIOSYNTHESIS AND METABOLISM OF CATECHOLAMINES IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF THE MONKEY. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(2):98-99, 1967.

AFTER INTRAVENTRICULAR INJECTION OF TYROSINE C14 THE MAJOR RADIOACTIVITY OF CATECHOLS IN THE CNS OF MONKEYS WAS ASSOCIATED WITH DOPAMINE. MUCH GREATER AMOUNTS OF RADIOACTIVE CATECHOLS WERE FOUND IN THE CAUDATE NUCLEUS THAN IN OTHER PARTS OF THE SYSTEM. TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE ACTIVITY WAS HIGHEST IN CAUDATE NUCLEUS AND PUTAMEN. DISTRIBUTION OF DOPAMINE-H3 IN THE CNS DID NOT CORRESPOND EXACTLY TO THAT OF ENDOGENOUS DOPAMINE. SPECIFIC ACTIVITY OF DOPAMINE WAS MUCH HIGHER IN THE CAUDATE NUCLEUS THAN IN THE PUTAMEN 2 HOURS AFTER INJECTION OF THE TAGGED DOPAMINE. PRESUMABLY THE MYELINATED INTERNAL CAPSULE ACTS AS A BARRIER FOR PENETRATION INTO THE PUTAMEN. THE CAUDATE NUCLEUS WAS SHOWN TO BE CAPABLE OF SYNTHESIZING NOREPINEPHRINE. LARGE AMOUNTS OF 3-METHOXYDOPAMINE WERE FOUND IN THE CNS, BUT ONLY SMALL QUANTITIES OF 3-METHOXYNOREPINEPHRINE. DOPAMINE-H3 HAD ACCUMULATED IN THE HYPOTHALAMUS AND BRAIN STEM.

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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
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0100050450999
COX, B.; POTKONJAK, D. THE EFFECT OF AMBIENT TEMPERATURE ON THE ACTIONS OF TREMORINE ON BODY TEMPERATURE AND ON THE CONCENTRATION OF NORADRENALINE, DOPAMINE, 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE AND ACETYLCHOLINE IN RAT BRAIN. BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CHEMOTHERAPY (LONDON), 31(2):356-366, 1967.

TREMORINE PRODUCED AN INCREASE IN BRAIN ACETYLCHOLINE AND A DECREASE IN BRAIN NORADRENALINE REGARDLESS OF THE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE. NO CHANGE IN BRAIN DOPAMINE WAS OBSERVED AT ANY TEMPERATURE. TREMORINE PRODUCED AN INCREASE IN BRAIN 5-HT ONLY AT AMBIENT TEMPERATURES BELOW 26 DEGREES C, WHEN THE RECTAL TEMPERATURE FELL 3 DEGREES OR MORE. THE LOWER THE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE THE GREATER WAS THE HYPOTHERMIA INDUCED BY TREMORINE. AT 36 DEGREES C TREMORINE PRODUCED AN INCREASE IN RECTAL TEMPERATURE SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER THAN THE INCREASE MEASURED IN CONTROL RATS. THE INCREASE WAS PROBABLY DUE TO THE TREMOR WHICH CAUSED HEAT PRODUCTION. UNDER THESE CONDITIONS THE TOXICITY OF TREMORINE WAS GREATLY INTENSIFIED. THUS, THE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART IN DETERMINING THE EFFECTS OF TREMORINE IN RATS. THESE VARIATIONS MAY BE ELIMINATED BY MAINTAINING THE ANIMALS AT AN AMBIENT TEMPERATURE OF 26 DEGREES. (23 REFERENCES)

0100050451999
RATHOD, N.H.; ALARCON, R. DE; THOMSON, I.G. SIGNS OF HEROIN USAGE DETECTED BY DRUG USERS AND THEIR PARENTS. LANCET, 7531:1411-1414, 1967.

A GROUP OF 20 HEROIN ADDICTS, AGES 14-21 YEARS, LIVING AT HOME, AND 20 PARENTS WERE ASKED TO REPLY TO A QUESTIONNAIRE OF 38 ITEMS CONSIDERED RECOGNIZABLE SIGNS OF HEROIN USAGE: (A) WHEN THE USER IS UNDER THE FULL EFFECT OF THE DRUG; (B) WHEN THE EFFECTS ARE WEARING OFF; AND (C) REFERABLE TO GENERAL BEHAVIOR AND ADDICT'S MODE OF LIFE. THE REPLIES WERE "YES," "NO," OR "DO NOT KNOW." THE SIGNS WERE RANKED BY FREQUENCY OF ADDICTS' AFFIRMATIVE ANSWERS INTO 3 ORDERS: 1ST, 90% AND ABOVE; 2ND, 80% TO 89%; AND 3RD, BELOW 80%. RELIABILITY OF THE SIGNS WAS VALIDATED BY CLINICAL TESTS. THE RELATION OF THESE SIGNS TO THE PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE DRUG IS DISCUSSED.

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0100050452999
FISCHER, ROLAND; ROCKEY, MARSHA ANN. A HEURISTIC MODEL OF CREATIVITY. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(2):150-151, 1967.

SEVENTEEN VOLUNTEER COLLEGE STUDENTS RECEIVED 10-12 MG PSILOCYBIN ORALLY. AT THE PEAK OF THE DRUG EFFECT THEY WERE REQUIRED TO READ A SET OF PRINTED TEXTS IN WHICH PRESENTATION OF THE LETTERS WAS SCALED DOWN IN 3 STEPS TO A "TEXT" IN WHICH 74% OF THE INDIVIDUAL PRINTED CHARACTERS WAS INVISIBLE. FOUR SUBJECTS WERE ABLE TO READ SIGNIFICANTLY MORE OF THE DELETED TEXTS IN THE PSILOCYBIN-INDUCED STATE THAN UNDER CONTROL CONDITIONS, UP TO 42% OF THE TEXT IN WHICH 74% OF THE MATERIAL WAS CUT OFF. THIS IS INTERPRETED AS EVIDENCE OF INCREASED ABILITY TO FORM CLOSURE, AS HALLUCINATION (RECALL OF PAST EXPERIENCE) OR INCREASED EXPECTATION. CLOSURE-MAKING IS THE TRANSFORMATION OF INFORMATION TO MEANING AND IS BASIC TO ARTISTIC CREATION.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO 43210

0100050453999
KADZIELAWA, KRZYSZTOF. STUDIES ON THE PHARMACOLOGY OF ALPHA-METHYL-3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYLALANINE (ALPHA-METHYL-DOPA) AND ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE. PART I. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY, 6(6):435-452, 1967.

THE AUTHOR REVIEWED THE LITERATURE ON THIS SUBJECT. EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS USED INCLUDED THE CAT, RAT, ISOLATED RABBIT ATRIA AND HEART, ISOLATED RABBIT AND GUINEA PIG ILEUM AND VAS DEFERENS. THE COMPOUNDS INCLUDED ANGIOTENSIN, GUANETHIDINE, IPRONIAZID, NIALAMID, PHENTHOLAMINE AND RESERPINE, AS WELL AS THE TWO IN THE TITLE. THE INTENT OF THE STUDIES WAS FIVEFOLD AND THEIR RESULTS INCLUDE: (A): ALPHA-METHYL-DOPA DIMINISHED AND BLOCKED THE STIMULANT EFFECT OF ANGIOTENSIN ON THE ADRENERGIC NERVE ENDINGS IN VITRO; (B) THE FUNCTION OF THE GUINEA PIG ISOLATED VAS DEFERENS, IMPAIRED BY ALPHA-METHYL-DOPA AND DOPA, COULD BE RESTORED BY NOREPINEPHRINE AS WELL AS BY ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE; (C) ALPHA-

METHYL-DOPA AS WELL AS ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE RESTORED THE PRESSOR EFFECTS OF TYRAMINE IN RESERPINIZED CATS; (D) NOREPINEPHRINE, ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE AND ALPHA-METHYL-DOPA UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS RESTORED THE CHRONOTROPIC AND INOTROPIC EFFECTS OF TYRAMINE AND NICOTINE ON THE ISOLATED ATRIA OF RESERPINIZED RABBITS; AND (E) ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE IS EQUIPOTENT WITH NOREPINEPHRINE IN CAUSING A TRANSIENT DEPRESSION IN GANGLIONIC TRANSMISSION. (66 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050454999
SMART, REGINALD G.; BATEMAN, KAREN. UNFAVORABLE REACTIONS TO LSD: A REVIEW AND ANALYSIS OF THE AVAILABLE CASE REPORTS. CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL (TORONTO), 97(20):1214-1221, 1967.

THE CLINICAL LITERATURE CONTAINS NO CLEAR CASES OF REPORTED DEPENDENCY, ADDICTION OR DEATH DUE TO TOXIC EFFECTS OF LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD). AMONG THE RECORDED UNFAVORABLE REACTIONS WERE 142 CASES OF PROLONGED PSYCHOTIC REACTIONS AND 11 SPONTANEOUS RECURRENCES, 63 NONPSYCHOTIC REACTIONS (ACUTE PANIC, CONFUSED REACTIONS, DEPRESSION, ANTISOCIAL OR PSYCHOPATHIC BEHAVIOR, MOTOR-EXCITATORY STATE OR CHRONIC ANXIETY), 1 HOMICIDE AND 4 ATTEMPTED HOMICIDES, 11 SUCCESSFUL AND 19 ATTEMPTED SUICIDES, AND AN ADDITIONAL 9 CASES SHOWING POSSIBLE SUICIDAL INTENT. TYPICAL AMONG THE PROLONGED PSYCHOTIC REACTIONS WERE SYMPTOMS OF PARANOID DELUSIONS, SCHIZOPHRENIC-LIKE HALLUCINATIONS AND OVERWHELMING FEAR. SINCE ALMOST TWO-THIRDS OF THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDES AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL HOMICIDE OCCURRED IN CAREFULLY PROTECTED SETTINGS IN WHICH LSD WAS BEING USED THERAPEUTICALLY, THE ROLE OF THE DRUG IN PRECIPITATING SUICIDAL THOUGHT AND BEHAVIOR NEEDS FURTHER STUDY. (37 REFERENCES)

ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ADDICTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION
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0100050455999
FAIRCHILD, M.D.; ALLES, G.A. THE CENTRAL LOCOMOTOR STIMULATORY ACTIVITY AND ACUTE TOXICITY OF THE EPHEDRINE AND NOREPHEDRINE ISOMERS IN MICE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 158(1):135-139, 1967.

STIMULATION OCCURRED IN THE FOLLOWING DESCENDING ORDER: D-AMPHETAMINE; L-AMPHETAMINE; D-NORPSEUDOEPHEDRINE; L-EPHEDRINE; L-NORPSEUDOEPHEDRINE. MEASURABLE STIMULATION BY L-NOREPHEDRINE, D-NOREPHEDRINE, L-PSUEDOEPHEDRINE, D-PSEUDOEPHEDRINE AND D-EPHEDRINE OCCURRED ONLY WHEN THE DOSE APPROACHED LETHAL LEVELS. ASYMMETRY ABOUT THE CARBON ATOM ADJACENT TO THE BENZENE RING HAS A ROLE IN DETERMINING THE CENTRAL ACTIVITY OF THESE ISOMERS. THE DIFFICULTY OF MEASURING DEGREE OF LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY IN SMALL LABORATORY ANIMALS IS DISCUSSED IN SOME DETAIL, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE FACT THAT THE TOXICITY OF AMPHETAMINE AND EPHEDRINE IS KNOWN TO BE INCREASED WHEN MICE ARE CONFINED TOGETHER IN SMALL AREAS.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

0100050450999
GUMULKA, W.; KOSTOWSKI, W. THE INFLUENCE OF IMIPRAMINE ON PERIPHERAL ACTION OF SOME CATECHOLAMINES. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 169(2):342-347, 1967.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE HYPOTHESIS THAT IMIPRAMINE (A), BESIDES INHIBITING THE CATECHOLAMINE (B) UPTAKE, ACTS ALSO DIRECTLY ON THE ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS, THE AUTHORS EXAMINED INFLUENCE OF A ON THE ACTION OF NORADRENALINE BITARTARATE (C), ADRENALINE HYDROCHLORIDE (D) AND ISOPRENALINE SULPHATE (E) IN 2 KINDS OF EXPERIMENTS IN VITRO. INFLUENCE OF A ON ATRIAL AND INTESTINAL EFFECTS OF B SHOW THAT EFFECT OF A ON THE ACTION OF D IN BOTH KINDS OF EXPERIMENTS WAS OPPOSED TO THAT OF E. INCUBATION WITH A HIGHLY INCREASED EFFECTS OF D ON CONTRACTILITY AND RATE OF CONTRACTION OF ISOLATED RABBIT ATRIA, WHEREAS ACTION OF E ON BOTH AMPLITUDE AND RATE WAS INHIBITED. INCUBATION WITH A STRONGLY REDUCED ACTION OF D ON THE ISOLATED RABBIT DUODENUM, WHEREAS EFFECT OF E WAS STRONGLY ENHANCED. A POTENTIATED ACTION OF C ON THE AMPLITUDE OF CONTRACTION OF ISOLATED RABBIT ATRIA, BUT ITS ACTION ON THE RATE WAS EITHER UNCHANGED OR SLIGHTLY DIMINISHED. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A EXERTS COMBINED ACTION ON 3 TYPES OF MYOCARDIAL RECEPTORS (ALPHA-EXCITATORY, ALPHA-INHIBITORY AND BETA-EXCITATORY).

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
MEDICAL ACADEMY OF WARSAW, POLAND

0100050457999
SOMERVILLE, A.R.; WHITTLE, B.A. THE INTERRELATION OF HYPOTHERMIA AND DEPLETION OF NORADRENALINE, DOPAMINE AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE FROM BRAIN BY RESERPINE, P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE AND ALPHA-METHYLMETATYROSINE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CHEMOTHERAPY (LONDON), 31(1):120-131, 1967.

IT IS ASSUMED THAT INTEGRITY OF MONOAMINE STORES IN THE BRAIN IS ASSOCIATED WITH MAINTENANCE OF BODY TEMPERATURE. WHETHER THE SEDATIVE AND HYPOTHERMIC EFFECTS OF RESERPINE ARE MEDIATED BY 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE OR BY CATECHOLAMINES HAS LONG BEEN A SUBJECT OF CONTROVERSY. THE AGENTS, P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE AND ALPHA-METHYLMETATYROSINE WILL DEPLETE EITHER CATECHOLAMINES OR 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE SPECIFICALLY AND THUS PROVIDE A COMPARISON WITH RESERPINE AS DEPLETING AGENTS ON BODY TEMPERATURE. THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY IS PERTINENT. (1) RESERPINE (2 MG/KG I.P.) REDUCES BRAIN LEVELS OF NORADRENALINE (NA), DOPAMINE (DA) AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE (5-HT) IN THE MOUSE AND SIMULTANEOUSLY LOWERS BODY TEMPERATURE. (2) P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE (150 MG/KG I.P. TWICE DAILY FOR 3 DAYS) LOWERS BRAIN 5-HT TO THE SAME EXTENT AS RESERPINE (2 MG/KG I.P.) WITHOUT PRODUCING HYPOTHERMIA OR AFFECTING THE EXTENT OR COURSE OF HYPOTHERMIA PRODUCED BY A SUBSEQUENT DOSE OF RESERPINE. (3) ALPHA-METHYL-M-TYROSINE (100 MG/KG I.P.) LOWERS BRAIN NA AND DA TO THE SAME EXTENT AS RESERPINE (2 MG/KG I.P.) WITHOUT PRODUCING HYPOTHERMIA OR AFFECTING THE HYPOTHERMIA CAUSED BY RESERPINE, AND IT POTENTIATES THE DEPLETION PRODUCED BY SMALLER DOSES OF RESERPINE (0.8 TO 1 MG/KG). (4) THE COMBINATION OF P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE

AND ALPHA-METHYL-M-TYROSINE IS SIMILARLY WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON TEMPERATURE. (5) PHENOXYBENZAMINE (30 MG/KG S.C.) PRODUCES A MARKED HYPOTHERMIC EFFECT, WHILE PROPRANOLOL (30 MG/KG S.C.) DOES NOT. (6) GUANETHIDINE (30 MG/KG S.C.) PRODUCES SLIGHT HYPOTHERMIA, WHILE BRETYLIUM (30 MG/KG S.C.) DOES NOT. (7) IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE CONTROL OF BODY TEMPERATURE IS NOT NECESSARILY LINKED WITH BRAIN LEVELS OF NA, DA OR 5-HT AND THAT THE HYPOTHERMIC ACTION OF RESERPINE MAY BE PERIPHERAL RATHER THAN CENTRAL.

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MACCLESFIELD, CHESHIRE, ENGLAND

0100050458999
GYLYS, J.A. ANORECTIC AGENTS AND PROGRESSIVE RATIO IN THE RAT. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 169(2):354-361, 1967.

EFFECT OF CHLORPHENTERMINE (A), AND D-AMPHETAMINE (B) ON THE PROGRESSIVE RATIO (PR) SCHEDULE AFTER HODOS (1961) IN THE RAT IS DETERMINED. SUSCEPTIBILITY OF AD LIB EATING 5 MALE ALBINO RATS TO ANORECTIC AGENTS WAS TESTED BY ADMINISTRATION OF DOSES WHICH WERE NOT EFFECTIVE IN FOOD DEPRIVED RATS. A AND B SHOW AN INHIBITION OF THE FOOD MOTIVATED BEHAVIOR AS REFLECTED BY A LOWERING OF THE PERFORMANCE IN THE PR SCHEDULE. A WAS EQUAL TO OR MORE EFFECTIVE IN DEPRESSING PR PERFORMANCE COMPARATIVE TO INHIBITION OF FOOD INTAKE. B APPEARED TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN LOWERING OF FOOD INTAKE. ANORECTIC POTENCY RATIO OF 1:10 BETWEEN A AND B WAS NOT REFLECTED IN PR RESULTS. STIMULATORY COMPONENT OF B MIGHT BE PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS PHENOMENON. INHIBITORY EFFECT OF AD LIB EATING OF SOLID FOOD ON PR AND TYPE OF DIET, SUGGESTED THAT DEGREE OF INITIAL SATIATION MAY BE IMPORTANT.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
BRISTOL LABORATORIES
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0100050459999
STOLK, J.M.; RECH, R.H. ENHANCED STIMULANT EFFECTS OF D-AMPHETAMINE ON THE SPONTANEOUS LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY OF RATS TREATED WITH RESERPINE. THE JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 158(1):140-149, 1967.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS INDICATED THAT DOSE-AMPHETAMINE CURVES IN RATS WHICH HAD RECEIVED RESERPINE ARE QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THE ANIMALS WHICH HAD NOT RECEIVED IT. THE RESERPINE-TREATED RATS SCORED LESS THAN OR THE SAME AS CONTROLS IN THEIR PEAK ACTIVITY RESPONSE TO AMPHETAMINE ADMINISTERED IN DOSES OF 0.25 TO 1 MG/KG. HOWEVER, IT WAS SEEN THAT AMPHETAMINE AT A DOSE OF 2.0 MG/KG INDUCED GREATER PEAK ACTIVITY IN RESERPINE-PRETREATED THAN IN THE CONTROLS. AFTER THE 4 AND 13-HOUR PRETREATMENTS WITH RESERPINE TRANQUILIZER, THE LATENCY-TO-PEAK DRUG EFFECT WAS ONLY HALF OF THAT OBSERVED IN THE CONTROLS. THE D-AMPHETAMINE EFFECT WAS SHORTENED IN THE RESERPINE-PRETREATED RATS. TECHNICAL DATA PRESENTED SUGGEST THAT THE CUMULATIVE DRUG EFFECT AFTER AMPHETAMINE STIMULATION, AS WELL AS THE TIME OF STIMULATION, ARE RELATED TO THE SIZE OF THE CATECHOLAMINE STORE AVAILABLE FOR RELEASE FROM THE BRAIN ADRENERGIC SITES. (33 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY
DARTMOUTH MEDICAL SCHOOL
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0100050460999
LEVISON, P.K.; FREEDMAN, D.X. RECOVERY OF A DISCRIMINATED LEVER-PRESS AVOIDANCE PERFORMANCE FROM THE EFFECTS OF RESERPINE, CHLORPROMAZINE AND TETRABENAZINE. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 170(1):31-38, 1967.

THE COURSE OF RECOVERY OF A LEVER-PRESS AVOIDANCE PERFORMANCE FROM DISRUPTING EFFECTS OF ACUTE DOSAGE OF RESERPINE (A) WAS EXAMINED OVER A 4-WEEK PERIOD IN 8 RATS. CHLORPROMAZINE (B) AND TETRABENAZINE (C) WERE ALSO ADMINISTERED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE PROLONGED OR MARKED DEPRESSION OF THE BRAIN AMINES SEROTONIN AND NOREPINEPHRINE WAS IN ANY SENSE RELATED TO THE BEHAVIORAL PHENOMENA. SHOCK SOURCE WAS A GRASON-STADLER E1064GS SHOCK GENERATOR AND GRID SCRAMBLER. WHEN LOW SHOCK INTENSITIES WERE USED, AVOIDANCE BEHAVIOR DID NOT RETURN TO BASE LINE LEVELS FOR RELATIVELY LONG PERIODS AFTER THE COMPOUND HAD BEEN ENTIRELY METABOLIZED. WITH HIGHER SHOCK INTENSITIES, RECOVERY TO BASE LINE WAS RELATIVELY MORE RAPID. PROLONGED EFFECTS OF A ON RECOVERY OF AVOIDANCE BEHAVIOR IN THESE EXPERIMENTS LASTED AS LONG AS 2 WEEKS, WHICH IS COMPATIBLE WITH AMINE REPLETION CURVES. RESULTS SUGGEST THAT PROLONGED RECOVERIES MAY BE RELATED TO ALTERED PROBABILITIES OF CLASSES OF BEHAVIOR ACCOMPANYING PERSISTING DEPLETION OF BRAIN AMINES.

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0100050461999
DOMINGUEZ, R.; MONTI, J.; BALEA, E.; MASLENIKOV, O.; PUPPO, E. THE EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE ON THE ADRENAL GLAND IN RATS WITH BRAIN STEM LESIONS. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(10):830-831, 1967.

THE ACTION OF THE PITUITARY-ADRENAL AXIS OF CHLORPROMAZINE ADMINISTRATION IN THE RAT WITH LESIONS IN THE MESENCEPHALIC RETICULAR FORMATION WAS STUDIED BY MEASURING THE ASCORBIC ACID DEPLETION OF THE ADRENALS. ASCORBIC ACID CONTENT OF THE ADRENAL WAS INCREASED IN THE GROUP OF RATS GIVEN CHLORPROMAZINE, BUT WAS SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED IN THE RATS HAVING LESIONS OF THE MESENCEPHALIC RETICULAR FORMATION. IN THIS GROUP ADMINISTRATION OF CHLORPROMAZINE WAS INCAPABLE OF RESTORING THE ASCORBIC ACID DEPLETION.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTOLOGY AND EMBRIOLOGY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

0100050462999
NATUFF, I.L.; REIFF, B. THE EFFECT OF DIELDRIN (HEOD) ON CHRONAXIE AND CONVULSION THRESHOLDS IN RATS AND MICE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CHEMOTHERAPY (LONDON), 31(1):197-204, 1967.

DIELDRIN (HEOD) IS A CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON INSECTICIDE WIDELY USED IN CROP PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION. A CLOSELY RELATED CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON INSECTICIDE,

ALDRIN (HHDN) IS CONVERTED IN VIVO TO DIELDRIN. CHRONIC EXPOSURE TO ALDRIN OF LABORATORY ANIMALS SUGGESTS A DETERIORATION OF VOLUNTARY MUSCULAR EFFICIENCY. IT WAS ALSO CLAIMED THAT EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF ALDRIN INTOXICATION MAY BE MADE BY MEASUREMENT OF CHRONAXIE. MALE RATS WERE FED HEOD FOR 26 WEEKS, WERE THEN KILLED AND A PHRENIC NERVE-DIAPHRAGM PREPARATION WAS TESTED BY BOTH NERVE AND MUSCLE STIMULATION. THIS CHRONIC EXPOSURE DID NOT AFFECT THE RHEOBASE, CHRONAXIE OR TETANIC FREQUENCY VALUES. CHRONIC EXPOSURE OF MICE TO DIETS CONTAINING DIELDRIN (HEOD), FOR 10 WEEKS DID NOT AFFECT THE THRESHOLD CONVULSIVE DOSES OF LEPTAZOL OR STRYCHNINE HYDROCHLORIDE. ACUTE ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF DIELDRIN, 15, 30 AND 60 MG/KG TO MICE, AND CHALLENGING THEM WITH THE CONVULSANT 18-24 HOURS LATER, SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED THE SENSITIVITY TO LEPTAZOL, BUT NOT THAT TO STRYCHNINE HYDROCHLORIDE. DIELDRIN IS THOUGHT TO HAVE A FACILITATORY ACTION ON CEREBRAL STRUCTURES AT THE SITE OF ACTION OF LEPTAZOL, OR ON THE NERVOUS PATHWAY BETWEEN THE SITE OF ACTION OF LEPTAZOL AND THE HIND LIMBS. THIS IS APPARENT ON ACUTE ADMINISTRATION ONLY. IT DOES NOT INFLUENCE TRANSMISSION BETWEEN THE SITE OF ACTION OF STRYCHNINE AND THE HIND LIMBS.

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0100050463999
BROADLEY, K.J.; ROBERTS, D.J. THE INFLUENCE OF ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUGS ON AKINESIA PRODUCED IN MICE BY INTRACISTERNALLY ADMINISTERED NORADRENALINE, DOPAMINE AND NORADNAMINE. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(10:807-808, 1967.

A TEST WAS MADE OF THE HYPOTHESIS THAT NORADRENALINE, DOPAMINE AND NORADNAMINE (A DIBENZOCYCLOHEPTATRIENE) PRODUCE AKINESIA ANTAGONIZABLE BY IMINODIBENZYL ANTIDEPRESSANTS, WHILE ONLY THE LOSS OF ACTIVITY RESULTING FROM INJECTIONS OF NORADRENALINE AND DOPAMINE ARE ANTAGONIZED BY MAO INHIBITORS (NIALAMIDE AND AMITRIPTYLINE, A TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSANT). PRETREATMENT WITH AMITRIPTYLINE, BUT NOT WITH NIALAMIDE, CAUSED A HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN ACTIVITY. ALL 3 AMINES INDUCED AKINESIA IN MICE; IN EACH CASE THE LOSS OF SPONTANEOUS MOTOR ACTIVITY WAS ANTAGONIZED BY BOTH AMITRIPTYLINE AND NIALAMIDE. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT CATECHOLAMINE-INDUCED AKINESIA IN MICE IS NOT MEDIATED BY FORMATION OF NORADNAMINE.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
PORTSMOUTH SCHOOL OF PHARMACY
PARK ROAD, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND

0100050464999
NEY, PHILIP G. PSYCHOSIS IN A CHILD, ASSOCIATED WITH AMPHETAMINE ADMINISTRATION. CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL (TORONTO), 97(17):1026-1029, 1967.

AN 8-YEAR-OLD BOY IS THE FIRST CASE KNOWN TO HAVE DEVELOPED A HALLUCINATORY, SCHIZOPHRENIC TYPE PSYCHOSIS AS THE RESULT OF TAKING D-AMPHETAMINE FOR A HYPERKINETIC SYNDROME. APPARENTLY NORMAL AT BIRTH HE HAD DEVELOPED NORMALLY FOR THE FIRST FEW YEARS EXCEPT FOR BEING RATHER CLUMSY. HE DID NOT DO WELL IN SCHOOL AND WAS EASILY DISTRACTED AND VERY HYPERACTIVE. WHEN PUT ON D-AMPHETAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE, HE WAS LESS ACTIVE, LESS

DISTRACTIBLE AND IMPULSIVE, AND HE BEGAN DOING BETTER IN SCHOOL. THE D-AMPHETAMINE SEEMED INDISPENSABLE BUT CAUSED AN ABRUPT CHANGE WITH HALLUCINATION AND PARANOIA. UPON EXAMINATION IT WAS EVIDENT THAT HE HAD A TRUE PSYCHOSIS OF THE TOXIC TYPE. WITHDRAWAL OF THE DRUG CAUSED A RETURN TO NORMAL AND RETURN TO THE DRUG CAUSED RECURRENCE OF THE PSYCHOSIS. THE BOY, OF COURSE, HAD A PREDISPOSING PERSONALITY. THERE MAY BE SOME LINK BETWEEN THE DYSFUNCTION OF CHILDREN WITH MINIMAL BRAIN DAMAGE AND THOSE WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA, ESPECIALLY THOSE OF THE ORGANIC TYPE. BOTH ARE FELT TO HAVE A MALFUNCTIONING RETICULAR ACTIVATING SYSTEM. (25 REFERENCES)

0100050465999
CHAMBERS, D.M.; REDFERN, P.H.; ROBERTS, D.J. SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE CENTRAL PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIONS OF NORADNAMINE, A PROPOSED DEPRESSIVE CATABOLITE OF NORADRENALINE. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY (LONDON), 6(5):417-422, 1967.

THE ABILITY OF NORADNAMINE (5-AMINO-METHYL-2,3,7,8-TETRAHYDROXYDIBENZO(A,E)CYCLOHEPTATRIENE) TO PRODUCE DEPRESSION OF THE CNS OF MICE WAS INVESTIGATED BY OBSERVATION OF THE PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS ON SPONTANEOUS MOTOR ACTIVITY, BARBITURATE SLEEPING TIME AND BODY TEMPERATURE. THE DEVELOPMENT OF AKINESIA AND HYPOTHERMIA INDICATED A DEPRESSANT EFFECT WHICH WAS CONTRARY TO THE ABSENCE OF SUCH EFFECT AS OBSERVED IN THE BARBITURATE SLEEPING TIME, SO FURTHER PHARMACOLOGICAL TESTING WAS TERMINATED. BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES HAD QUESTIONABLE SIGNIFICANCE SINCE THE CHANGES OBSERVED DID NOT APPEAR TO BE DOSE-DEPENDENT. (26 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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PARK ROAD, PORTSMOUTH
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0100050466999
SCANLON, W.G.; MATHAS, JAMES. ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC AND PSYCHOMETRIC STUDIES IN INDOKLON CONVULSIVE TREATMENT AND ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY. (A PRELIMINARY REPORT) INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY, 3(3):276-281, 1967.

INDOKLON CONVULSIVE THERAPY (ICT) WAS COMPARED WITH ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY (ECT). THE ELECTRICAL STIMULUS WAS GIVEN AS USUAL, AND INDOKLON (HEXAFLUORODIETHYL ETHER) WAS GIVEN BY INHALATION. PATIENTS RECEIVED 3 TREATMENTS A WEEK. PREMEDICATION FOR BOTH ECT AND ICT CONSISTED OF 1.2 MG ATROPINE I.M., 100-120 MG METHOHEXITAL I.V., AND 20-60 MG SUCCINYLCHOLINE I.V. EEG AND PSYCHOMETRIC TESTS WERE MADE PRIOR TO TREATMENT, 24-48 HOURS AFTER THE 1ST, 3RD, 6TH AND 12TH TREATMENTS, AND AT WEEKLY INTERVALS UP TO 8 WEEKS AFTER CESSATION OF TREATMENT. IN 4 PATIENTS, EEG ACTIVITY WAS STUDIED BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER ALL 12 TREATMENTS. ECT AND ICT PRODUCED SIMILAR POSTICTAL CHANGES IN THE EEG. PATIENTS WERE GIVEN THE TRAIL MAKING TEST, THE BLOCK DESIGN SUBTEST OF THE WECHSLER-BELLEVUE ADULT INTELLIGENCE SCALE, AND 11 QUESTIONS DESIGNED TO MEASURE REMOTE, RECENT AND IMMEDIATE MEMORY. THESE TESTS DID NOT YIELD ANY STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESULTS. BOTH TREATMENTS LEFT REMOTE MEMORY UNIMPAIRED. ICT APPEARS TO BE LESS DISRUPTIVE IN THE AREAS OF ORIENTATION, RECENT MEMORY AND IMMEDIATE RECALL. THE OPTIMAL COURSE OF TREATMENT WITH

ICT APPEARS TO BE 3-6 TREATMENTS, AND IF TREATMENT IS CONTINUED BEYOND THIS POINT, ACUTE BRAIN SYNDROME OFTEN DEVELOPS.

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0100050467999
IRIYE, TOM T.; SIMMONDS, FRANCIS A. EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE ON RAT BRAIN PHOSPHORYLASE. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY (LONDON), 6(5):341-348, 1967.

THE EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE ON RAT BRAIN PHOSPHORYLASE DIFFERS ACCORDING TO THE MODE OF SACRIFICE OF THE ANIMAL. THE PHOSPHORYLASE LEVEL IS LOWER IN BOTH CHLORPROMAZINE-TREATED RATS AND CONTROLS SACRIFICED BY IMMERSION IN LIQUID NITROGEN THAN WHEN BOTH GROUPS ARE SACRIFICED BY INHALATION OF CHLOROFORM. CHLORPROMAZINE TREATMENT INHIBITS PHOSPHORYLASE WHEN THE RAT IS SACRIFICED BY FREEZING IN LIQUID NITROGEN, BUT THE SAME TREATMENT ENHANCES THE ENZYME IF THE RAT IS SACRIFICED BY INHALATION OF CHLOROFORM. BOTH NITROGEN GAS AND CHLOROFORM ALONE CAUSE AN INCREASE IN THE ENZYME LEVEL. AFTER TREATMENT WITH BOTH AGENTS, CHLORPROMAZINE FURTHER ENHANCED THE ENZYME LEVEL. CHLORPROMAZINE WITHOUT CHLOROFORM INHIBITS PHOSPHORYLASE.

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0100050468999
MINARD, F.N. RELATIONSHIPS AMONG PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE, VITAMIN B6-DEFICIENCY AND CONVULSIONS INDUCED BY 1,1-DIMETHYLHYDRAZINE. JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, 14(6):681-692, 1967.

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE LEVELS IN THE BRAIN OF RATS AND CHARACTERISTIC PERIODS OF 1,1-DIMETHYL HYDRAZINE (UDMH) CONVULSIONS WERE EXAMINED IN A SEARCH FOR METABOLIC EVENTS CORRELATING THE LONG PERIOD BEFORE THE ONSET OF THE INITIAL INDUCED CONVULSION AND THE PREDICTABLE PHASES OF BRAIN ACTIVITY THEREAFTER. THE PERIOD OF INDUCTION OF THE INITIAL CONVULSION WAS SHOWN TO BE AN INDICATOR OF VITAMIN B6 DEFICIENCY. IT IS METABOLICALLY RELATED IN SOME WAY TO THE TIME REQUIRED TO LOWER PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE LEVELS IN THE BRAIN TO A CRITICAL POINT. BRAINS ALREADY PARTIALLY DEPLETED BY B6 DEFICIENCY REACH THE CRITICAL PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE LEVEL MORE RAPIDLY THAN THE BRAINS OF CONTROL ANIMALS. SUBSEQUENT CONVULSIONS DO NOT OCCUR AFTER A DOSE OF PYRIDOXINE WHICH CAUSES ONLY A SLIGHT INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE. A SMALL POOL OF PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE, E.G., IN NEURONS OR GLIA, MAY BE CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH A REGULATORY MECHANISM IN THE BRAIN. IT APPEARS THAT CONVULSIONS ARE NOT DIRECTLY CAUSED BY UDMH, BUT BY LOSS OR WITHDRAWAL OF PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE. (23 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF MOLECULAR BIOCHEMISTRY
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0100050469999
BOHDANECKY, Z.; JARVIK, M.E. THE EFFECT OF D-AMPHETAMINE AND PHYSOSTIGMINE UPON ACQUISITION AND RETRIEVAL IN A SINGLE TRIAL LEARNING TASK. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 170(1):58-65, 1967.

THE ADRENERGIC AND CHOLINERGIC DRUGS, D-AMPHETAMINE AND PHYSOSTIGMINE, WERE USED TO REVEAL ANTAGONISM BETWEEN THE TWO SYSTEMS IN A SINGLE TRIAL LEARNING TASK TESTING THE HYPOTHESIS THAT CHOLINERGIC MECHANISMS IN THE BRAIN ARE INVOLVED IN LEARNING PROCESSES. THE TEST DRUGS WERE GIVEN TO MICE BEFORE LEARNING IN A PASSIVE AVOIDANCE SITUATION; PERFORMANCE WAS IMPAIRED IN A TEST THE NEXT DAY. THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE PASSIVE AVOIDANCE TEST IS MORE SENSITIVE TO CHOLINERGIC THAN TO ADRENERGIC DISTURBANCE IS SUGGESTED BY ONE PART OF THE TEST IN WHICH PHYSOSTIGMINE WAS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN D-AMPHETAMINE.

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0100050470999
CARRIER, JR., OLIVER; DOUGLAS, BEN H.; GARRETT, LYNDLE; WHITTINGTON, PEGGY JOYCE. THE EFFECT OF RESERPINE ON VASCULAR TISSUE SODIUM AND POTASSIUM CONTENT. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 158(3):494-503, 1967.

EXPERIMENTS ON LABORATORY ANIMALS WERE CONDUCTED TO STUDY THE POSSIBILITY OF A SODIUM LOSS IN TISSUE AFTER RESERPINE PRETREATMENT. STATISTICAL DATA ILLUSTRATE LOSS IN VASCULAR TISSUE SODIUM AND POTASSIUM CONTENT AFTER RESERPINE ADMINISTRATION TO DOGS, RABBITS AND RATS. TABULAR DATA ALSO INDICATE THE RESISTANCE OF ISOLATED DOG FEMORAL ARTERY SEGMENTS AS WELL AS THE RESPONSES OF RAT BLOOD PRESSURE TO NOREPINEPHRINE AFTER RESERPINE ADMINISTRATION. HYPOTENSION WAS NOTED IN THE DOG, RABBIT AND RAT AFTER RESERPINE TREATMENT; IT LASTED ONLY 6 HOURS IN THE RAT, HOWEVER. HYPERSENSITIVITY WAS FOUND IN RATS AND RABBITS WHO HAD BEEN GIVEN RESERPINE. IT IS THOUGHT THAT CHANGES IN THE EFFECTOR TISSUE ARE THE BASIS OF THE HYPERSENSITIVITY PHENOMENON IN THE RESERPINE-TREATED ANIMALS. (31 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY AND MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
JACKSON, MISS.

0100050471999
LAURO, V.; GIORNELLI, C.; FANELLI, A. MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS AND FERTILITY: EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS. (INIBITORI DELLE MONOAMINOSSIDASI E FERTILITA: INDAGINI SPERIMENTALI.) ARCHIVIO DI OSTETRICIA E GINECOLOGIA (NAPLES), 71:153-169, 1966. IN ITALIAN.

THE EFFECT OF MAO INHIBITORS ON FERTILITY WAS INVESTIGATED DURING SUCCESSIVE STAGES OF PREGNANCY. FEMALE RATS, IN GROUPS OF 10, WERE GIVEN PC-603 (IPROCLOZIDE), ALSO KNOWN AS 1-(P-CHLOROPHENOXYACETYL)-2-ISOPROPYL-HYDRAZINE. THE DRUG WAS GIVEN TO THE RATS IN GROUPS 1-6 ORALLY IN DOSES OF 60 MG/DAY FOR 1-5 DAYS AT THE BEGINNING OF PREGNANCY. RATS IN GROUPS 7-12 RECEIVED THE SAME DOSAGE FROM THE SIXTH TO THE TENTH DAY; THOSE IN GROUP 13 RECEIVED EQUAL DOSES FROM THE ELEVENTH THROUGH

THE FIFTEENTH DAY, WHILE GROUPS 14-16 RECEIVED A SINGLE DOSE OF 120 MG/DAY ON DAYS 6-8. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS SHOW A NOXIOUS EFFECT, RESULTING IN HIGH ABORTION RATE AND FETAL DEFECTS. IN ALL CASES THE DRUG CAUSED CIRCULATORY DISTURBANCES. THE HORMONES ADMINISTERED HAD NO PALLIATIVE EFFECT ON THE ANIMALS.

CLINICA OSTETRICA E GINECOLOGIA
UNIVERSITA DI PERUGIA, ITALY

0100050472999
LEVY, LOUIS; BURBRIDGE, T.N. INHIBITION OF URIDINE DIPHOSPHATE GLUCOSE DEHYDROGENASE BY A FREE RADICAL FORMED FROM CHLORPROMAZINE. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY. 16(7):1249-1260, 1967.

A STOCK SOLUTION CONTAINING CHLORPROMAZINE FREE RADICAL WAS PREPARED BY DISSOLVING 48 MG OF CHLORPROMAZINE HCL AND 50.1 MG OF CHLORPROMAZINE-5-OXIDE IN 1 ML OF 16 N H2SO4. A MORE DILUTE STOCK SOLUTION WAS PREPARED BY DILUTING A PORTION OF THIS STOCK SOLUTION WITH AN EQUAL VOLUME OF 16 N H2SO4. THE ABSORBANCE OF THESE SOLUTIONS AT 525 MMU BECAME MAXIMAL AFTER STANDING FOR 24 HOURS AND REMAINED UNCHANGED FOR MONTHS AT ROOM TEMPERATURE. THE ACTION OF UDPG DEHYDROGENASE WAS ASSAYED BY ADDITION OF 2-50 MCL OF A SOLUTION OF UDPG AND MEASUREMENT OF ABSORBANCE AT 340 MMU. CHLORPROMAZINE IN A CONCENTRATION OF 20 MCM PRODUCED NO INHIBITION OF ENZYME ACTIVITY OF UDPG DEHYDROGENASE; AT A CONCENTRATION OF 100 MCM, IT PRODUCED 9(INHIBITION. CHLORPROMAZINE-5-OXIDE AT A CONCENTRATION OF 100 MCM PRODUCED NO INHIBITION. CHLORPROMAZINE FREE RADICAL CAUSED A NONCOMPETITIVE INHIBITION OF THE ENZYME. NEITHER THE SUBSTRATE UDPG NOR THE COENZYME NAD (DPN) PROTECTED THE ENZYME FROM INHIBITION, WHEREAS CYSTEINE AFFORDED CONSIDERABLE PROTECTION. (78 REFERENCES)

RESEARCH SERVICE
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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

0100050473999
VOGEL, WOLFGANG H.; AHLBERG, C. DENNIS; HORWITT, MAX K. TIME STUDY OF THE URINARY EXCRETION OF DIMETHOXYPHENYLETHYLAMINE AND 3,4-DIMETHOXYPHENYLACETIC ACID BY SCHIZOPHRENIC AND NORMAL INDIVIDUALS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY, 3(3):292-297, 1967.

THE URINARY EXCRETION OF 3,4-DIMETHOXYPHENYLETHYLAMINE (DMPEA), A SUBSTANCE CLAIMED TO BE UNIQUE TO SCHIZOPHRENIC URINE, AND ITS METABOLITE, 3,4-DIMETHOXYPHENYLACETIC ACID (DMPAA) WERE STUDIED. THE PATIENTS WERE MALE CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENICS WHO HAD BEEN HOSPITALIZED FOR MORE THAN 10 YEARS, AND WERE OF THE UNDIFFERENTIATED, CATATONIC OR PARANOID TYPES. NONE HAD RECEIVED TRANQUILIZERS FOR MORE THAN 2 YEARS. THE CONTROL SUBJECTS WERE HEALTHY MALES WITH NO HISTORY OR CLINICAL EVIDENCE OF MENTAL DISEASE. URINE SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED AND ANALYZED WEEKLY FOR 8 WEEKS. DIETARY CONTROLS WERE OBSERVED. DMPEA WAS ISOLATED BY ION-EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY FOLLOWED BY THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY, AND DMPAA WAS ISOLATED BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY. URINES WERE ALSO ANALYZED FOR CREATININE AND TOTAL NITROGEN. THERE WERE 9 PATIENTS AND 8 CONTROLS. ALL CONTROLS AND 6 PATIENTS EXCRETED DMPEA AT

LEAST ONCE DURING THE STUDY, AND ALL PATIENTS AND CONTROLS EXCRETED DMPAA AT LEAST ONCE. CREATININE AND NITROGEN EXCRETION WERE HIGHER IN THE CONTROLS. THE METHODOLOGY FOR DMPEA AND DMPAA ANALYSIS IS GIVEN IN DETAIL. (21 REFERENCES)

L.B. MENDEL RESEARCH LABORATORY
ELGIN STATE HOSPITAL
ELGIN, ILL.

0100050474999
GUNNE, LARS-M.; GALLAND, LEO. STEREOSELECTIVE METABOLISM OF AMPHETAMINE. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(7):1374-1377, 1967.

SINCE D-AMPHETAMINE IS A POTENT DRUG WHILE L-AMPHETAMINE IS INERT, IT WAS HYPOTHESIZED THAT A DIFFERENCE IN THE METABOLIC FATE OF THE STEREOISOMERS MAY EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE IN DRUG ACTIONS. MALE ALBINO RATS WERE GIVEN I.P. EITHER 5 MG/KG D,L-AMPHETAMINE OR 2.5 MG/KG OF EITHER D- OR L-AMPHETAMINE. URINE WAS COLLECTED AND EXTRACTED FOR P-HYDROXYAMPHETAMINE, A METABOLITE OF AMPHETAMINE. THE ISOMERS OF P-HYDROXYAMPHETAMINE WERE CONVERTED TO THEIR O-METHYL ETHERS BY REACTION WITH DIAZOMETHANE SOLUTION AND GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY WAS USED TO RESOLVE AND IDENTIFY THE OPTICAL ISOMERS OF P-METHOXYAMPHETAMINE. TWO PEAKS WERE PRODUCED IN THE GAS CHROMATOGRAPH, THE FIRST CORRESPONDING TO THE L-ISOMER AND THE SECOND TO THE D-ISOMER. WHEN RACEMIC AMPHETAMINE WAS GIVEN TO RATS, LESS D- THAN L-HYDROXYAMPHETAMINE APPEARED IN THE URINE. WHEN D- OR L-AMPHETAMINE WAS GIVEN TO RATS, NO SIGNIFICANT RACEMIZATION DURING METABOLISM OF AMPHETAMINE TO HYDROXYAMPHETAMINE OCCURRED.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH
ULLERAKER
UPPSALA, SWEDEN

0100050475999
BUCCI, LUIGI. THE POTENTIATING EFFECT OF MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS UPON CHLORPROMAZINE STUDIED BY MEANS OF CONDITIONED ESCAPE REACTION TECHNIQUE. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY, 3(3):282-285, 1967.

TRANQUILIZERS HAVE A DECONDITIONING EFFECT ON CONDITIONED REFLEXES. THE POSSIBLE POTENTIATING EFFECT OF MAO INHIBITORS ON CHLORPROMAZINE DECONDITIONING WAS STUDIED IN 10 WISTAR RATS, TRAINED TO AVOID AN ELECTRIC SHOCK IN A SHUTTLE BOX. IN THE FIRST PROCEDURE, THEY WERE GIVEN 8 MMG/KG CHLORPROMAZINE I.P., AND IN THE SECOND PROCEDURE THEY WERE GIVEN 4 MMG/KG TRANYLCYPROMINE I.P. FOLLOWED 1 HOUR LATER BY 8 MMG/KG CHLORPROMAZINE. ANIMALS WERE TESTED 1, 6 AND 24 HOURS AFTER CHLORPROMAZINE ADMINISTRATION. TRANYLCYPROMINE APPEARED TO INCREASE THE DECONDITIONING EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE. TRANYLCYPROMINE BOTH PROLONGS AND INCREASES THE TRANQUILIZING EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL
NEW YORK, N.Y.

0100050476999
LERICHE, W. HARDING; CSIMA, ADELE. A LONG-ACTING APPETITE SUPPRESSANT DRUG STUDIED FOR 24 WEEKS IN BOTH CONTINUOUS AND SEQUENTIAL ADMINISTRATION. THE CANADIAN MEDICAL

ASSOCIATION JOURNAL (TORONTO), 97(17):1016-1020, 1967.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS TRIAL WAS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF BOTH A CONTINUOUS AND INTERMITTENT ADMINISTRATION OF A LONG-ACTING APPETITE SUPPRESSANT ON WEIGHT LOSS. THE PATIENTS WERE NOT PLACED ON A DIET, BUT WERE TOLD TO EAT HALF AS MUCH AS THEY HAD BEEN. THE DRUG, DIETHYLPROPION HYDROCHLORIDE, 75 MG, IN A LONG-ACTING FORM WAS GIVEN TO 2 GROUPS FOR 24 WEEKS, AT 2 P.M. EACH DAY. IN ONE GROUP THE DRUG WAS GIVEN CONTINUOUSLY, WHILE IN THE OTHER GROUP IT WAS GIVEN THE FIRST MONTH AND THEN ALTERNATED WITH A PLACEBO. OF THE 200 MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS WHO STARTED ONLY 36 COMPLETED THE 24 WEEKS. THE AVERAGE WEIGHT LOSS DESIRED BY THE GROUP WAS 60 POUNDS, BUT THE CONTINUOUS GROUP ACHIEVED 34.5% OF THE OBJECTIVE AND THE ALTERNATING GROUP 24.7%. SIDE EFFECTS WERE MINIMAL IN BOTH GROUPS.

DEPARTMENT OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND BIOMETRICS
SCHOOL OF HYGIENE
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA

0100050477999
DENSON, R. DISSOCIATIVE DELIRIUM AFTER TREATMENT WITH LYSERGIDE. CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL (TORONTO), 97(20):1222-1224, 1967.

A 36-YEAR-OLD WOMAN WHO HAD SPENT 5 CONSECUTIVE YEARS IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL SUFFERING FROM THANATOPHOBIA AND EXTREME ANXIETY LITTLE AFFECTED BY TREATMENT WITH PSYCHOTHERAPY, NARCOANALYSIS, ELECTROTHERAPY AND SUBCOMA INSULIN WAS TREATED WITH LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE. SHE DEVELOPED A REMARKABLY STABLE DISSOCIATIVE DELIRIUM WHICH RESPONDED WELL TO I.V. INJECTION OF AMOBARBITAL SODIUM. HOWEVER, HER NORMAL PERSONALITY LOST STABILITY, SO THAT EPISODES OF DISSOCIATION OCCURRED TWICE OR THREE TIMES A DAY. AFTER 3 WEEKS ON HEAVY SEDATION THE DISSOCIATIVE REACTION LARGLY DISAPPEARED AND SHE WAS DISCHARGED ON THIORIDAZINE AND DIAZEPAM MEDICATION. (26 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
SASKATOON, SASK., CANADA

0100050478999
ESTLER, C.J.; AMMON, H.P.T. INFLUENCE OF PROPRANOLOL ON METHAMPHETAMINE-INDUCED CHANGES IN CEREBRAL FUNCTION AND METABOLISM. (DER EINFLUSS VON PROPRANOLOL AUF DIE DURCH METHAMPHETAMIN VERURSACHTEN ANDERUNGEN VON FUNKTION UND STOFFWECHSEL DES GEHIRNS.) JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, 14(8):799-805, 1967. IN GERMAN.

CNS EXCITATION WAS TRIGGERED IN MICE BY S.C. ADMINISTRATION OF 3 MG/KG METHAMPHETAMINE, AND THE EFFECT OF A 5 MG/KG I.P. DOSE OF PROPRANOLOL WAS STUDIED. METHAMPHETAMINE NOT ONLY INCREASED MOTOR ACTIVITY, BUT ALSO LOWERED BRAIN GLYCOGEN CONTENT AND INCREASED THE CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM. THE CONSTANT DROP IN PHOSPHOCREATINE INDICATES THAT ENERGY PRODUCTION WAS NOT EQUAL TO ENERGY REQUIREMENTS. PROPRANOLOL WHEN GIVEN ALONE RAISED BRAIN GLYCOGEN CONTENT AND INHIBITED CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM. WHEN ADMINISTERED WITH METHAMPHETAMINE, PROPRANOLOL REDUCED MOTOR EXCITATION AND HELD THE GLYCOGEN LEVEL AT THAT OF THE CONTROLS. APPARENTLY ENERGY REQUIREMENTS WERE MET IN THIS CASE, AS SIGNIFIED BY THE FACT THAT THERE WAS NO DECREASE IN

PHOSPHOCREATINE, AND THAT THERE WAS AN INCREASE IN ADENOTRIPHOSPHATE CONTENT.

0100050479999
BAYER, S.M.; MCMURRAY, W.C. THE METABOLISM OF AMINO ACIDS IN DEVELOPING RAT BRAIN. JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, 14(7):695-706, 1967.

THE AMINO ACID METABOLISM OF RAT BRAIN WAS STUDIED MOST INTENSIVELY DURING THE FIRST MONTH OF LIFE BY 2 METHODS, BASED, RESPECTIVELY, ON WET TISSUE WEIGHT AND ON TISSUE PROTEIN CONTENT. ON A WET WEIGHT BASIS, GLUTAMIC ACID CONCENTRATION NEARLY DOUBLED WITH GREATEST INCREASE DURING THE THIRD WEEK, BUT ON THE BASIS OF PROTEIN CONTENT THERE WAS LITTLE DIFFERENCE IN GLUTAMATE CONCENTRATIONS OF NEWBORN AND ADULT ANIMALS. GLUTAMINE CONCENTRATION DID NOT CHANGE SIGNIFICANTLY WHEN CALCULATED ON THE WET WEIGHT BASIS. GLUTATHIONE INCREASED SLIGHTLY. THE BULK OF THE REMAINING AMINO ACIDS CONTRIBUTES TO AVAILABLE NITROGEN FOR PROTEIN SYNTHESIS. OF THESE, THERE APPEARED GENERALLY TO BE SLIGHT INCREASES IN THE ADULT, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF HYDROXYPROLINE AND ETHANOLAMINE, BOTH OF WHICH WERE PRESENT IN GREATER CONCENTRATIONS IN THE NEWBORN. INCREASE IN GABA CONCENTRATION WAS REFLECTED IN INCREASE OF GLUTAMATE DECARBOXYLASE ACTIVITY. GLUTAMOTRANSFERASE ACTIVITY APPEARS TO BE A MANIFESTATION OF GLUTAMINE SYNTHETASE ENZYME IN RAT BRAIN. GLUTAMOTRANSFERASE ACTIVITY WAS ENHANCED BY TREATMENT WITH ACETONE: THE LOW GLUTAMINE SYNTHETASE ACTIVITY FOUND IN THE NEWBORN BRAIN IS THEREFORE NOT A RESULT OF LOSS OF ACTIVITY THROUGH TREATMENT WITH ACETONE POWDER. (45 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY, FACULTY OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO
LONDON, ONTARIO, CANADA

0100050480999
COLLINS, R. JAMES; TANG, ANDREW H.; KEASLING, HUGH H. NEUROPHARMACOLOGIC EVALUATION OF 2-PHENYLIMIDAZO (1,2-A) PYRIMIDINE HYDROBROMIDE (U-13,376B), AN UNUSUAL STRYCHNINE ANTAGONIST. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 158(3):428-436, 1967.

OF A SERIES OF COMPOUNDS HAVING UNUSUAL STRYCHNINE ANTAGONISTIC PROPERTIES, U-13,376B, WAS FOUND TO BE THE MOST POTENT. THE EFFECTIVE DOSES WERE 62 MG/KG FOR STRYCHNINE PROTECTION, 214 MG/KG FOR TRACTION LOSS, 800 MG/KG FOR LOSS OF RIGHTING REFLEX AND 123 MG/KG FOR ELECTROSHOCK PROTECTION. AS VERIFIED BY ANTAGONISM OF CAUDATE INHIBITION, POTENTIATION OF POLYSYNAPTIC REFLEX PATHWAYS AND ANTAGONISM OF DIRECT SPINAL INHIBITION, U-13,376B SHOWED STRYCHNINE-LIKE PROPERTIES NOT OBVIOUS WHEN U-13,376B WAS STUDIED BY TWO OTHER METHODS. CONVULSIONS IN RABBITS RECORDED BY EEG AND THE TONIC EXTENSOR SEIZURES CAUSED BY ELECTROSHOCK TREATMENT WERE NOT ALTERED IN A TYPICAL STRYCHNINE-LIKE MANNER. SEIZURES WERE CLONIC RATHER THAN TONIC AFTER U-13,376B ADMINISTRATION. THE LACK OF DEPRESSANT PROPERTIES IS EVIDENCE THAT THIS DRUG IS NOT A PHYSIOLOGIC ANTAGONIST. IT IS A PARTIAL ANTAGONIST SINCE, REGARDLESS OF DOSAGE, IT ANTAGONIZES ONLY SMALL QUANTITIES OF STRYCHNINE. (22 REFERENCES)

PHARMACOLOGY RESEARCH LABORATORIES
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0100050481999
WESTFALL, T.C. ANDERSON, G.P. INFLUENCE OF NICOTINE ON CATECHOLAMINE METABOLISM IN THE RAT. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT). 169(2):421-428, 1967.

THE AUTHORS MEASURED THE EXCRETION OF 3-METHOXY MANDELIC ACID TO STUDY THE EFFECTS OF NICOTINE (A) ON CATECHOLAMINE METABOLISM, AND THE SYMPATHOADRENAL SYSTEM. O-METHYLATED METABOLITES (B) OF EPINEPHRINE (C), NOREPINEPHRINE (D), METANEPHRINE (E) AND NORMETANEPHRINE (F). THREE DOSES OF A, DILUTED IN SALINE, WERE STUDIED: 0.1, 0.5 AND 1.0 MG/KG INJECTED I.P. THERE WAS A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE 24-HOUR URINARY EXCRETION OF BOTH C AND E. NO DEFINITE INDICATION WAS FOUND THAT A INHIBITS MAO. NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT ELEVATIONS IN URINARY D OR F LEVELS WERE OBSERVED. RELEASE OF D WAS LOW COMPARED TO C; PHARMACOLOGICAL RESPONSES WERE MAINLY DUE TO C. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE SMALL AMOUNTS OF D RELEASED FROM THE ADRENAL MEDULLA AND ADRENERGIC NERVE ENDINGS ARE TAKEN UP AT D STORAGE SITES. (20 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

0100050482999
BRIMBLECOMBE, R.W. HYPERTHERMIC EFFECTS OF SOME TRYPTAMINE DERIVATIVES IN RELATION TO THEIR BEHAVIORAL ACTIVITY. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY (OXFORD), 6(5):423-239, 1967.

THE HYPERTHERMIC ACTIVITY OF A SERIES OF TRYPTAMINE DERIVATIVES WAS STUDIED IN RABBITS AND THE EFFECTS OF THESE COMPOUNDS ON THE BEHAVIOR OF RATS IN THE OPEN-FIELD TEST SHOWED A REASONABLY GOOD PARALLELISM BETWEEN ABILITY TO RAISE TEMPERATURE AND ABILITY TO AFFECT BEHAVIOR. OF 36 COMPOUNDS EXAMINED, 9 HAD NO EFFECT IN THE OPEN-FIELD TEST NOR ON RABBIT RECTAL TEMPERATURE; ANOTHER 5 WITHOUT EFFECT ON TEMPERATURE SHOWED ACTIVITY IN THE OPEN-FIELD TEST. THE REMAINING 22 COMPOUNDS WERE ACTIVE IN BOTH TESTS. SMALL DOSES OF LSD-25 HAVE BEEN REPORTED MANY TIMES TO PRODUCE HYPERTHERMIA, PARTICULARLY IN RABBITS. APPARENTLY THE 22 TRYPTAMINES ACT ON THE SAME RECEPTORS IN THE CNS AS LSD-25, AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN THE OPEN-FIELD TEST AND HYPERTHERMIA ARE BOTH PART OF THE RESULTING SYNDROME. (20 REFERENCES)

CHEMICAL DEFENCE EXPERIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT
PORTON DOWN, SALISBURY, WILTSHIRE
ENGLAND

0100050483999
MADEDDU, ALBERTO. CURRENT THERAPY IN CHRONIC ETHYLISM. TREATMENT OF DYSTHYMIC DISTURBANCES DUE TO THE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME IN ALCOHOLIC SUBJECTS. (ATTUALITA TERAPEUTICHE NELL'ETILISMO CRONICO. TRATTAMENTO DELLE TURBE DISTIMICHE DA SINDROME CARENZIALE IN SOGGETTI ALCOOLISTI.) MINERVA MEDICA (TURIN), 58:400-406, 1967. IN ITALIAN.

TWENTY-SEVEN CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS OF VARIOUS AGES UNDERWENT PHARMACOLOGICAL THERAPY FROM 7-134 DAYS FOR SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY DURING PERIODS OF ABSTINENCE FROM ALCOHOL. DISPRANOL, CHEMICALLY KNOWN AS 2,2-

BISCHLOROMETHYL-1,3-PROPANEDIOL. ACTS AS A TRANQUILIZER AND EXERTS A DEPRESSIVE EFFECT ON THE CNS. DRUG DOSAGE VARIED FROM 3 PILLS, 0.4 G EACH, TO A MAXIMUM DAILY DOSE OF 8 PILLS. STATISTICAL DATA ILLUSTRATE A COMPARISON MADE WITH A CONTROL GROUP OF 15 PATIENTS RECEIVING THIS DRUG ALTERNATELY WITH A PLACEBO. ANOTHER TABLE SHOWS CLINICAL RESULTS IN 5 SUBJECTS TREATED EXCLUSIVELY WITH A PLACEBO, AND ANOTHER 5 PATIENTS TREATED WITH A BARBITURATE DERIVATIVE. POSITIVE RESULTS WERE OBTAINED WITH THE DRUG THERAPY. APPREHENSION DIMINISHED, AS DID EMOTIVE LABILITY AND CENESTHETIC PROJECTION; BEST RESULTS WERE OBSERVED IN THE AGITATED ANXIETY GROUP. THE DRUG IS NOT TOXIC, AND HAS NO SIDE EFFECTS. IT HAS A SEDATIVE ACTION, AND IS ESPECIALLY ADVISABLE IN TREATING ANXIETY AND ERETHITIC DISTURBANCES OF NEUROTIC AND PSYCHONEUROTIC PATIENTS. DEFICIENT GASTROHEPATIC FUNCTION DOES NOT CONTRAINDICATE THE PROLONGED USE OF THIS DRUG. (37 REFERENCES)

OSPEDALE PROVINCIALE "G. ANTONINI"
LIMBIATE, ITALY

0100050484999
KING, LUCY J.; SCHOEPFLE, G.M.; LOWRY, O.H.; PASSONNEAU, JANET V.; WILSON, S. EFFECTS OF ELECTRICAL STIMULATION ON METABOLITES IN BRAIN OF DECAPITATED MICE. JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, 14(6):613-618, 1967.

THE HEAD OF A DECAPITATED MOUSE IS BELIEVED TO BE A USEFUL TEST OBJECT FOR A VARIETY OF QUANTITATIVE STUDIES OF ELECTROSHOCK AND ANTICONVULSANT DRUGS. STUDIES IN INTACT ANIMALS DURING CONVULSIONS ARE COMPLICATED BY RESPIRATORY DIFFICULTY, CHANGES IN BLOOD FLOW AND BLOOD CHEMISTRY. BY DECAPITATION THE BRAIN IS CONVERTED INTO A CLOSED SYSTEM WHICH DEPENDS FOR ITS ENERGY SUPPLY ON ANAEROBIC GLYCOLYSIS AND PREFORMED HIGH ENERGY PHOSPHATE COMPOUNDS, CHIEFLY ATP AND P-CREATINE. INDICATIONS THAT ELECTROSHOCK RESULTS IN A LARGE INCREASE IN ENERGY EXPENDITURE DURING THE FIRST FEW SECONDS ARE DISCUSSED.

DEPARTMENTS OF PHARMACOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY
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0100050485999
SHARMA, P.L. EFFECT OF PROPIOMAZINE, PERPHENAZINE, PROMETHAZINE AND PROMAZINE ON ADRENALINE-INDUCED VENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIAS DURING NITROUS OXIDE-HALOTHANE ANAESTHESIA IN THE DOG. BRITISH JOURNAL OF ANAESTHESIA (LIVERPOOL), 39(2):128-133, 1967.

THE OCCURRENCE OF ADRENALINE-INDUCED VENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIAS UNDER HALOTHANE ANESTHESIA IN THE DOG AND IN MAN IS WELL DOCUMENTED. PERPHENAZINE IS AN EFFECTIVE ANTAGONIST IN BOTH. IN THIS EXPERIMENT, I.V. INJECTION OF ADRENALINE DURING NITROUS OXIDE-HALOTHANE ANESTHESIA PRODUCED MULTIFOCAL VENTRICULAR TACHYCARDIA IN SPONTANEOUSLY VENTILATING DOGS. PROPIOMAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE PREVENTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THIS ARRHYTHMIA. ON A WEIGHT BASIS, PROPIOMAZINE WAS AS POTENT AS PERPHENAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE AND MORE POTENT THAN PROMETHAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE AND PROMAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE. AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF THESE DRUGS, INJECTION OF LARGE DOSES OF ADRENALINE PRODUCED ONLY SLOW-RATE VENTRICULAR ARRHYTHMIA OR VENTRICULAR EXTRASYSTOLES SHOWING THAT PROTECTION PROVIDED BY THESE DRUGS CAN BE SURMOUNTED.

PROPIOMAZINE DID NOT AFFECT ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE. SINCE HYPOTENSION IS A TROUBLESOME SIDE EFFECT OF PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES, LACK OF HYPOTENSIVE EFFECT IS AN IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE FOR PROPIOMAZINE.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
INSTITUTE OF POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
CHANDIGARH, INDIA

0100050486999
KING, LUCY J.; LOWRY, O.H.; PASSONNEAU, JANET V.; VENSON, VERNA. EFFECTS OF CONVULSANTS ON ENERGY RESERVES IN THE CEREBRAL CORTEX. JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, 14(6):599-611, 1967.

ELECTROSHOCK WAS USED TO INDUCE CONVULSIONS IN MICE AND IN ONE GROUP THE SEIZURES WERE MODIFIED WITH PHENOBARBITONE OR CHLORPROMAZINE, THE LATTER PRODUCING FAR LESS MODIFICATION OF THE SEIZURE. IN CONTROL ANIMALS ELECTROSHOCK PRODUCED A PROMPT FALL IN CEREBRAL ATP LEVELS AND P-CREATINE VALUES. CHANGES IN GLUCOSE AND GLYCOGEN WERE NEARLY AS GREAT ON A PERCENTAGE BASIS BUT THEY TOOK PLACE MORE SLOWLY. CHANGES IN LACTATE WERE DRAMATIC WITH AN OVERALL 300(INCREASE THAT GREATLY EXCEEDED THE AMOUNT THAT COULD BE ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE DECREASES IN GLUCOSE AND GLYCOGEN; THIS INDICATES AN EIGHTFOLD ACCELERATION OF GLUCOSE INTO THE BRAIN.

DEPARTMENTS OF PHARMACOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY
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0100050487999
BERGMANN, F.; MKWANANZI, J.; KORCZYN, A.D. ACTION OF PHENTOLAMINE ON RESPIRATORY REFLEXES IN THE RABBIT. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 169(2):348-353, 1967.

THE AUTHORS DESCRIBE THE INFLUENCE OF PHENTOLAMINE (A) ON RESPIRATORY REFLEXES, EVOKED EITHER FROM CHEMORECEPTORS (B) OR BY NERVE STIMULATION. SINCE PERIPHERAL ADRENERGIC (C) RECEPTORS DO NOT PARTICIPATE IN THESE REACTIONS, ANY INTERFERENCE BY AN ALPHA-BLOCKER CAN BE CONSIDERED EVIDENCE FOR A CENTRAL DRUG ACTION. SOME 15 RABBITS OF EITHER SEX WERE USED. INFLUENCE OF A ON VASOMOTOR AND RESPIRATORY RESPONSES AND REACTIONS, EVOKED FROM B BY CYANIDE (D) STIMULATION, AND FOLLOWING VAGUS STIMULATION IN THE RABBIT, IS SHOWN IN BLOOD PRESSURE RESPONSES. SMALL DOSES OF D (30-50 MCG/KG) WERE INJECTED INTRACAROTIDLY; THIS CAUSED MARKED HYPERNEA AND A MODERATE INCREASE IN RESPIRATORY RATE, INDICATING A SMALL FALL OF BLOOD PRESSURE, FOLLOWED BY A SLIGHT HYPERTENSIVE PHASE. AFTER I.V. INJECTION OF 0.75 MG/KG OF A, BOTH RESPIRATORY AND VASOMOTOR EFFECTS OF D WERE MARKEDLY REDUCED. SMALL DOSE OF A (0.25 MG/KG) ENHANCED RESPIRATORY EFFECT BY INCREASING BOTH ITS RATE AND AMPLITUDE, BUT DIMINISHED THE HYPERTENSION. A TEN TIMES HIGHER DOSE OF THE DRUG SUPPRESSED BOTH EFFECTS ALMOST COMPLETELY. ALL RESULTS SUGGEST A CENTRAL EFFECT OF A ON THE REGULATION OF BREATHING.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050488999
BAKER, W.W.; KRATKY, M. CHANGES IN LOCAL EXCITABILITY PRODUCED BY INTRAHIPPOCAMPAL INJECTIONS OF THIOSEMICARBAZIDE AND GABA. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 170(1):81-92, 1967.

THIOSEMICARBAZIDE INJECTED INTO THE HIPPOCAMPUS OF CATS BIPHASICALLY INCREASED LOCAL EXCITABILITY. GABA (GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID) WAS NOT SELECTIVE IN COMPLETELY SUPPRESSING HIPPOCAMPAL FOCI INDUCED BY STRYCHNINE, PICROTOXIN, D-TUBOCURARINE OR THIOSEMICARBAZIDE. HOWEVER, GABA WAS RELATIVELY MORE EFFECTIVE IN ABOLISHING THE AFTERDISCHARGE THAN IN DEPRESSING THE SPIKE-WAVE DISCHARGE OF ALL HIPPOCAMPAL FOCI. CHANGES IN LOCAL EXCITABILITY ARE COMPLEX AND CANNOT BE EXPLAINED ADEQUATELY IN TERMS OF SIMPLE SYNAPTIC MECHANISMS. (20 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY
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0100050489999
WHO. SERVICES FOR THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DEPENDENCE ON ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS. FOURTEENTH REPORT OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION EXPERT COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, UNITED NATIONS, 19(3):47-55, 1967.

THE WHO EXPERT COMMITTEE ON MENTAL HEALTH MET IN GENEVA IN OCTOBER, 1966 AND THEIR REPORT WAS PUBLISHED IN JUNE, 1967. THEY CONSIDER THE PROBLEMS OF DEPENDENCE ON ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS, MENTION THE NEED FOR A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH, ELUCIDATE THE ROLE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES, CONSIDER THE MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS AND STRESS THE NEED FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS TO PROVIDE THE PROPER SERVICES FOR CARE AND TREATMENT OF THOSE ADDICTED. SEVENTEEN RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE: DEPENDENCE ON ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUGS IS A MAJOR HEALTH PROBLEM AND SHOULD BE THE CONCERN OF ALL PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS. ALTHOUGH THERE ARE IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES, THERE ARE ENOUGH SIMILARITIES SO THAT THE PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG DEPENDENCE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED TOGETHER. THESE PROBLEMS SHOULD BE EXPLORED JOINTLY BY PROFESSIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES. THE HOST AND THE ENVIRONMENT MUST BE CONSIDERED. THERE MUST BE A MULTIDISCIPLINARY PROFESSIONAL APPROACH. SERVICES FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE CIRCUMSTANCES, CUSTOMS, ATTITUDES AND INSTITUTIONAL PATTERNS WITH REFERENCE TO THE TYPE OF DRUGS USED. LOCAL AS WELL AS NATIONAL PATTERNS MUST BE CONSIDERED. SERVICES SHOULD BE INTEGRATED WITH OTHER HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES. SMALL PILOT CENTERS SHOULD BE SET UP. PUBLIC EDUCATION IS ESSENTIAL. UNDERGRADUATE, GRADUATE AND POSTGRADUATE TRAINING CURRICULA MUST PROVIDE FOR TEACHING IN THESE AREAS. GUIDE-LINES FOR ETHICAL MEDICAL PRACTICE MUST BE ESTABLISHED. LEGISLATION SHOULD RECOGNIZE THAT THESE ARE SICK PERSONS. FURTHER RESEARCH IS VITAL. WHO SHOULD PROVIDE FURTHER LEADERSHIP. HOSPITALS AND OTHER FACILITIES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN ASSOCIATION WITH UNIVERSITIES FOR TREATMENT, RESEARCH AND TRAINING OF THE PROBLEMS OF DEPENDENCE ON ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS.

WHO
UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK, N.Y.

0100050490999
MAITRE, L.; STAEHELIN, M. ON THE NOREPINEPHRINE REPLACEMENT BY ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE IN THE RAT HEART AFTER TREATMENT WITH ALPHA-METHYL-DOPA. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(10):810-811, 1967.

ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE IS A METABOLITE OF THE DECARBOXYLATION AND BETA-HYDROXYLATION OF ALPHA-METHYL-DOPA. A STUDY WAS MADE OF THE ACTION OF ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE ON NOREPINEPHRINE STORES OF THE HEART AND OTHER TISSUES, AS WELL AS THE RATE OF DISAPPEARANCE OF ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE AFTER REPEATED ADMINISTRATION OF ALPHA-METHYL-DOPA OR OF ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE ITSELF. THE HEARTS OF RATS PRETREATED DAILY FOR 11 DAYS WITH D,L-ALPHA-METHYL-DOPA OR WITH ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE REGAINED A NORMAL NOREPINEPHRINE CONTENT AFTER 8-10 DAYS, AT WHICH TIME, HOWEVER, THE HEARTS STILL CONTAINED ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE IN AMOUNTS OF THE SAME ORDER OF MAGNITUDE AS THOSE OF NOREPINEPHRINE.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT RESEARCH LABORATORIES
CIBA LIMITED
BASEL, SWITZERLAND

0100050491999
PIRCH, JAMES H.; RECH, RICHARD H.; MOORE, KENNETH E. DEPRESSION AND RECOVERY OF THE ELECTROCORTICOGRAM, BEHAVIOR, AND BRAIN AMINES IN RATS TREATED WITH RESERPINE. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY (LONDON), 6(5):375-385, 1967.

THE PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF RESERPINE ON THE BRAIN AMINE LEVELS, ROTAROD PERFORMANCE AND SPONTANEOUS LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY OF RATS AS WELL AS CHANGES IN THE INTEGRATED ELECTROCORTICOGRAM WERE STUDIED TO ELUCIDATE THE RELATION BETWEEN EEG AND BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OF RESERPINE. FOLLOWING RESERPINE TREATMENT, THE ELECTROCORTICOGRAM VOLTAGE WAS INCREASED AND RETURNED TO CONTROL AT 48 HOURS; MOTOR ACTIVITY DID NOT RECOVER UNTIL 72 HOURS LATER; ROTAROD PERFORMANCE WAS DEPRESSED UP TO 96 HOURS; AND BRAIN NOREPINEPHRINE, DOPAMINE AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE, WHICH WERE MARKEDLY DEPLETED 48 HOURS AFTER RESERPINE, WERE STILL BELOW CONTROL LEVELS AT 7 DAYS. (25 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
EAST LANSING, MICH.

0100050492999
LERNER, MELVIN. LSD ANALYSIS IN SEIZURES. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, UNITED NATIONS, 19(3):39-45, 1967.

D-LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE TARTRATE (LSD) HAS BECOME AN IMPORTANT OFFSHOOT OF THE NARCOTICS TRAFFIC IN THE UNITED STATES. IT WAS SYNTHESIZED IN 1938 IN THE SANDOZ LABORATORIES AND ITS HALLUCINATORY EFFECTS WERE ACCIDENTLY DISCOVERED IN 1943. A SUGAR CUBE IMPREGNATED WITH 100-200 MCG OF LSD WILL ASSURE THE USER OF AN EIGHT-HOUR TRIP INTO A HALLUCINATORY WORLD. THE U.S. CUSTOMS LABORATORY IN BALTIMORE HAS DEVELOPED PROCEDURES FOR THE IDENTIFICATION AND QUANTIFICATION OF SEIZED LSD. THEY USE THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY (BEFORE AND AFTER ULTRAVIOLET IRRADIATION), P-DIMETHYLAMINOBENZALDEHYDE COLOR FORMATION AND GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY OF THE TRIMETHYSILYL DERIVATIVE FOR IDENTIFICATION AND

QUANTIFITATION OF LSD. WHEN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES ARE AVAILABLE, INFRARED CURVES OF THE TRIMETHYLSILYL DERIVATIVE OF LSD (RECOVERED FROM THE GAS CHROMATOGRAPH) ARE ALSO OBTAINED.

U.S. CUSTOMS LABORATORY
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0100050493999
MCDOWALL, D. GORDON. THE EFFECTS OF CLINICAL CONCENTRATIONS OF HALOTHANE ON THE BLOOD FLOW AND OXYGEN UPTAKE OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX. BRITISH JOURNAL OF ANAESTHESIA (LIVERPOOL), 39 (3):186-196, 1967.

THE PRESENT EXPERIMENT WAS DESIGNED TO CHECK THE EVIDENCE THAT HALOTHANE IS A CEREBRAL VASODILATOR, AND TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW AND CONCENTRATION OF HALOTHANE ADMINISTERED AND ITS EFFECT ON THE OXYGEN UPTAKE OF THE BRAIN. CLINICAL CONCENTRATIONS OF HALOTHANE VAPORIZED IN NITROUS OXIDE-OXYGEN CAUSED VASODILATION IN THE CEREBRAL CORTEX OF ANESTHETIZED DOGS AT CONSTANT ARTERIAL CARBON DIOXIDE TENSION. THE VASODILATORY ACTION ON THE CEREBRAL CIRCULATION WAS GREATER WITH HIGHER CONCENTRATION OF HALOTHANE. FOR EXAMPLE, 2(HALOTHANE INCREASED THE BLOOD FLOW THROUGH THE CEREBRAL CORTEX MORE THAN DID 0.5(HALOTHANE. HOWEVER, AT A CONCENTRATION OF 4(HALOTHANE THE MEAN BLOOD PRESSURE WAS SO MARKEDLY REDUCED THAT THE BLOOD FLOW WAS NOT ELEVATED ABOVE THE CONTROL VALUE. THE OXYGEN UPTAKE OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX WAS DEPRESSED BY HALOTHANE AND THIS DEPRESSION WAS GREATER WITH 2(HALOTHANE THAN WITH 0.5(. THIS IS PARADOXICAL, PARTICULARLY SINCE THE BRAIN IS OFTEN STATED TO BE AN ORGAN IN WHICH FLOW IS REGULATED BY METABOLIC DEMAND. DEEP HALOTHANE ANESTHESIA, COMBINED WITH INFUSION OF VASOPRESSORS, WILL PRODUCE HIGH TISSUE OXYGEN TENSIONS IN THE BRAIN, WHICH CAN HAVE CLINICAL ADVANTAGES IN CERTAIN SURGICAL PROCEDURES. (34 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF ANAESTHETICS
UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW
ROYAL INFIRMARY, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

0100050494999
SANDERS, H.D. A COMPARISON OF THE CONVULSANT ACTIVITY OF PROCAINE AND PENTYLENE TETRAZOL. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 170(1): 165-177, 1967.

DIFFERENCES IN THE ABILITY OF VARIOUS ANTICONVULSANTS TO ANTAGONIZE THE CONVULSANT ACTIVITY OF PENTYLENETETRAZOL OR PROCAINE WERE STUDIED IN MICE. ALSO USED WERE CERTAIN ANTI-ADRENERGIC DRUGS THOUGHT CAPABLE OF INHIBITING CONVULSANT ACTIVITY OF COCAINE. THE LETHAL AS WELL AS THE CONVULSANT EFFECTS OF PENTYLENETETRAZOL WERE PREVENTED BY PHENOBARBITONE WHICH, HOWEVER, DID NOT SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE THE MORTALITY OBSERVED WITH HIGHER DOSES OF PROCAINE. PENTOBARBITONE IN HIGH BUT NONHYPNOTIC DOSAGES WAS EFFECTIVE IN ANTAGONIZING CONVULSIONS DUE TO EITHER PROCAINE OR PENTYLENETETRAZOL AND SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED MORTALITY OF THE LATTER DRUG, BUT NOT OF PROCAINE. AMONG ANTI-EPILEPTIC DRUGS, TRIMETHADIONE PREVENTED CONVULSIONS INDUCED BY PROCAINE OR PENTYLENETETRAZOL; DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN WAS COMPLETELY INEFFECTIVE; AND THE MOST EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING CONVULSIONS AND THE LETHAL OUTCOME WAS A COMPOUND "S",

WHICH IS 7-NITRO-5-(2-CHLOROPHENYL)-3H-1,4-BENZODIAZEPINE-2(1H)-ONE. AMONG THE ANTI-ADRENERGIC DRUGS, DIBENAMINE DID NOT PREVENT CONVULSIONS DUE TO COCAINE, PROCAINE OR PENTYLENETETRAZOL; CHLORPROMAZINE PREVENTED CONVULSIONS AND REDUCED MORTALITY OBTAINED WITH PROCAINE; RESERPINE APPEARED TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE AGAINST COCAINE CONVULSIONS THAN AGAINST PROCAINE CONVULSIONS. GAMMA-HYDROXYBUTYRATE WAS INEFFECTIVE AGAINST PENTYLENETETRAZOL CONVULSIONS OR MORTALITY, BUT DID ANTAGONIZE PROCAINE-INDUCED CONVULSIONS. (26 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER 8, CANADA

01C0050496999
KALANT, H.; GROSE, W. EFFECTS OF ETHANOL AND PENTOBARBITAL ON RELEASE OF ACETYLCHOLINE FROM CEREBRAL CORTEX SLICES. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 158(3): 386-393, 1967.

TO DETERMINE THE PHYSIOLOGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE ALCOHOL EFFECT ON ACETYLCHOLINE RELEASE, BRAIN SLICES IN VITRO WERE STUDIED. RATS USED IN THE STUDY HAD BEEN MADE TOLERANT TO ETHANOL BY DAILY INTOXICATION FOR A PERIOD OF 1-5 WEEKS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE BRAIN SLICES ARE REFRACTORY TO THE IN VITRO EFFECT OF ETHANOL. THE RELEASE MECHANISM IS DOCUMENTED, AND TISSUE SLICING AND INCUBATION TECHNIQUES ARE DESCRIBED. PENTOBARBITAL EXERTS A BIPHASIC EFFECT: LOW CONCENTRATIONS STIMULATE, WHILE HIGH CONCENTRATIONS INHIBIT ACETYLCHOLINE RELEASE. BY RAISING THE K+ CONCENTRATION OF THE MEDIUM, STIMULATORY AS WELL AS INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF PENTOBARBITAL ARE INCREASED.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
TORONTO, CANADA

01C0050496999
FISCHER, E.; SPATZ, H. DETERMINATION OF BUFOTENIN IN THE URINE OF SCHIZOPHRENICS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY, 3(3):226-228, 1967.

THE RESULTS OF PREVIOUS EXPERIMENTS ARE DISCUSSED, FOLLOWED BY A DISCUSSION OF METHODOLOGY AND PRESENT RESULTS. IN 78 UNTREATED SCHIZOPHRENICS, BUFOTENINE WAS FOUND IN THE URINE OF 58 (74%). OF SCHIZOPHRENICS PREVIOUSLY TREATED WITH TRANQUILIZERS, 3 OF 15 SHOWED BUFOTENINE IN THE URINE. IN 7 OF THE BUFOTENINE-NEGATIVE CASES, TREATMENT WITH PHENELZINE CAUSED A SUDDEN, MARKED ACTIVATION OF THE CLINICAL PROCESS AND THE SIMULTANEOUS APPEARANCE OF URINARY BUFOTENINE. BUFOTENINE WAS NOT FOUND IN THE URINE OF 53 NONSCHIZOPHRENIC CONTROLS (ALCOHOLICS, EPILEPTICS, PREBYOPHRENICS, NEUROTICS, NORMALS). THE FIRST URINE VOIDED IN THE MORNING IS USED, 100 ML OF THIS BEING COMBINED WITH 60 ML BUTANOL. THE MIXTURE IS CONCENTRATED TO 5 ML IN VACUO, NA2CO3 IS ADDED TO A PH OF 10, AND THE MIXTURE IS DISTILLED TO DRYNESS. THE RESIDUE IS EXTRACTED TWICE WITH 50 ML OF ETHER; THE ETHER EXTRACTS ARE COMBINED AND DISTILLED TO DRYNESS, AND THE RESIDUE IS THEN EXTRACTED TWICE WITH 1 ML ACETONE; THE ACETONE EXTRACTS ARE COMBINED AND CONCENTRATED TO 0.1 ML IN VACUO. THIS EXTRACT IS USED FOR 2-DIMENSIONAL PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY USING 3:1 PROPANOL/WATER AND 1% AMMONIA WATER SATURATED WITH DIISOPROPYL ETHER AS RUNNING

SOLVENTS. THE SPOTS ARE VISUALIZED WITH DIMETHYLAMINOCINNAMALDEHYDE SPRAY. FOUR SPOTS APPEAR: UREA (RF 0.84 - 0.65), SEROTONIN (RF 0.60 - 0.50), BUFOTENINE (RF 0.70 - 0.57), AND TRYPTAMINE (RF 0.69 - 0.52). OF 45 CASES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA, 26 WERE BUFOTENINE-POSITIVE. OF THE 17 UNTREATED CASES, 13 WERE BUFOTENINE-POSITIVE, WHILE OF 28 PATIENTS PREVIOUSLY TREATED WITH TRANQUILIZERS, 13 WERE BUFOTENINE-POSITIVE. OF THE 45 CONTROLS (23 OLIGOPHRENICS, 11 EPILEPTICS, 8 NEUROTICS), NONE WAS BUFOTENINE-POSITIVE.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF BUENOS AIRES
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

0100050497999
MEIER-RUGE, W.; CERLETTI, A. EXPERIMENTAL PATHOLOGY OF PHENOTHIAZINE RETINOPATHY. (ZUR EXPERIMENTELLEN PATHOLOGIE DER PHENOTHIAZIN-RETINOPATHIE.) OPHTHALMOLOGICA (BASEL), 151:512-533, 1966. IN GERMAN.

EXPERIMENTS WITH CATS, USING PIPERIDYL CHLOROPHENOTHIAZINE (NP 207) ARE REPORTED. WITHIN 4-6 WEEKS, GRAY-GROWN RETINAL FLECKS APPEARED, RESEMBLING THE RETINOPATHIC SYMPTOMS FOUND IN MAN. THIS PHENOMENON IS TRACED TO INHIBITION OF PHOSPHORYLATION, WHICH IN TURN IS EVIDENCED BY BLOCKING OF ADENOTRIPHOSPHATASE THAT PRECEDES PERIPHERAL ROD SEGMENT DESTRUCTION, WITH INHIBITION OF LACTIC DEHYDROGENASE. THE DIRECT CAUSE OF THE RETINOPATHY, WHICH OCCURS ONLY IN CAT AND MAN, IS THE ACCUMULATION OF LIPIDS IN THE PIGMENT EPITHELIUM.

MEDIZINISCHE BIOLOGISCHE FORSCHUNG
BASEL, SWITZERLAND

0100050498999
VERNADAKIS, A.; TIMIRAS, P.S. INTERRELATION BETWEEN CONVULSANT DRUGS AND X-RADIATION OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF RATS. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 170(1):146-151, 1967.

THE CONVULSANT EFFECTS OF STRYCHNINE AND PENTYLENETETRAZOL WERE STUDIED IN RATS OF VARIOUS AGES AND IN RATS GIVEN X-RADIATION AT 2 DAYS AND (ANOTHER GROUP OF RATS) AT 59 DAYS AFTER BIRTH. STRYCHNINE BLOCKS POSTSYNAPTIC INHIBITORY SYSTEMS, WHILE PENTYLENETETRAZOL ACTIVATES EXCITATORY SYSTEMS. IT APPEARS THAT, IN CONTRAST TO STRYCHNINE, THERE IS NO BLOOD-CNS BARRIER TO PENTYLENETETRAZOL AT THE AGES STUDIED. IT ALSO APPEARS THAT NEONATAL X-RADIATION PREDOMINANTLY AFFECTS THE DEVELOPMENT OF INHIBITORY SYSTEMS AND IMPAIRS EXCITATORY SYSTEMS CONCERNED WITH THE SPREAD OF SEIZURE.

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0100050499999
KRAINES, S.H. SODIUM AMYTAL, HYPNOSIS, AND PSYCHOTHERAPY. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEURO-PSYCHIATRY, 3(3):248-256, 1967.

USE OF I.V. AMOBARBITAL NA AS AN ADJUNCT IN PSYCHOTHERAPY PROVIDES IMMEDIATE RELIEF FROM ANXIETY AND TENSION.

ENHANCES RAPPORT, FACILITATES RAPID INDUCTION OF A HYPNOTIC TRANCE AND ACCELERATES RECOVERY. OVER 1000 PATIENTS WITH NEUROTIC AND DEPRESSIVE REACTIONS WERE GIVEN OVER 20,000 INJECTIONS OF AMOBARBITAL DURING A 10-YEAR PERIOD. AFTER THE PSYCHIATRIC INTERVIEW, THE PATIENT IS GIVEN 125 MG AMOBARBITAL IN A RAPID I.V. INJECTION. WITH 15-20 SEC, HE FEELS DIZZY AND IS TOLD TO RELAX. AFTER 15-20 MIN, HE IS ABLE TO LEAVE THE OFFICE SEDATED BUT NOT SOMNOLENT. FOLLOWING AMOBARBITAL ADMINISTRATION, A LIGHT TRANCE CAN BE QUICKLY INDUCED. UNDER THE TRANCE, THERE IS A DISCUSSION OF PSYCHODYNAMICS AS DETERMINED IN THE INTERVIEW PRECEDING THE HYPNOSIS. FORMULATION OF PROBLEMS IS IN TERMS OF GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF MENTAL HEALTH. SAMPLE FORMULATIONS ARE ILLUSTRATED. THE TREATMENT IS AVOIDED IN PATIENTS WHO HAVE FEVER OR HAVE HAD A RECENT CORONARY INFARCT; IN SENILE OR AGED PATIENTS, THE DOSAGE IS HALVED. BLOOD PRESSURE DROPPED, PARTICULARLY IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS, 1-2 MIN FOLLOWING INJECTION AND RETURNED TO NORMAL 3-4 HRS LATER. SIDE EFFECTS WERE MILD GENERALIZED RASH IN 2 PATIENTS, THROMBOSIS AT INJECTION SITE IN 2, ANGIONEUROTIC EDEMA IN 1, NAUSEA IN 15 AND ADDICTION IN 1. PATIENTS WERE DIVIDED INTO 3 GROUPS: GROUP 1 (70() RECEIVED LONG-TERM PSYCHOTHERAPY FOR EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES, WITH AMOBARBITAL HYPNOSIS EXPEDITING CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT. GROUP 2 (25() RESPONDED WITH UNUSUAL RAPIDITY. GROUP 3 (5() WAS COMPOSED OF PATIENTS WITH LONG-STANDING CHRONIC SYNDROMES AND CHARACTER DISORDERS, UNRESPONSIVE TO PSYCHOTHERAPY AND PHARMACOTHERAPY, BUT WHO IMPROVED WITH AMOBARBITAL HYPNOSIS.

0100050500999
ZALIS, EDWIN G.; LUNDBERG, GEORGE D.; KNUTSON, RICHARD A. THE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF ACUTE AMPHETAMINE POISONING WITH PATHOLOGIC CORRELATION. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 158(1):115-127, 1967.

LETHAL I.V. DOSES OF AMPHETAMINE WERE ADMINISTERED TO 45 UNANESTHETIZED ADULT DOGS. THE PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OBSERVED INCLUDED A HYPERMETABOLIC STATE, HYPERPYREXIA, LACTIC ACIDEMIA, ACIDOSIS, SHOCK, TACHYCARDIA, INTRAVASCULAR HEMOLYSIS, ANOXIA AND OBSTRUCTION OF VENTRICULAR OUTFLOW. A GENERALIZED HEMORRHAGIC CONDITION WAS FOUND AT AUTOPSY, PARTICULARLY INVOLVING THE SUBENDOCARDIUM. MYOCARDIAL NECROSIS AND NEURONAL GANGLION CELL DEGENERATION WERE NOTED. THE VARIOUS CHANGES WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE SEEN IN EXPERIMENTAL HYPERTHERMIA DEATHS. THE SEVERE HYPERMETABOLIC STATE THAT IS LETHAL TO THE DOG STEMS PRIMARILY FROM INCREASED SKELETAL MUSCLE ACTIVITY STIMULATED BY AMPHETAMINE. CATECHOLAMINE RELEASE AS A RESULT OF MUSCULAR EFFORT, OR FROM PERIPHERAL STORES, MAY BE A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR. (42 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE
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0100050501999
MAHLER, DELMAR J.; HUMOLLER, FRED L. EFFECTS OF SEROTONIN ON BRAIN METABOLISM. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY, 3(3):229-233, 1967.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH HAS SHOWN THAT ACCUMULATION OF CARBONYL METABOLITES OF SEROTONIN IN THE BRAIN LEADS TO ENHANCED SEDATION, WHILE ACCUMULATION OF SEROTONIN ITSELF LEADS TO

HYPERKINESIS. THIS MECHANISM WAS STUDIED FURTHER. A DOSE OF 75 MG/KG HEXOBARBITAL NA WAS INJECTED I.P. INTO WHITE MICE. SOME MICE ALSO RECEIVED 40 MG/KG 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN I.V. 10 MIN BEFORE THE BARBITURATE, OR 1 MG/KG RESERPINE S.C., 100 MG/KG IPRONIAZID I.M. OR 40 MG/KG IMIPRAMINE I.M. 18 HOURS BEFORE THE BARBITURATE. PRETREATMENT WITH 5-HTP OR RESERPINE DOUBLED THE HEXOBARBITAL SLEEPING TIME. IPRONIAZID CAUSED A REVERSAL OF THE 5-HTP POTENTIATION OF HEXOBARBITAL, AND RESERPINE ANTAGONIZED HEXOBARBITAL SLEEP IN ANIMALS PRETREATED WITH IPRONIAZID. 5-HTP OR RESERPINE GIVEN TO IMIPRAMINE-PRETREATED ANIMALS DID NOT ANTAGONIZE HEXOBARBITAL ACTIVITY. THESE FINDINGS SUPPORT THE HYPOTHESIS THAT AN OXIDATION PRODUCT OF SEROTONIN IS CAPABLE OF POTENTIATING HEXOBARBITAL ACTIVITY, WHILE INCREASED PRODUCTION OR RELEASE OF SEROTONIN CAUSES STIMULATION OF THE CNS. IN STUDIES OF THE KREBS TRICARBOXYLIC ACID CYCLE, SEROTONIN, TRYPTAMINE, 5-METHOXYTRYPTAMINE, AND 3-INDOLEACETALDEHYDE CAUSED INHIBITION OF THE SUCCINOXIDASE SYSTEM. TERTIARY AMINES WHICH ARE NOT READILY OXIDIZED BY MAO DID NOT CAUSE DECREASE IN SUCCINOXIDASE ACTIVITY. ADDITION OF SEMICARBIZIDE BLOCKED THE INHIBITORY EFFECT OF SEROTONIN. SEROTONIN STIMULATED LACTIC ACID FORMATION FROM GLUCOSE AND FRUCTOSE-6-PHOSPHATE, PROBABLY DUE TO STIMULATION OF HEXOKINASE ACTIVITY. ADDITION OF IPRONIAZID STIMULATED LACTIC ACID PRODUCTION EVEN MORE.

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0100050502999
NIEMIERKO, STELLA; LUBINSKA, LILIANA. TWO FRACTIONS OF AXONAL ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE EXHIBITING DIFFERENT BEHAVIOUR IN SEVERED NERVES. JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, 14(7):761-769, 1967.

THE EFFECT OF REPEATED REMOVAL AT REGULAR INTERVALS OF THE TIPS OF TRANSECTED NERVES AND ISOLATED SURVIVING NERVE SEGMENTS OF DOGS WAS STUDIED WITH REFERENCE TO RATE OF ACCUMULATION AND LEVEL OF ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE (ACHE). RESULTS INDICATE THAT THERE ARE 2 FACTORS DETERMINING THE AMOUNT OF ACCUMULATED ACHE. THESE ARE THE STATE OF THE NERVE ENDS AND THE LENGTH OF THE AXONS IN CONTINUITY WITH THEM. WITH A SINGLE TRANSECTION, THE RATE OF ACHE ACCUMULATION IS THEN GREATER THAN THE ACCUMULATION IN CUT ENDS THAT ARE LEFT UNDISTURBED FOR 24 HOURS. THE CONSTANT RATE OF ACCUMULATION AFTER EACH REMOVAL WAS MAINTAINED AT THE END OF VERY LONG AXONS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE FRACTION OF AXONAL ACHE THAT MIGRATES ALONG THE AXONS AND ACCUMULATES AT CUT ENDS MAY BE BOUND TO MEMBRANES OF THE ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM, AND THAT THE REMAINDER, WHICH DOES NOT SETTLE AT THE ENDS, IS LOCALIZED IN THE AXONAL SURFACE MEMBRANE.

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0100050503999
PERRY, T.I.; HANSEN, SHIRLEY; MACDOUGALL, LYNNE. AMINES OF HUMAN WHOLE BRAIN. JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, 14(7):775-782, 1967.

ION EXCHANGE COLUMN CHROMATOGRAPHY AND PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY WERE APPLIED IN THIS ANALYSIS. ALTHOUGH

THE PROCEDURE IS ADMITTEDLY TEDIOUS, IT AFFORDS POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION OF A VARIETY OF AMINES,--ETHANOLAMINE, DIMETHYL AMINE, PYRROLIDINE, PIPERIDINE, PUTRESCINE, MONOACETYL PUTRESCINE, SPERMINE, 1-METHYL HISTAMINE, NORMETANEPHRINE, HISTAMINE AND 5-HT. THE CONCENTRATIONS OF THE LAST 3 SUBSTANCES FOUND IN 4 WHOLE HUMAN BRAINS WERE MUCH LOWER THAN THOSE OF MAMMALS IDENTIFIED BY OTHER PROCEDURES. THIS IS THE FIRST REPORTED INSTANCE OF MONOACETYLPUTRESCINE IN NATURE, EXCEPT AS A BACTERIAL METABOLITE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT POSTMORTEM STUDIES OF REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF AMINES IN THE BRAINS OF INDIVIDUALS SUFFERING FROM PATHOLOGICAL CNS CONDITIONS MIGHT BE FRUITFUL. (20 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
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0100050504999
VOLKEN, B.; HAUSER, G.A. VITALITY OF THE NEWBORN IN A DOUBLE TEST OF DOLANTIN-LORFALGYL SUB PARTU. (UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER LEBENSFRISCHE DES NEUGEBORENEN IN EINEM DOPPELVERSUCH DOLANTIN-LORFALGYL SUB PARTU.) GYNAECOLOGIA, 162:327-334, 1966. IN GERMAN.

NEWBORN INFANTS OF 80 WOMEN TREATED WITH LORFALGYL (PETHIDINE PLUS LEVALLORPHAN AS MORPHINE ANTAGONIST) ARE COMPARED ON THE APGAR SCALE WITH NEWBORN INFANTS OF 120 WOMEN TREATED WITH DOLANTIN (PETHIDINE ALONE). NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE WAS FOUND IN FULL-TERM INFANTS. IN BOTH PREMATURE DELIVERY AND DELIVERY FOLLOWING PROTRACTED PREGNANCY THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN VITALITY IN FAVOR OF LORFALGYL. LORFALGYL ALSO PRODUCES BETTER RESULTS IN TERMS OF LIGHT ASPHYXIA AND FIRST CRY. IT IS PARTICULARLY RECOMMENDED FOR PROTRACTED PREGNANCY AND FOR PREMATURE BIRTH THAT PETHIDINE NOT BE USED ALONE, BUT IN COMBINATION WITH A MORPHINE ANTAGONIST SUCH AS LEVALLORPHAN.

FRAUENKLINIK DES KANTONSSPITALS
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0100050505999
NEAL, M.J. THE EFFECT OF CONVULSANT DRUGS ON COAXIALLY STIMULATED GUINEA-PIG ILEUM. BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CHEMOTHERAPY (LONDON), 31(1):132-137, 1967.

PARENTERAL INJECTION OF THE CONVULSANTS STRYCHNINE OR LEPTAZOL INCREASES ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE BRAIN AND THE AMOUNT OF ACETYLCHOLINE (ACH) RELEASED FROM THE SURFACE OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX, BUT LITTLE IS KNOWN OF THE MECHANISM OF ACTION INVOLVED. GUINEA-PIG ILEUM SHOWS SOME OF THE PROPERTIES OF CENTRAL CHOLINERGIC SYNAPSES, AND THUS WAS USED IN THE HOPE OF OBTAINING A CLUE TO THE MECHANISM OF ACTION OF CONVULSANTS ON THIS PERIPHERAL CHOLINERGIC SYNAPSE. THE EFFECT OF 6 CONVULSANT DRUGS WAS INVESTIGATED ON THE COAXIALLY STIMULATED GUINEA-PIG ILEUM. STRYCHNINE, BRUCINE, PICROTOXIN, LEPTAZOL, BEMEGRIDE AND NIKETHAMIDE DEPRESSED THE TWITCH RESPONSE ON THE ILEUM. A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF THE SITE OF ACTION OF STRYCHNINE AND LEPTAZOL SUGGESTED THAT THEY ACT PRESYNAPTICALLY BY REDUCING ACETYLCHOLINE RELEASE. THE CONVULSANTS HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON DIRECTLY STIMULATED SMOOTH MUSCLE IN THE PRESENCE OF ATROPINE. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF LEPTAZOL, THERE APPEARED TO BE A CORRELATION

BETWEEN THE INHIBITORY EFFECT OF CONVULSANTS ON COAXIALLY STIMULATED GUINEA-PIG ILEUM WITH THEIR ABILITY TO PRODUCE CONVULSIONS IN MICE.

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050506999
RESNICK, MORRIS; JOUBERT, LUCIEN. A DOUBLE-BLIND EVALUATION OF AN ANOREXIANT, A PLACEBO AND DIET ALONE IN OBESE SUBJECTS. CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL (TORONTO), 97(17):1011-1015, 1967.

A GROUP OF YOUNG NURSE TRAINEES WHO WERE OBESE BY STANDARD WEIGHT TABLES WERE TREATED BY DIET ALONE, BY DIET PLUS PLACEBO, AND BY DIET PLUS AN ANOREXIANT. IN THIS SHORT-TERM STUDY THE ASSOCIATION OF PROCHLORPERAZINE AND DEXTROAMPHETAMINE IN SUSTAINED-RELEASE CAPSULES TOGETHER WITH A LOW-CALORIE DIET WAS AN EFFECTIVE REGIMEN FOR WEIGHT REDUCTION, AND WAS SUPERIOR TO DIET AND PLACEBO, OR TO DIET ALONE. THE INCIDENCE AND SEVERITY OF SIDE EFFECTS WERE NOT DISTURBING. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT DIET TOGETHER WITH A COMBINATION OF DEXTROAMPHETAMINE AND PROCHLORPERAZINE IS A USEFUL REGIMEN FOR WEIGHT REDUCTION.

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0100050507999
KRAKOFF, LAWRENCE R.; AXELROD, JULIUS. INHIBITION OF PHENYLETHANOLAMINE-N-METHYL TRANSFERASE. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(7):1384-1386, 1967.

THE FINAL STEP IN THE BIOSYNTHESIS OF EPINEPHRINE IS THE TRANSFER OF A METHYL GROUP FROM S-ADENOSYLMETHIONINE TO NOREPINEPHRINE. THIS STEP IS CATALYZED BY PHENYLETHANOLAMINE-N-METHYL TRANSFERASE (PNMT). THE INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF A VARIETY OF AMINES ON THIS ENZYME WERE STUDIED. PNMT WAS PREPARED FROM BEEF ADRENAL MEDULLAS. SUBSTRATE AND INHIBITORS WERE ADDED TO GIVE A FINAL CONCENTRATION OF 0.1 MM IN A REACTION VOLUME OF 300 MCL; 1 MMCM OF C14-METHYL-S-ADENOSYLMETHIONINE WAS ALSO ADDED. THE AMINES STUDIED AND THE PERCENT OF INHIBITION THEY CAUSED WERE AS FOLLOWS: 2-CYCLOHEXYLCYCLOPROPANEAMINE (SKF 9722-I), 82(; TRANYLCYPROMINE, 73(; 8-AMINO-1,2-METHANOINDANE (SKF 9620-A), 66(; TRYPTAMINE, 42(; TYRAMINE, 41(; PARGYLINE, 34(; PHENETHYLAMINE, 32(; DOPAMINE, 31(; SEROTONIN, 27(; PHENELZINE, 24(; CIS-PHENYLCYCLOPROPANEAMINE (SKF CIS-385-A), 18(; AMPHETAMINE, 17(; NIALAMIDE, 15(; AND IPRONIAZID, 11(. TRANS-N,N-DIMETHYL-2-PHENYLCYCLOPROPYLAMINE (SKF TRANS-556-A) AND ALPHA-METHYL BENZYL HYDRAZINE CAUSED NO INHIBITION. TREATMENT FOR PERIODS UP TO 1 WEEK WITH 10 MG/KG/DAY TRANYLCYPROMINE S.C. DID NOT CAUSE A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN ADRENAL EPINEPHRINE CONTENT.

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0100050508999
FRIEDMAN, A.H.; ANTON, A.H. THE EFFECT OF TREMORINE ON

DOPAMINE CONCENTRATION IN THE BRAIN OF THE RAT, GUINEA PIG AND RABBIT. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 170(1):138-145, 1967.

DOPAMINE IS SELECTIVELY CONCENTRATED IN THE BASAL GANGLIA IN THE CNS. IN THE BRAINS OF THE RAT, GUINEA PIG AND RABBIT, THE CONCENTRATION OF DOPAMINE IS INCREASED FOLLOWING THE ADMINISTRATION OF TREMORINE. THE HIGHEST CONCENTRATION OF DOPAMINE WAS FOUND IN THE CAUDATE NUCLEUS. TREMORINE REDUCES THE NOREPINEPHRINE CONTENT OF THE BRAIN STEM AND CEREBRUM OF THE TEST ANIMALS. THE POSSIBLE SIGNIFICANCE OF THESE FINDINGS IN RELATION TO PARKINSON'S DISEASE, EXTRAPYRAMIDAL REACTIONS AND CATECHOLAMINE METABOLISM IS DISCUSSED. (29 REFERENCES)

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0100050509999
SCHUBERTH, J.; SUNDWALL, A. EFFECTS OF SOME DRUGS ON THE UPTAKE OF ACETYLCHOLINE IN CORTEX SLICES OF MOUSE BRAIN. JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, 14(8):807-812, 1967.

THE KINETICS OF THE UPTAKE OF TRITIUM-TAGGED ACETYLCHOLINE WAS STUDIED, USING CORTEX SLICES OF MOUSE BRAIN. UPTAKE REQUIRES OXYGEN AND IS INHIBITED BY DINITROPHENOL. THE RATE DEPENDS UPON ACETYLCHOLINE CONCENTRATION IN THE INCUBATION MEDIUM ACCORDING TO THE MICHAELIS-MENTEN EQUATION. ESERINE, ATROPINE, OXOTREMORINE AND MORPHINE COMPETITIVELY INHIBIT UPTAKE. PENTOBARBITONE, PENTAZOLE AND EPINEPHRINE HAVE NO EFFECT ON UPTAKE.

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0100050510999
HAKOLA, MAIJA-LEENA; HAKOLA, PANU. A CLINICAL STUDY OF THE ANXIOLYTIC EFFECT OF DIXYRAZINE (ESUCOS). INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY, 3(3):219-225, 1967.

DIXYRAZINE, A COMBINATION OF PROMAZINE AND HYDROXYZINE MOLECULES, WAS STUDIED IN 15 ADULT, NEUROTIC INPATIENTS. OF THESE PATIENTS, 7 HAD BEEN ILL FOR LESS THAN 1 YEAR, FOR 1-3 YEARS, 3 FOR 4-7 YEARS AND 1 FOR OVER 7 YEARS. THE MAIN SYMPTOM WAS ANXIETY, WITH OTHER SYMPTOMS BEING HYPOCHONDRIA IN 2, OBSESSION IN 2, DEPRESSION IN 2 AND TENSION IN 1. THE DOSAGE OF DIXYRAZINE WAS 25 MG B.I.D., ORALLY. THE PROCEDURE WAS DOUBLE-BLIND AND CROSSOVER, WITH PATIENTS RECEIVING EITHER DRUG OR PLACEBO THE FIRST 4 WEEKS AND THE REVERSE THE SECOND 4 WEEKS. DIXYRAZINE PRODUCED BETWEEN SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT, WHILE PLACEBO HAD NO EFFECT. DIXYRAZINE WAS PREFERRED BY 11 PATIENTS, 1 PATIENT PREFERRED PLACEBO AND 3 PATIENTS HAD NO PREFERENCE. DIXYRAZINE HAD ITS GREATEST EFFECT ON ANXIETY, TENSION, AGITATION, DEPRESSION AND TREMOR. SIDE EFFECTS WERE NEGLIGIBLE. NO CHANGES WERE OBSERVED IN BLOOD, URINE, PULSE RATE OR BLOOD PRESSURE. THE DRUG IS RECOMMENDED PARTICULARLY IN OUTPATIENT THERAPY AND AS A COMPLEMENT TO PSYCHOTHERAPY. (29 REFERENCES)

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0100050511999
TELLER, DAVID N.; DENBER, HERMAN C.B.; KOPAC, MILAN J.
BINDING OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND THIOPROPERAZINE IN VITRO--
I. RESULTS OF CENTRIFUGATION METHODS WITH TISSUE AND
MITOCHONDRIA FROM RAT LIVER AND HUMAN LEUKOCYTES.
BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(8):1397-1410, 1967.

RAT LIVERS WERE OBTAINED FROM WISTAR OR SHERMAN MALE RATS WHO WERE FASTED FOR 18-24 HOURS. THE LIVERS WERE MINCED BY FORCING THEM THROUGH A SYRINGE. HUMAN LEUKOCYTES WERE OBTAINED BY CENTRIFUGATION. MITOCHONDRIA WERE PREPARED FROM LIVER AND LEUKOCYTES. THE TISSUES WERE INCUBATED FOR 10 MIN IN HANK'S SOLUTION CONTAINING 15 OR 30 MCG/ML CHLORPROMAZINE. RAT LIVER BOUND 66-88(OF THE CHLORPROMAZINE, WHEREAS HUMAN LEUKOCYTES BOUND 27-29(. THE TISSUES THEN UNDERWENT 8 SEQUENTIAL CENTRIFUGAL WASHINGS. RAT LIVER TISSUE RELEASED 30(OF THE DRUG, WHILE HUMAN LEUKOCYTES RELEASED 84-100(. BINDING TO MITOCHONDRIA WAS THE SAME REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THE MITOCHONDRIA WERE FROM LIVER OR LEUKOCYTES. THE MITOCHONDRIAL SUSPENSIONS REMOVED SIGNIFICANT QUANTITIES OF BOTH CHLORPROMAZINE AND THIOPROPERAZINE FROM THE SOLUTION. (28 REFERENCES)

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0100050512999
KULKARNI, A.S. EFFECTS ON TEMPERATURE OF SEROTONIN AND EPINEPHRINE INJECTED INTO THE LATERAL CEREBRAL VENTRICLE OF THE CAT. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 157(3):541-545, 1967.

SEROTONIN INJECTED INTO THE LATERAL CEREBRAL VENTRICLE OF THE CAT CAUSED AN IMMEDIATE FALL IN TEMPERATURE FOLLOWED BY HYPERTHERMIA WHICH WAS DOSE-RELATED AND SEEMED TO BE THE MAJOR EFFECT. EPINEPHRINE SIMILARLY ADMINISTERED RESULTED IN HYPOTHERMIA. IT IS PROPOSED THAT THE HYPOTHERMIA OBSERVED INITIALLY AFTER SEROTONIN INJECTION MAY BE A SECONDARY EFFECT OF A VASOCONSTRICTIVE ACTION IN THE HYPOTHALAMIC AREA.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050513999
BARUK, HENRI; LAUNAY, JACQUES; EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES OF NEW THERAPEUTIC PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES. (ETUDES PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIQUES DE NOUVELLES SUBSTANCES PSYCHOTROPES THERAPEUTIQUES.) IN: ANNALS OF PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC RESEARCH. (ANNALES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE. ACTUALITES SUR LES THERAPEUTIQUES PSYCHIATRIQUES ET LES RECHERCHES PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIQUES.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1967. VOL.3. PART 3. P. 235-321. IN FRENCH.

THIRTEEN REPORTS ARE PRESENTED ON NEW PSYCHOTROPICS, UNDER THE FOLLOWING TITLES: (1) EXPERIMENTS WITH ANIMALS

AND CLINICAL TRIALS USING THIORIDAZINE. (2) USE OF THIORIDAZINE IN STRONG DOSES OVER AN EXTENDED PERIOD IN SCHIZOPHRENIA.. (3) TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA WITH ADENYLIC ACID (5-MONOPHOSPHORIC ADENOSINE). (4) A NEW ORIGINAL ANTIDEPRESSANT DERIVED FROM DIBENZODIAZEPINE; (LW 927 (CHLORHYDRATE OF (DIMETHYLAMINO-2 ETHYL)-1-METHYL-4 OXO-7 DIBENSO-(B,E)-DIAZEPINE), GENERIC NAME: DIBENZEPINE.) (5) PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL TESTS WITH ANIMALS AND CLINICAL ANTIDEPRESSANT TRIALS OF AN AUXINIC DERIVATIVE, MEFEXAMIDE. (6) CLINICAL EFFECTS OF MEFEXAMIDE IN DEPRESSIONS. (7) CLINICAL USE OF ACETYLGLUTAMATE OF DIMETHYLAMINO-ETHANOL. (8) CLINICAL USE OF A NEW TRANQUILIZER OXAZEPAM (8092 CB); (ONE OF THE BENZODIAZEPINE TRANQUILIZERS (CHLORO-DIHYDRO-HYDROZY-PHENYL-BENZODIAZEPINE).) (9) TREATMENT OF CHARACTER DISORDERS WITH PIPAMPERONE. (10) CLINICAL TRIALS OF A POLYVITAMINIZED SULFADIAZINE IN PSYCHIATRIC GERIATRICS. (11) USE OF A PURE SULFADIAZINE IN SYNDROMES OF PSYCHIC DECLINE. (12) A COMPARATIVE PSYCHOSOMATIC AND PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDY IN HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE IN MAN AND ANIMALS; WITH A REVIEW OF HAHNEMANN'S THEORIES AND EXPERIMENTS WITH NEPENTHES DISTILLATORIA L.) (13) PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS WITH ANIMALS, UNDER HOMEOPATHIC LAWS OF ANALOGY AND IDENTITY, USING RESERPINE AND CICUTA VIROSA.

PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE PARIS
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0100050514999
BARUK, HENRI; LAUNAY, JACQUES; EDS. METHODOLOGY IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (METHODOLOGIE EN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIE.) IN: ANNALES OF PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC RESEARCH. (ANNALES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE. ACTUALITES SUR LES THERAPEUTIQUES PSYCHIATRIQUES ET LES RECHERCHES PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIQUES.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1967. VOL.3. PART 2. P. 97-161. IN FRENCH.

NINE STUDIES IN THIS CATEGORY ARE PRECEDED BY A STATEMENT ON THE URGENCY OF METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IN CURRENT PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. THE SUCCESSIVE SUBJECTS TREATED ARE: (1) OBSERVATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FACTS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY (THE NECESSITY OF INTERPRETING AS WELL AS OBSERVING REQUIRE ATTENTION TO THE CONDITIONS NECESSARY FOR OBSERVATION, WITH EVER-INCREASING RIGOR IN THE TRIALS OF NEW FACTORS OR METHODS IN CHEMOTHERAPEUTICS; IMPARTIALITY MAY BE SUPERIOR TO OBJECTIVITY IN OBSERVATION AND INTERPRETATION OF FACTS); (2) SOME PSYCHIATRIC AND UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CENTERS IN THE U.S.A. AND CANADA AND THEIR METHODS OF WORK; (ESPECIALLY NOTED WERE THE HIGH RATIO OF PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL TO PATIENTS, LACK OF EMPHASIS ON SYMPTOMATOLOGY AND THE CONCEPT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA, IMPORTANCE GIVEN TO LABORATORY RESEARCH, SOCIOTHERAPEUTIC ORGANIZATION AND CHEMOTHERAPY); (3) DIFFICULTIES OF EVALUATION OF ANTIDEPRESSOR CHEMOTHERAPY IN CYCLIC MELANCHOLIA; (4) SUCCESS AND LIMITS OF TREATMENT OF DEPRESSIVE STATES; (5) PLACEBO EFFECT IN THE EVALUATION OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS; (6) CRITICAL CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE DOUBLE-BLIND TECHNIQUE IN CLINICAL PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY; (7) REFLECTIONS ON THE PROBLEM OF PLACEBOS AND THE 2 METHODS OF USING THEM; (8) A NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE AUDIOGENETIC CRISIS IN THE MOUSE (DECORTICATION, CURARISATION, STUDY OF CEREBRAL CIRCULATION, PATHOGENESIS); (9) CONDITIONING

AND NEUROLEPTICS (INFLUENCE ON THE FORMATION OF CHRONOLOGICAL LINKS, VALUE FOR CLINICAL STUDY). (43 REFERENCES)

PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE PARIS
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0100050515999
BENNETT, IVAN F. PREDICTION OF RESPONSE IN THE PHARMACOTHERAPY OF DEPRESSION. IN: WITTENBORN, J.R.; MAY, PHILIP R.A., EDS. PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: CHARLES C THOMAS, 1966. CHAPTER 6. P. 102-124.

THE LITERATURE ON PHARMACOTHERAPY OF DEPRESSION IS REVIEWED. SOME STUDIES HAVE SHOWN THAT IMIPRAMINE IS MORE EFFECTIVE IN TREATING ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSION THAN IN REACTIVE DEPRESSION. MAO INHIBITORS HAVE SOMETIMES BEEN EFFECTIVE IN TREATING ANXIETY STATES. THE EFFECTS OF THE VARIOUS ANTIDEPRESSANTS AND OF ECT ON A NUMBER OF SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION ARE COMPARED. IN ONE STUDY, AMITRIPTYLINE WAS REPORTED TO BE SUPERIOR TO IMIPRAMINE. RESPONDERS TO AMITRIPTYLINE AFTER 1 WEEK OF TREATMENT EXHIBITED A BETTER APPETITE, MORE RESTFUL SLEEP AND SOME RETURN OF INTERESTS AND CAPACITY TO WORK AS MEASURED BY THE HAMILTON DEPRESSION RATING SCALE. A HOMOGENOUS SAMPLE IS NEEDED IN THE STUDY OF DEPRESSION. DRUGS HAVE DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS ON VARIOUS SCALES OF THE CLYDE MOOD SCALE AND THE MMPI. ANTIDEPRESSANTS HAVE NO EFFECTS IN NORMALS. IPRONIAZID CAN ACT AS A STIMULATING, TRANQUILIZING OR PSYCHOTOMIMETIC DRUG DEPENDING UPON PREDRUG PERSONALITY FACTORS, NEUROTIC DEFENSES, PHYSICAL STATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES. DRUG THERAPY SHOULD BE MAINTAINED FOR SEVERAL MONTHS AFTER IMPROVEMENT HAS OCCURRED. (39 REFERENCES)

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0100050516999
BARUK, HENRI; JACQUES LAUNAY; EDS. MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS. (LES INHIBITEURS DE LA MONO-AMINO-OXYDASE.) IN: ANNALS OF MOREAU DE TOURS. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. THERAPY OF DEPRESSIVE STATES. (ANNALES MOREAU DE TOURS. ACTUALITES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE ET DE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIE. THERAPEUTIQUE DES ETATS DEPRESSIFS.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1965. VOL.2. PART 2. CHAPTER 2. P. 115-196. IN FRENCH.

THIS SECTION CONSISTS OF SEVERAL PAPERS FROM A SYMPOSIUM HELD ON 25 JUNE 1962. -- (1) R. PERLES. BIOCHEMISTRY OF MAO AND ITS INHIBITORS USED IN PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY. THE STAGES OF METABOLISM OF SEROTONIN AND OF THE CATECHOLAMINES ARE DESCRIBED. MOST MAO INHIBITORS CAUSE A RISE IN THE LEVEL OF THESE SUBSTANCES IN THE BRAIN, BUT IT IS RECALLED THAT MAO INHIBITORS ALSO OPPOSE OTHER ENZYMATIC REACTIONS AND THEREFORE IT IS CONSIDERED TOO EARLY FOR A CLEAR BIOCHEMICAL EXPLANATION OF THE ACTION. -- (2) J. CAHN AND M. HEROLD. ACTION OF MAO INHIBITORS ON THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. THE EFFECT OF THESE DRUGS IN DEPRESSIONS MAY BE EXPLAINED BY THE FACT THAT THEY RESULT FROM A METABOLIC EXHAUSTION CAUSED BY REPEATED AND SUSTAINED AGGRESSION (34 REFERENCES). -- (3) A. LEHMANN. CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL TESTS USED

FOR STUDY OF MAO INHIBITORS. -- (4) L. FOUKS, T. LAINE AND PERIVIER. MAO INHIBITORS IN CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY. THIS PAPER DEALS PRIMARILY WITH PHENELZINE WHICH CLINICALLY RELIEVES ANXIETY, BUT DOES NOT AFFECT THE DEEP UNDERLYING DEPRESSION.

PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE PARIS
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0100050517999
BARUK, HENRI; JACQUES LAUNAY; EDS. GENERAL THERAPY OF DEPRESSION. SYMPOSIUMS OF 26 MARCH AND 16 DECEMBER, 1962. (GENERALITES SUR LA THERAPEUTIQUE DES ETATS DEPRESSIFS. SYMPOSIUMS DES 26 MARS ET 16 DECEMBRE 1962.) IN: ANNALS OF MOREAU DE TOURS. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. THERAPY OF DEPRESSIVE STATES. (ANNALES MOREAU DE TOURS. ACTUALITES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE ET DE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIE. THERAPEUTIQUE DES ETATS DEPRESSIFS.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1965. VOL.2. PART 2. CHAPTER 1. P. 69-114. IN FRENCH.

THIS CHAPTER COMPRISES EIGHT ARTICLES, NAMELY; GENERALITIES ON THE THERAPY OF DEPRESSIONS; SYMPOSIA OF 26 MARCH AND 16 DECEMBER 1962. -- R. COIRAULT, INTRODUCTION TO THE PROBLEM OF THE DEPRESSIONS. -- H. BARUK, PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICAL DIRECTION OF THE THERAPEUTICS OF DEPRESSIONS. -- J. LAUNAY, SEMIOLOGICAL THERAPEUTICS OF THE DEPRESSIONS. -- P. MARCHAIS, ATTEMPTED CLINICAL APPROACH TO NEUROTIC DEPRESSIONS; THEIR PRESENT CHEMOTHERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS. -- J. CAHN, BIOCHEMICAL FACTORS OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS. -- P. BORENSTEIN, M. DABBOH AND G. BLES, EPILEPTOGENIC POTENTIAL THAT MAY OBTAIN IN THE CASE OF TWO NEW ANTIDEPRESSANTS. -- J. CAHN, EPILEPTOGENIC EFFECT OF CERTAIN PSYCHOTONIC ANTIDEPRESSANTS. -- R. MEYER-BISCH, DEPRESSION IN ENDOCRINOLOGY; SIMPLE HYPOGONADIC FORM.

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BARUK, HENRI; JACQUES LAUNAY; EDS. GENERAL STUDIES ON PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL THERAPEUTICS AND PSYCHIATRY. (ETUDES GENERALES SUR LES THERAPEUTIQUES PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIQUES ET LA PSYCHIATRIE.) IN: ANNALS OF MOREAU DE TOURS. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (ANNALES MOREAU DE TOURS. ACTUALITES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE ET DE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIE.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1965. VOL.2. PART 1. P. 3-66. IN FRENCH.

THIS INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER COMPRISES SIX ARTICLES, NAMELY: H. BARUK AND J. LAUNAY, HISTORICAL SURVEY OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY (223 REFERENCES). -- R. COIRAULT, GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO THERAPY OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND POSSIBILITIES OF EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS. -- L. STEVENIN, RELATIONSHIPS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. -- F. GRARONNE, HYPNOTISM, A PHENOMENON FOR BIOLOGIC INVESTIGATION AND A THERAPEUTIC INSTRUMENT. -- L. SAARNIO, PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL REGULATION AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. -- ANNE-MARIE LEIBBRAND-WETTLEY, PHRENOLOGY: EXPRESSION OF AN EMPIRICAL SCIENCE OF THE PSYCHE AND STARTING POINT FOR A PHARMACOPHRENOLOGY.

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PARIS 6E, FRANCE

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LEHMANN, HEINZ E. INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. IN: WITTENBORN, J.R.; MAY, PHILIP R.A., EDS. PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: CHARLES C THOMAS, 1966. CHAPTER 2, P. 18-42.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF FACTORS WHICH DETERMINE INDIVIDUAL DRUG RESPONSE. PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTORS ARE ABSORPTION, DISTRIBUTION, EXCRETION AND DETOXIFICATION OF THE DRUG. PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS ARE INITIAL STATE OF AROUSAL, PREEXISTING MOOD, SET OF IMMEDIATE EXPECTATIONS AND MOTIVATION. HEREDITARY FACTORS ARE INBORN ERRORS OF METABOLISM AND PERSONALITY STRUCTURE, AND ACQUIRED PERMANENT FACTORS ARE TOLERANCE, HYPERSENSITIVITY, CONDITIONING AND PSYCHODYNAMIC CONSTELLATION. DRUG RESPONSE WILL ALSO BE INFLUENCED BY WHETHER THE ILLNESS IS ORGANIC OR FUNCTIONAL, ENDOGENOUS OR REACTIVE, AND ACUTE OR CHRONIC, AND BY WHETHER THE DRUG IS GIVEN EARLY OR LATE IN THE COURSE OF THE ILLNESS. DRUG RESPONSE MAY BE INFLUENCED BY INTERACTION WITH OTHER DRUGS, CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS, ELECTROLYTES AND RADIATION. HEREDITARY FACTORS MAY PREDISPOSE AN INDIVIDUAL TO SOME SPECIAL VULNERABILITY OR REACTION TENDENCY TO CERTAIN DRUGS. EXAMPLES FOR EACH OF THESE FACTORS ARE GIVEN. (81 REFERENCES)

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BLAIR, DONALD. MODERN DRUGS FOR THE TREATMENT OF MENTAL ILLNESS. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: CHARLES C THOMAS, 1965. 312 P.

DRUGS OF THE FOLLOWING MAJOR SUBDIVISIONS ARE DISCUSSED: MAJOR TRANQUILIZERS, ANTIDEPRESSANTS, MINOR TRANQUILIZERS, SEDATIVES AND HYPNOTICS, ANALEPTICS, STIMULANTS, ANTICONVULSANTS, ANTIHISTAMINES, PSYCHOTOMIMETICS, ANTIPARKINSONIAN DRUGS, ANABOLIZERS, VITAMINS, HORMONES AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUGS. FOR EACH DRUG PRESENTED, PHARMACOLOGY, CLINICAL USES, SIDE EFFECTS AND PREPARATIONS AND DOSES ARE DISCUSSED.

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MAY, PHILIP R.A. PREDICTION IN NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY -- A SUMMARY. IN: WITTENBORN, J.R.; MAY, PHILIP R.A., EDS. PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: CHARLES C THOMAS, 1966. CHAPTER 11, P. 201-215.

THE PREVIOUS PAPERS IN THE VOLUME ARE SUMMARIZED. INDEPENDENT AND DEPENDENT VARIABLES IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY ARE DEFINED. PREDICTION OF RESPONSE REQUIRES KNOWLEDGE OF THE PATIENT'S SOCIAL AND PERSONAL BACKGROUND AND PREMORBID PERSONALITY; OF THE SEVERITY, COURSE AND EXTENT OF THE DISEASE PROCESS; OF THE VARIOUS DIMENSIONS OF THE TREATMENT SITUATION; AND OF THE POSSIBLE INTERACTIONS BETWEEN THESE FACTORS. ASSESSMENT OF CHANGE SHOULD BE

MULTIVARIATE AND SHOULD INCLUDE MANY ASPECTS OF THE PATIENT'S FUNCTIONING. ATTEMPTS TO DEFINE PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS LEADING TO DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSES TO PHENOTHIAZINES ARE SUMMARIZED. THE PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO ANTIDEPRESSANTS IN TERMS OF DIAGNOSIS, SYMPTOMS, PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS AND RATING SCALES, PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS, DRUG TYPE AND DURATION OF THERAPY IS ALSO SUMMARIZED. PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS WHICH DIFFERENTIATE IMIPRAMINE-RESPONDERS FROM IPRONIAZID-RESPONDERS ARE DISCUSSED. THE PROBLEMS OF PREDICTING FROM ANIMAL STUDIES TO CLINICAL SITUATIONS ARE CONSIDERED.

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

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WITTENBORN, J.R. FACTORS WHICH QUALIFY THE RESPONSE TO IPRONIAZID AND TO IMIPRAMINE. IN: WITTENBORN, J.R.; MAY, PHILIP R.A., EDS. PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: CHARLES C THOMAS, 1966. CHAPTER 7, P. 125-146.

IPRONIAZID AND IMIPRAMINE BOTH CAUSE A REMISSION OF DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND AN ELEVATION OF MOOD, BUT IPRONIAZID ALSO CAUSES INCREASED COGNITIVE AND PERCEPTUAL ALACRITY AND IMPROVED MOTIVATION, WHILE IMIPRAMINE HAS CONSEQUENCES SIMILAR TO THOSE OF A TRANQUILIZER, CAUSING A REDUCTION OF ANXIETY AND PHOBIAS. RESPONSE TO ANTIDEPRESSANT TREATMENT CAN BE MEASURED BY POSTTREATMENT SYMPTOMS (DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND PHOBIA SCORES ON THE WITTENBORN PSYCHIATRIC RATING SCALE), POSTTREATMENT SELF-DESCRIPTIONS (DEPRESSION AND PSYCHASTHENIA SCORES ON THE MMPI AND FRIENDLINESS AND JITTERINESS SCORES ON THE CLYDE MOOD SCALE), POSTTREATMENT MENTAL PERFORMANCE SCORES (DIGIT SYMBOL ON THE WECHSLER ADULT INTELLIGENCE SCALE AND NUMERICAL ABILITY ON THE DIFFERENTIAL APTITUDE TEST), AND REQUIREMENTS FOR INPATIENT CARE (DURATION OF HOSPITALIZATION, POSTMEDICATION ECT, AND READMISSION WITHIN 1 YEAR). THE SUBJECTS WERE 179 WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE ADMITTED TO A STATE HOSPITAL WITH A PRIMARY DEPRESSIVE DISORDER. THEY WERE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO 1 OF 4 TREATMENTS: PLACEBO, IPRONIAZID, IMIPRAMINE, OR ELECTROSHOCK. PRETREATMENT AND POSTTREATMENT SCORES OF THE 32 PATIENTS ON IPRONIAZID AND THE 50 PATIENTS ON IMIPRAMINE WERE ANALYZED. PATIENTS WITH PRETREATMENT PARANOIA HAD HIGHER POSTTREATMENT SCORES FOR DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND PHOBIA FOR BOTH IPRONIAZID AND IMIPRAMINE. IMIPRAMINE PATIENTS WITH A HISTORY OF SUICIDE ATTEMPTS DO POORER THAN IPRONIAZID PATIENTS; THE DISTINCTION IS REVERSED FOR THOSE WITHOUT SUICIDAL HISTORY. PATIENTS WITH A DEPENDENT, SELF-CRITICAL PREMORBID PERSONALITY TEND TO HAVE A POOR RESPONSE TO IMIPRAMINE. PATIENTS WITH A TENDENCY TO PROJECT AND DISPLACE RESPONDED FAVORABLY TO IMIPRAMINE.

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NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

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KUEGLER, RONALD R.; BRILL, NORMAN Q. CLINICAL APPLICATIONS. IN: TREATMENT OF PSYCHIATRIC OUTPATIENTS. NEW YORK: APPLETON-CENTURY-CROFTS, 1967. PART 2, P. 99-194.

BRIEF-CONTACT THERAPY. A VERY BRIEF PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC SESSION COMBINED WITH DRUGS, IS DESCRIBED, AND ITS ADVANTAGES AND LIMITATIONS ARE DISCUSSED. IN SCHIZOPHRENIA, THE TREND IN TREATMENT IS TOWARD DAY HOSPITALIZATION OR BRIEF-CONTACT PSYCHOTHERAPY COMBINED WITH TRANQUILIZERS. THE MOST USEFUL DRUGS ARE THIORIDAZINE, TRIFLUOPERAZINE, FLUPHENAZINE AND CHLORPROTHIXENE. INTENSIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY IS RESERVED FOR ONLY A FEW PATIENTS WITH SUFFICIENT EGO STRENGTH WHO INTEREST THE PHYSICIAN OR ARE INTERESTED IN UNDERSTANDING THEMSELVES. THE SAME 4 DRUGS ARE USEFUL IN TREATING BORDERLINE SCHIZOPHRENIA (PSEUDONEUROTIC SCHIZOPHRENIA). INTENSIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY IS RARELY INDICATED; LONG-TERM PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH A GOAL OF CONTROLLING SYMPTOMS AND PROVIDING SUPPORT FOR THE PATIENT AND HIS FAMILY IS PREFERRED. IN MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS, THIORIDAZINE OR CHLORPROMAZINE IS USED FOR CONTROLLING THE MANIC PHASE, AND ANTIDEPRESSIVE DRUGS ARE USED FOR THE DEPRESSED PHASE. ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY MAY BE USED IN SEVERE CASES. AMITRIPTYLINE IS ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL DRUGS IN TREATING INVOLUTIONAL DEPRESSION; IMIPRAMINE, SOMETIMES COMBINED WITH THIORIDAZINE, IS ALSO USED. PSYCHOTHERAPY SHOULD BE SUPPORTIVE. MEPROBAMATE AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE MAY BE USEFUL IN ANXIETY REACTIONS, BUT ARE RARELY USEFUL IN PHOBIC AND OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE REACTIONS. REACTIVE DEPRESSION OFTEN RESPONDS TO AMITRIPTYLINE OR IMIPRAMINE. BRIEF-CONTACT THERAPY IS RARELY USED IN DEPRESSION OR HYSTERIA. DRUGS FREQUENTLY USED IN HYSTERIA INCLUDE CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, MEPROBAMATE, THIORIDAZINE AND TRIFLUOPERAZINE. DRUGS ARE NOT EFFECTIVE IN TREATING PERSONALITY DISORDERS, SEXUAL PERVERSIONS, DRUG ADDICTION OR SOCIOPATHIC PERSONALITY. RECOMMENDED DRUGS IN ALCOHOLISM ARE THIORIDAZINE AND TRIFLUOPERAZINE; DRUGS WITH A POTENTIAL FOR ADDICTION ARE NOT RECOMMENDED.

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KOEGLER, RONALD R.; BRILL, NORMAN Q. TREATMENT OF PSYCHIATRIC OUTPATIENTS. NEW YORK: APPLETON-CENTURY-CROFTS, 1967. 223 P. $6.95.

A CLINICAL STUDY OF 300 OUTPATIENTS COMPARING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PHARMACOTHERAPY WITH 3 DRUGS (PROCHLORPERAZINE, MEPROBAMATE, PHENOBARBITAL), PLACEBO THERAPY, PSYCHOTHERAPY, AND NO THERAPY IS PRESENTED IN CONSIDERABLE DETAIL. THE SECOND HALF OF THE BOOK DISCUSSES THE OUTPATIENT PHARMACOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC TREATMENT OF PSYCHOTIC, NEUROTIC AND PERSONALITY DISORDERS.

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GOLDBERG, SOLOMON C.; COLE, JONATHAN O.; KLERMAN, GERALD L. DIFFERENTIAL PREDICTION OF IMPROVEMENT UNDER THREE PHENOTHIAZINES. IN: WITTENBORN, J.R.; MAY, PHILIP R.A., EDS. PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: CHARLES C THOMAS, 1966. CHAPTER 4, P. 69-84.

DIFFERENT CLINICAL EFFECTS OF 3 PHENOTHIAZINES WHOSE

GENERAL EFFECTIVENESS IS EQUAL ARE REPORTED. OVER 340 NEWLY-ADMITTED PATIENTS FROM 9 INSTITUTIONS, BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, WERE RANDOMLY ASSIGNED TO CHLORPROMAZINE, FLUPHENAZINE, THIORIDAZINE OR INERT PLACEBO FOR 6 WEEKS OF TREATMENT. DOUBLE-BLIND CONDITIONS WERE MAINTAINED. CLINICAL STATUS OF THE PATIENTS WAS EVALUATED PRIOR TO TREATMENT AND AFTER 6 WEEKS OF TREATMENT BY GLOBAL RATINGS BY PSYCHIATRIST, PSYCHOLOGIST AND NURSE; BY THE INPATIENT MULTIDIMENSIONAL PSYCHIATRIC RATING SCALE COMPLETED BY THE PSYCHIATRIST OR PSYCHOLOGIST AFTER A 1-HOUR INTERVIEW; AND BY THE WARD BEHAVIOR RATING SCALE COMPLETED BY NURSES ON THE BASIS OF A 1-WEEK PERIOD OF OBSERVATION ON THE WARD. THE CRITERION OF IMPROVEMENT WAS THE SUM OF THE GLOBAL IMPROVEMENT RATINGS BY THE DOCTOR AND NURSE. PATIENTS WHO WERE MORE SEVERELY ILL WITH RESPECT TO HOSTILITY, AGITATION AND TENSION, SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, IRRITABILITY, SELF CARE AND CONFUSION WERE MORE LIKELY TO IMPROVE UNDER CHLORPROMAZINE, WHILE PATIENTS WHO WERE MORE SEVERELY ILL WITH RESPECT TO AUDITORY HALLUCINATIONS, DELUSIONS OF GRANDEUR AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION WERE MORE LIKELY TO IMPROVE UNDER FLUPHENAZINE. PREDICTION OF IMPROVEMENT WAS NOT SIGNIFICANT UNDER THIORIDAZINE. REGRESSION ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT PATIENTS WHO ARE MORE SEVERELY ILL IN IRRITABILITY AND LESS SEVERELY ILL IN RESISTIVE BEHAVIOR SHOULD BE ASSIGNED TO CHLORPROMAZINE, WHILE THOSE WHO ARE MORE SEVERELY ILL IN DELUSIONS OF GRANDEUR, PRESSURE OF SPEECH AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION SHOULD BE ASSIGNED TO FLUPHENAZINE.

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WITTENBORN, J.R. INTRODUCTION: THE PROBLEM OF PREDICTION OF PHARMACOTHERAPY. IN: WITTENBORN, J.R.; MAY, PHILIP R.A., EDS. PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: CHARLES C THOMAS, 1966. CHAPTER 1, P. 3-17.

PREDICTIVE STUDIES MAY AIM AT TESTING HYPOTHESES, IDENTIFYING A THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OR IDENTIFYING INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES. FALLIBILITY OF MEASUREMENT IS A SOURCE OF PREDICTIVE ERROR. ANOTHER SOURCE OF ERROR LIES IN SAMPLING RELIABILITY. PREDICTION MAY FAIL BECAUSE THE CRITERION INVOLVED IN THE PREDICTIVE INQUIRY IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY PERTINENT TO THE DISORDER UNDER TREATMENT OR DOES NOT REFLECT A MAJOR CONSEQUENCE OF THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT. STUDIES IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY THAT HAVE PREDICTIVE IMPLICATIONS MAY DEFINE DESIRABLE THERAPEUTIC GOALS, REVEAL EFFICACY FOR A RELATIVELY UNKNOWN SUBSTANCE, OR SUGGEST PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS WHICH MAY BE IDENTIFIED BEFORE TREATMENT AND USED TO ANTICIPATE THE QUALITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL PATIENT'S RESPONSE TO TREATMENT.

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KATZ, MARTIN M. A TYPOLOGICAL APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF PREDICTING RESPONSE TO TREATMENT. IN: WITTENBORN, J.R.; MAY, PHILIP R.A., EDS. PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: CHARLES C THOMAS, 1966. CHAPTER 5, P. 85-101.

PRESENT SYSTEMS OF CLASSIFYING PATIENTS HAVE BEEN UNSATISFACTORY FOR ONE REASON OR ANOTHER. A NEW TYPOLOGY IS PRESENTED WHICH IS BASED ON BEHAVIORAL DATA ONLY. THE TEST ITEMS COVER CONCRETE BEHAVIORS WHICH FALL INTO 12 CLUSTERS: BELLIGERENCE, VERBAL EXPANSIVENESS, NEGATIVISM, HELPLESSNESS, SUSPICIOUSNESS, ANXIETY, WITHDRAWAL AND RETARDATION, GENERAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, NERVOUSNESS, CONFUSION, BIZARRENESS AND HYPERACTIVITY. WHEN THESE 12 MEASURES WERE APPLIED TO 24 PATIENTS, THE RATINGS BEING MADE BY RELATIVES, THE PATIENTS WERE FOUND TO CLUSTER INTO 6 SUBTYPES: AN AGITATED, BELLIGERENT, SUSPICIOUS SUBTYPE; AN AGITATED, EXPANSIVE, BIZARRE SUSPICIOUS SUBTYPE; A WITHDRAWN, HELPLESS, SUSPICIOUS SUBTYPE; A WITHDRAWN, PERIODICALLY AGITATED SUBTYPE; AN AGITATED, HELPLESS SUBTYPE; AND AN ACUTE PANIC STATE SUBTYPE. IN 4 OF THE PATIENT SUBTYPES, THE PSYCHIATRIST'S DESCRIPTION OF THE PATIENT'S BEHAVIOR CORRELATED WELL WITH THE RELATIVES' DESCRIPTIONS. THE PATIENT SUBTYPES RESPONDED DIFFERENTLY TO DRUGS IN GENERAL, THE ACUTE PANIC STATE RESPONDING BEST AND THE WITHDRAWN, PERIODICALLY AGITATED GROUP RESPONDING LEAST. THE PATIENT TYPES DID NOT RESPOND DIFFERENTIALLY TO THE 3 DRUGS (CHLORPROMAZINE, FLUPHENAZINE, THIORIDAZINE) STUDIED WHEN GLOBAL RATINGS WERE USED TO MEASURE PATIENT IMPROVEMENT. PATIENT IMPROVEMENT WAS THEN MEASURED ON 3 SELECTIVE MEASURES: EXCITATION-RETARDATION, THINKING AND PERCEPTUAL DISTORTION, AND SCHIZOPHRENIC DISORGANIZATION. FLUPHENAZINE WAS MORE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING SCHIZOPHRENIC DISORGANIZATION IN THE WITHDRAWN, SUSPICIOUS GROUP, WHILE THIORIDAZINE WAS MORE EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING SCHIZOPHRENIC DISORGANIZATION IN THE WITHDRAWN, PERIODICALLY AGITATED GROUP.

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VAILLANT, GEORGE E. A COMPARISON OF ANTAGONISTS OF PHYSOSTIGMINE-INDUCED SUPPRESSION OF BEHAVIOR. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 157(3):636-648, 1967.

THESE EXPERIMENTS WITH PIGEONS AND MONKEYS WERE DESIGNED TO EVALUATE THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS DRUGS IN ANTAGONIZING THE SUPPRESSION OF OPERANT BEHAVIOR BY PHYSOSTIGMINE. THE ANIMALS WERE PRETREATED BOTH WITH PHYSOSTIGMINE AND WITH METHYLATROPINE. METHYLATROPINE WAS GIVEN TO BLOCK PERIPHERAL EFFECTS OF PHYSOSTIGMINE. OPERANT BEHAVIOR WAS MAINTAINED ON FIXED INTERVAL AND FIXED RATIO SCHEDULES BY FOOD REINFORCEMENT OR SHOCK TERMINATION. THE EXPERIMENTS CONFIRMED PREVIOUS FINDINGS THAT PHYSOSTIGMINE EXERTED A NONSPECIFIC SUPPRESSANT EFFECT UPON OPERANT BEHAVIOR. THE OBSERVED EFFECTS SEEMED MEDIATED BY A MUSCARINE-LIKE EFFECT OF PHYSOSTIGMINE ON THE CNS. TYPE OF SCHEDULE OR REINFORCER DID NOT DIFFERENTIALLY AFFECT PHYSOSTIGMINE-INDUCED SUPPRESSION OF BEHAVIOR. PHYSOSTIGMINE-INDUCED SUPPRESSION WAS ANTAGONIZED BY SCOPOLAMINE, ATROPINE, TRIHEXYPHENIDYL, BENZTROPINE, DIPHENHYDRAMINE AND IMIPRAMINE AT DOSE LEVELS COMPARABLE TO THOSE KNOWN TO ANTAGONIZE ACETYLCHOLINE IN THE PERIPHERY AND THOSE PRODUCING SEDATIVE EFFECTS IN HUMANS. DRUGS WHICH WERE INEFFECTIVE IN REVERSING PHYSOSTIGMINE-INDUCED SUPPRESSION OF BEHAVIOR WERE CHLORPROMAZINE, DIHYDRO-BETA-ERYTHROIDINE, MECAMYLAMINE AND AMPHETAMINE. (36 REFERENCES)

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BARUK, HENRI; LAUNAY, JACQUES; EDS. NEW PROBLEMS OF PSYCHIATRIC LEGISLATION. (LES NOUVEAUX PROBLEMES DE LEGISLATION PSYCHIATRIQUE.) IN:ANNALS OF PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC RESEARCH. (ANNALES DE THERAPEUTIQUE. ACTUALITES SUR LES THERAPEUTIQUES PSYCHIATRIQUES ET LES RECHERCHES PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIQUES.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1967. VOL.3. PART 6. P. 321-349. IN FRENCH.

PROBLEMS OF PSYCHIATRIC LEGISLATION IN FRANCE ARE DISCUSSED IN RELATION TO PRESENT-DAY FACTORS IN RESEARCH AND THE MANAGEMENT OF MENTAL CASES, AND WITH REFERENCE TO PROTECTION OF THE INTERESTS OF THE MENTALLY ILL. REFERENCE IS MADE, HOWEVER, TO THE DURABILITY OF FRANCE'S CELEBRATED LAW OF JUNE 30, 1838 ARISING FROM ITS GENERALLY RATIONAL AND EFFECTIVE PROVISIONS. THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF FRENCH LAW CONCERNING THE MENTALLY ILL AS INFLUENCED BY THE NOTEWORTHY CIRCULAR ISSUED BY GEORGES CLEMENCEAU AS MINISTER OF INTERIOR ON JUNE 18, 1906, IS DISCUSSED AND THAT DOCUMENT IS REPRINTED IN FULL.

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HAVLICEK, V.; JEZDINSKY, J.; TIKAL, K. ACTIVATING PHASE OF THE EFFECT OF CATECHOLAMINES AFTER HYPOPHYSECTOMY. (AKTIVACNI FAZE PUSOBENI KATECHOLAMINU PO HYPOFYZEKTOMII) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(2):185-186, 1967. IN CZECH.

THE EFFECT OF EPINEPHRINE AND NOREPINEPHRINE ON THE EEG WAS COMPARED IN NORMAL RATS AND HYPOPHYSECTOMIZED RATS. FIVE INJECTIONS OF NOREPINEPHRINE, 17 MCG/KG, OR EPINEPHRINE, 22 MCG/KG, WERE GIVEN WITH A 15-MIN INTERVAL. THE AMINES DECREASED THE DURATION OF THE EEG ACTIVATION PHASE IN BOTH CONTROL AND HYPOPHYSECTOMIZED RATS.

USTAV VYSSI NERVOVE CINNOSTI
LEKARSKE FAKULTY
OLOMOUC, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100050531999
SCHELKUNOV, E.L. INTEGRATED EFFECT OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS ON THE BALANCE OF CHOLINO-, ADRENO-, AND SEROTONINERGIC PROCESSES IN THE BRAIN AS A BASIS OF THEIR GROSS BEHAVIORAL AND THERAPEUTIC ACTIONS. ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(2):207-217, 1967.

THE CONCEPT OF THE COUNTERBALANCING FUNCTIONS OF THE ERGOTROPIC AND TROPHOTROPIC SYSTEMS SUPPORTS THE BIOCYBERNETIC PRINCIPLE OF MUTUAL RECIPROCAL REGULATION INVOLVED IN THE MAINTAINING OF HOMEOSTASIS. DRUG INTERACTIONS AFFECTING THE "ERGO-TROPHO" OR ADRENOCHOLINOREACTIVE SYNAPSES, AS REPORTED IN THE

LITERATURE, ARE SCHEMATICALLY HYPOTHESIZED. (97 REFERENCES)

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0100050532999
BARUK, HENRI; LAUNAY, JACQUES; EDS. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC RESEARCH. (ACTUALITES SUR LES THERAPEUTIQUES PSYCHIATRIQUES ET LES RECHERCHES PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIQUES.) IN: ANNALS OF PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY. (ANNALES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE. 1967. 354 P. VOL.3. IN FRENCH.

VOLUME 3 CONTAINS 58 STUDIES AND STATEMENTS PRESENTED AT AN INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM SPONSORED BY THE SOCIETE MOREAU DE TOURS, FRANCE, IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1966. THE TEXTS WERE SUBMITTED DURING 1964-66 AND ARE GROUPED IN SIX SECTIONS: (1) GENERAL STUDIES; (2) METHODOLOGY IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY; (3) ANIMAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY; (4) TOXIC AND BIOCHEMICAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY; (5) PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES OF NEW PSYCHOTROPIC THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES; (6) NEW PROBLEMS OF PSYCHIATRIC LEGISLATION (PERTAINING TO FRANCE). THE PUBLISHED STUDIES ORIGINATED LARGELY IN FRANCE WITH ADDITIONAL SUBMISSIONS FROM POLAND (2), GREECE (2), ITALY (1), ARGENTINA (3), USSR (1), MEXICO (1), U.S.A. (1). A STATEMENT BY HENRI BARUK INDICATES THAT THE SPONSORING ORGANIZATION, FOUNDED IN 1958, IS DEVOTED TO THE SCIENTIFIC TRADITIONS OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY CREATED BY MOREAU DE TOURS, WHO IN THE MID-19TH CENTURY DISCOVERED THE ROLE OF TOXICS IN MENTAL CASES, WHEN WORKING AT THE MAISON DE CHARENTON (FRANCE). CHARENTON, A NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF MENTAL ILLNESS ORGANIZED BY BONAPARTE, IS CHARACTERIZED BY BARUK AS THE CRADLE OF MODERN CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY.

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DESI, I.; NIKOLITS, I. INFLUENCE OF AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS ON CORTICAL STRYCHNINE SPIKES. ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(2):152-159, 1967.

AN ANIMAL STUDY WAS CONDUCTED ON 36 CATS TO DETERMINE IF AN INCREASED EXCITATION OF THE RETICULAR FORMATION OF THE BRAIN MIGHT BE THE CAUSATIVE FACTOR FOR EXCITATORY NERVOUS SYNDROMES IN ACUTE BENZENE OR XYLENE POISONING. THE STRYCHNINE SPIKE TEST WAS USED BY PLACING FILTER PAPER DISCS CONTAINING A 0.5(SOLUTION OF STRYCHNINE ON THE EXPOSED CEREBRAL CORTEX ABOVE THE POSTERIOR SIGMOIDAL GYRUS. BRAIN POTENTIALS WERE RECORDED FROM BOTH THE MESENCEPHALIC RETICULAR FORMATION AND THE STRYCHNINE-INJECTED AREA. SALINE, BENZENE, OR XYLENE IN A DOSE OF 0.7 ML/KG WAS ADMINISTERED I.P. TO CATS ANESTHETIZED WITH PENTOBARBITAL AND UNANESTHETIZED CATS IMMOBILIZED WITH CURARE. BENZENE AND XYLENE BOTH CAUSED ABNORMAL SPIKE FREQUENCIES. THESE HYDROCARBONS AFFECT BOTH THE CORTEX AND THE BRAIN STEM STRUCTURES. MARKED BEHAVIORAL CHANGES WERE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH ADMINISTRATION OF BENZENE OR XYLENE. BECAUSE OF THE SIGNIFICANT STABILITY OF THE FREQUENCY OF STRYCHNINE-EVOKED CORTICAL SPIKES OVER A

LONG PERIOD OF TIME. THIS TECHNIQUE MAY BE USED FOR DETAILED NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF PHARMACODYNAMIC AND TOXIC EFFECTS OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

NEUROPATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL LABORATORY
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOPHYSIOLOGY
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POELDINGER, W. PHARMACOTHERAPY OF THE ANXIETY SYNDROME. (ZUR PHARMAKOTHERAPIE DER ANGSTSYNDROME.) IN: ANGST. PSYCHISCHE UND SOMATISCHE ASPEKTE. VERLAG HANS HUBER, BERN AND STUTTGART, 1967. P. 169-179. IN GERMAN.

THE DISCUSSION IS DIRECTED PRIMARILY TO ACUTE SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT OF THE ANXIETY SYNDROME. IT IS RECOGNIZED THAT THE TREATMENT MUST FREQUENTLY BE ACCOMPANIED BY A PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC APPROACH TO UNDERLYING NEUROSES, AND THAT IN THE CASE OF DEPRESSION THE SYMPTOMATIC TREATMENT OF ANXIETY WILL AT THE SAME TIME PALLIATE THE DEPRESSION. THE PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS ARE TABULATED AND DISCUSSED UNDER THE HEADINGS PSYCHOTROPICS, SEDATIVES, TRANQUILIZERS, NEUROLEPTICS AND ANTIDEPRESSANTS. A TABLE PRESENTS DRUGS THAT HAVE EITHER A DAMPING OR A POTENTIATING EFFECT ON THE ANXIETY SYNDROME: KNOWLEDGE OF A POSSIBLE ANXIETY POTENTIATION IS OF CENTRAL IMPORTANCE IN TREATMENT OF DEPRESSED PATIENTS WITH SUICIDAL TENDENCIES.

PSYCHIATRISCHE UNIVERSITATSKLINIK
BASEL, SWITZERLAND

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BARUK, HENRI; LAUNAY, JACQUES; EDS. ANIMAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. (PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE ANIMALE.) IN: ANNALS OF PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC RESEARCH. (ANNALES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE. ACTUALITES SUR LES THERAPEUTIQUES PSYCHIATRIQUES ET LES RECHERCHES PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIQUES.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1967. VOL.3. PART 3. P. 165-188. IN FRENCH.

FOUR STUDIES ON ANIMAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY ARE PRESENTED FROM THE NATIONAL VETERINARY SCHOOL OF ALFORT (FRANCE): (1) THE IMMOBILITY OF THE HORSE. ALTHOUGH THE ETIOLOGY OF THE SYNDROME OF THE BALKING HORSE HAS PERSISTENTLY BEEN SOUGHT IN BRAIN DAMAGE, HYDROCEPHALY OR CEREBRAL EDEMA, THE AUTHOR HAS FOUND NO LESIONS INDICATING THESE CONDITIONS IN AUTOPSIES; IT IS PROPOSED THAT THIS SYNDROME SHOULD BE IDENTIFIED AS A PSYCHOSIS OR NEUROSIS. IN A COMMENT ON THE STUDY IT IS NOTED THAT THE CONDITION IN THE HORSE CLOSELY RESEMBLES THE CATATONIC SYNDROME IN MAN AND THAT A SIMILAR CONDITION CAN BE INDUCED CHEMICALLY IN OTHER ANIMALS. (2) THE SOCIOBIOLOGY OF FOWLS. THIS STUDY DISCUSSES THE GREGARIOUSNESS AND SOCIAL HIERARCHY (PECKING-ORDER) AMONG FOWLS, SOCIAL TENSION, PECKING AND CANNIBALISM, IMITATION, AVIARY HYSTERIA AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES DUE TO CROWDING. (3) INFANTICIDE AND PUERPERAL CANNIBALISM IN DOMESTIC MAMMALS. THE LITERATURE OF REPORTED OCCURRENCES AND CAUSES OF THESE PHENOMENA IS REVIEWED, WITH THE CONCLUSION THAT IN MAMMALS THEY ARE PATHOLOGICAL AND MAY BE INFLUENCED OR INCITED BY CHANGES OF ENVIRONMENT OF THE FEMALE, PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS, ALIMENTARY DEFICIENCY IN

THE MOTHER AND STATE OF HEALTH OF THE MOTHER AND YOUNG.
(51 REFERENCES)

PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE PARIS
108, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN
PARIS 6E, FRANCE

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MENON, M.K.; DANDIYA, P.C. MECHANISM OF THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF RESERPINE ON AGGREGATED MICE TREATED WITH (+)-AMPHETAMINE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY, 19(9):596-602, 1967.

AGGREGATED MICE GIVEN 7 MG/KG DOSES OF AMPHETAMINE DEVELOPED HYPERTHERMIA AND DIED WHEN THE TEMPERATURE ROSE ABOVE 40 DEGREES; BRAIN NORADRENALINE WAS SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED. THE QUESTION AS TO WHICH OF THESE TWO FACTORS (HYPOTHERMIA OR DEPLETION OF BRAIN NORADRENALINE) IS MORE DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATHS WAS STUDIED BY PROTECTING AGGREGATED MICE WITH RESERPINE. THIS PROTECTION AGAINST THE TOXIC EFFECT OF AMPHETAMINE WAS MARKEDLY LOWERED WHEN THE ANIMALS WERE PLACED IN A HIGHER ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE AND WHEN THE BRAIN NORADRENALINE DEPLETION EFFECT OF RESERPINE WAS ANTAGONIZED BY DIHYDROXYPHENYLALANINE. COMPLETE PROTECTION AGAINST AMPHETAMINE TOXICITY WAS PROVIDED BY ALPHA-METHYL-L-TYROSINE IN DOSES WHICH LOWERED BRAIN NORADRENALINE TO ABOUT THE SAME EXTENT AS RESERPINE, BUT WHICH DID NOT LOWER TEMPERATURE OR BRAIN 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE. THIS SUGGESTS THAT THE MORE IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF RESERPINE IS THE DEPLETION OF BRAIN NORADRENALINE RATHER THAN THE HYPOTHERMIA WHICH INDUCED THE RELEASE OF NORADRENALINE. (24 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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JAIPUR, INDIA

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BARUK, HENRI; LAUNAY, JACQUES; EDS. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (ACTUALITES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE ET DE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIE.) IN: ANNALS OF MOREAU DE TOURS. (ANNALES MOREAU DE TOURS.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1965. 520 P. VOL.2. IN FRENCH.

THIS VOLUME, WHICH IS A COMPILATION OF THE WORK OF MANY AUTHORS, IS DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS: GENERAL STUDIES ON PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL THERAPEUTICS AND PSYCHIATRY (6 ARTICLES). -- THERAPY OF DEPRESSIONS; 37 PAPERS FROM 2 SYMPOSIA HELD IN 1962 UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE SOCIETE MOREAU DE TOURS ON MAO INHIBITORS, TRANYLCYPROMINE, IMINODIBENZYL DERIVATIVES, VARIOUS ANTIDEPRESSANTS. -- HALLUCINATIONS, HALLUCINOGENS AND HALLUCINOLYTIC AGENTS (7 PAPERS FROM A SYMPOSIUM HELD IN 1963). -- PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL BIOCHEMISTRY (6 ARTICLES). -- EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICALS: TECHNIQUES AND NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS (11 ARTICLES). -- NEW PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES (9 ARTICLES).

FACULTE DE MEDECINE
PARIS, FRANCE

0100050538999
BARUK, HENRI; LAUNAY, JACQUES; EDS. TOXIC AND BIOCHEMICAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY. (PSYCHOPATHOLOGIE TOXIQUE ET BIOCHEMIQUE.) IN: ANNALS OF PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC RESEARCH. (ANNALES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE. ACTUALITES SUR LES THERAPEUTIQUES PSYCHIATRIQUES ET LES RECHERCHES PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIQUES.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1967. VOL.3. PART 4. P. 191-232. IN FRENCH.

EIGHT STUDIES IN TOXIC AND BIOCHEMICAL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY ARE GIVEN, AS FOLLOWS: (1) PSYCHOTOXIC SUBSTANCES AND THE PATHOGENESIS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA; (MOREAU DE TOURS INITIATED EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH IN PSYCHOTOXIC DRUGS, CONCLUDING THAT THE PHENOMENA EXPERIENCED DURING SLEEP, HALLUCINOGENIC INTOXICATION AND SYMPTOMS OF DEMENTIA WERE RELATED. THIS STUDY DEALS WITH THE CHEMICAL STRUCTURE OF VARIOUS HALLUCINOGENS INCLUDING LSD.) (2) PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF BUFOTHENINE (N-METHYL-SEROTONINE); (THE RESULTS OBTAINED WITH RAT, RABBIT, PIGEON, CAT AND MAN ARE DESCRIBED.) (3) THE INFLUENCE OF AN AMINO-OXYDASE INHIBITOR ON THE ELIMINATION OF BUFOTHENINE AND ON SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC NONPRODUCTIVE SCHIZOPHRENIA; (CLINICAL OBSERVATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS TREATED WITH BUFOTHENINE ARE REPORTED.) (4) STUDY OF THE TOXIC ACTION OF THE SERUM OF SCHIZOPHRENICS; (ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS ARE REPORTED.) (5) WATER-SODIUM IMBALANCE IN NEUROPSYCHIC ILLNESS; (HYPERNATREMIA BY CONCENTRATION AND HYPONATREMIA BY DILUTION WITH ACCOMPANYING PSYCHOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS ARE DISCUSSED.) (6) UREMIC COMA, THE ROLE OF MEDICAMENT INTOXICATION IN CERTAIN REVERSIBLE COMAS; (CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS ARE GIVEN.) (7) DIPHASIC EVOLUTION OF BIOLOGICAL SICKNESS IN ACUTE PSYCHOPATHOLOGIC STATES; (THE STUDY DEALS WITH PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL RESULTS OF METABOLIC DISORDERS.) (8) ENDOCRINO-PSYCHIATRIC AND SEXUAL PROBLEMS OF THE FEMALE CLIMACTERIC; FROM THE THERAPEUTIC POINT OF VIEW, THE AVAILABILITY OF HORMONE TREATMENT HAS MATERIALLY CHANGED THE TABLEAU OF SYMPTOMS ANALYZED. (53 REFERENCES)

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BARUK, HENRI; JACQUES LAUNAY; EDS. OTHER ANTIDEPRESSANTS. (AUTRES SUBSTANCES ANTI-DEPRESSIVES.) IN: ANNALS OF MOREAU DE TOURS. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. THERAPY OF DEPRESSIVE STATES. (ANNALES MOREAU DE TOURS. ACTUALITES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE ET DE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIE. THERAPEUTIQUE DES ETATS DEPRESSIFS.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1965. VOL.2. PART 2. CHAPTER 4. P. 259-314. IN FRENCH.

THIS CHAPTER COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING PAPERS. -- (1) G. MALL ET AL. CONTRIBUTION TO CLINICAL THERAPY USING METHAMINODIAZEPOXIDE. -- (2) T. LAINE ET AL. CLINICAL EXPERIENCE RELATING TO SODIUM HEXACYCLONATE. -- (3) J. LAUNAY. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTAL STUDY USING THE MONKEY OF A NEW TRANQUILIZER, ALPHA-ETHYL-BETA-METHYLVALERAMIDE (MI 181). -- (4) R. ROPERT. CLINICAL EVALUATION BY THE SINGLE-BLIND METHOD OF THE ACTIVITY OF A PSYCHOLEPTIC WITH SEDATIVE EFFECT, ALPHA-ETHYL-BETA-METHYLVALERAMIDE (MI 181) WITH REFERENCE TO THAT OF

MEPROBAMATE AND OF A PLACEBO. -- (5) J. JOYEUX AND G. HALPERN. CLINICAL STUDY OF CLOPHENETHAMINE IN DEMENTIAS AND SERIOUS SCHIZOPHRENIAS. -- (6) P. BORENSTEIN ET AL. DIAZEPAM: NEUROLEPTIC, THYMOANALEPTIC OR TRANQUILIZER? CLINICAL AND EEG STUDY. METHODOLOGICAL CRITIQUE, RESULTS AND INDICATIONS. -- (7) R. LAFON ET AL. CLINICAL TESTS OF A TRIAZOLE, 1235 A.N.

PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE PARIS
108, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN
PARIS 6E, FRANCE

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BOISSIER, J.R.; LWOFF, J.M.; SIMON, P. RESERPINE POTENTIATION OF D-AMPHETAMINE EFFECT. (POTENTIALISATION PAR LA RESERPINE D'UN EFFET DE LA DEXAMPHETAMINE.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(2):160-162, 1967. IN FRENCH.

MALE RATS, WEIGHING 110-130 G WERE GIVEN 0.5 ML/100 G D-AMPHETAMINE TARTRATE I.V. OR I.P., AND THEN WERE PLACED IN ROUND GLASS DISHES CONTAINING WOOD CHIPS. THEY WERE OBSERVED FOR 1 MIN AT INTERVALS OF 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 75, 90, 105, 120, 135, 150, 165, 180 AND 195 MIN AFTER THE INJECTION. THE RATS HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN GIVEN RESERPINE SOLUTIONS S.C. AT A DOSE OF 1 ML/100 G BODY WEIGHT. BUCCAL STEREOTYPE MOVEMENTS INDUCED BY THE D-AMPHETAMINE OCCURRED SOONER AND WERE OF GREATER INTENSITY IN THE RATS PRETREATED WITH RESERPINE. THE PHENOMENA OBSERVED WERE CONSIDERED CAPABLE OF SERVING AS A PHARMACOLOGICAL MODEL FOR FUTURE BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THIS PROBLEM.

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DOLEZAL, V.; DVORAK, J.; LUXA, J.; STVERAK, J.; SVACINKA, J.; ET AL. SOME HUMORAL CHARACTERISTICS IN MAN UNDER VARIOUS STRESS CONDITIONS. (NEKTERE HUMORALNI ZMENY U CLOVEKA, VYSTAVENEHO RUZNYM DRUHUM STRESSU.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(2):163-172, 1967. IN CZECH.

THE EFFECT OF 60 DEGREES C HEAT, HYPOXIA, HYPERBARIC VENTILATION, AND SUPERSONIC FLIGHT CONDITIONS ON THE ADRENAL MEDULLA WAS STUDIED. MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE OF THE EXCRETION OF MUCOPROTEINS, 17-KETOSTEROIDS, VANILLYLMANDELIC ACID, AND HOMOVANILLIC ACID. PRIOR TO STRESS, THERE WAS AN INCREASE IN THE EXCRETION OF VANILLYLMANDELIC AND HOMOVANILLIC ACIDS. THIS INCREASE WAS EVOKED BY EMOTIONAL FACTORS AND WAS NONSPECIFIC TO THE TYPE OF STRESS. AFTER STRESS, THERE WAS A SECOND INCREASE IN THESE ACIDS WHICH WAS SPECIFIC AND WAS CORRELATED WITH THE INTENSITY AND KIND OF STRESS. (32 REFERENCES)

USTAV LETECKEHO ZDRAVOTNICTVI
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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HORACKOVA, E.; CULIK, A. PROJECTION OF EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATION AND ONE-SIDED RELATIONSHIP. (JEDNOSTRANNY VZTAH A TEST PROJEKCE CITOVE DEPRIVACE.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(2):145-151, 1967. IN CZECH.

THE PROJECTION OF EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATION TEST IS BASED ON THE HYPOTHESIS THAT A ONE-SIDED RELATIONSHIP MAY TYPIFY THE ACTUAL STATE OF EMOTIONAL IMBALANCE. THIS HYPOTHESIS WAS DERIVED FROM FAN LETTERS AND QUESTIONNAIRES. PHOTOGRAPHS OF POPULAR SINGERS WERE SHOWN TO 500 SUBJECTS. AND THEIR REACTIONS WERE COMPARED WITH THE RESULTS OF OTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS, WHICH SHOWED VARIOUS PERSONALITY DISORDERS. THE PROJECTION OF EMOTIONAL DEPRIVATION TEST WAS CONSIDERED APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS, AS WELL AS IN THE PREDICTION OF FRUSTRATION THRESHOLDS OF MENTAL OR PHYSICAL STRESS. IT IS HELPFUL IN ASSIGNING NEUROTICS TO PSYCHOTHERAPY OR OTHER THERAPIES.

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THOENEN, H.; HAEFELY, W.; STAEHELIN, H. POTENTIATION BY TETRAETHYLAMMONIUM OF THE RESPONSE OF THE CAT SPLEEN TO POSTGANGLIONIC SYMPATHETIC NERVE STIMULATION. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 157(3):532-540, 1967.

TETRAETHYLAMMONIUM (TEA) LIBERATES INCREASED AMOUNTS OF ACETYLCHOLINE. THE MECHANISM OF ACTION MIGHT BE CONFINED TO THE CHOLINERGIC NERVE ENDINGS OR THE EFFECT MIGHT BE A MORE GENERAL ONE INCLUDING SYMPATHETIC NERVE ENDINGS AS WELL; EXPERIMENTS WERE PERFORMED ON THE ISOLATED PERFUSED SPLEEN OF THE CAT TO OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ON THE MECHANISM OF ACTION. CONTRACTILE RESPONSE AND NOREPINEPHRINE OUTPUT RESULTING FROM SYMPATHETIC NERVE STIMULATION WERE GREATLY INCREASED BY TEA, BY LENGTHENING THE DURATION OF THE ACTION POTENTIAL. (29 REFERENCES)

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BARUK, HENRI; JACQUES LAUNAY; EDS. TRANYLCYPROMINE. (LA TRANYLCYPROMINE.) IN: ANNALS OF MOREAU DE TOURS. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. THERAPY OF DEPRESSIVE STATES. MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS. (ANNALES MOREAU DE TOURS. ACTUALITES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE ET DE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIE. THERAPEUTIQUE DES ETATS DEPRESSIFS. LES INHIBITEURS DE LA MONO-AMINO-OXYDASE.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1965. VOL.2. PART 2. CHAPTER 2. SECTION 2. P. 153-196. IN FRENCH.

THIS CHAPTER COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING PAPERS. (1) H. BARUK, J. LAUNAY AND G. MAUREY. ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION OF TRANYLCYPROMINE. -- (2) H. BARUK AND G. MAUREY. CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC TESTS OF TRANYLCYPROMINE. EXPERIENCE IN TREATMENT OF 24 FEMALE PATIENTS (MIDDLE AGE OR OLDER) OVER PERIODS OF 2-10 YEARS INDICATES THAT TRANYLCYPROMINE, WHICH IS A HYPOTENSER, IS EFFECTIVE AND EASILY MANAGED IN TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION. -- (3) L. FOUKS, LAINE, AS WELL AS MATHIS, PERIVIER, MR. AND MRS. HEURTIER. CLINICAL TESTS WITH TRYLCYPROMINE. -- (4) J. LAUNAY. CLINICAL TRIALS OF TRANYLCYPROMINE AS AMBULATORY TREATMENT IN REACTIVE DEPRESSIONS. TWENTY-SIX PATIENTS WERE TREATED, OF WHOM 19 RECEIVED TERFLUZINE AT THE SAME TIME. THE LATTER DRUG HAS A CORRECTIVE ACTION ON THE ANXIETY-AROUSING EFFECT OF TRANYLCYPROMINE. BEGINNING MELANCHOLIA SYNDROMES SHOULD NOT BE TREATED WITH THESE DRUGS. -- (5) P. MARCHAIS. CLINICAL STUDY OF TRANYLCYPROMINE IN FREE SERVICE: ITS PLACE AMONG THE

ANTIDEPRESSANTS. THIS ACCOUNT RELATES TO 75 PATIENTS, MOSTLY HOSPITALIZED, TWO-THIRDS OF WHOM RESPONDED FAVORABLY TO THE DRUG, WHICH WAS ADMINISTERED IN PROGRESSIVELY INCREASING DOSES. WITH CERTAIN RESERVATIONS, TRANYLCYPROMINE IS RANKED AS ONE OF THE BEST ANTIDEPRESSANTS. -- (6) H. BARUK, D. BERLING-SARRADIN AND G. MAUREY. A CASE OF VOLUNTARY TRANYLCYPROMINE INTOXICATION. -- (7) H. BARUK, J. LAUNAY, G. MAUREY AND R. PERLES. COMBINED EFFECT OF TYRAMINE AND TRANYLCYPROMINE IN ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS. EXPERIMENTS WITH 50 MICE AND 4 MONKEYS ARE REPORTED, WITH REFERENCE TO TOXIC REACTIONS TO MAO INHIBITORS AND FERMENTED CHEESE (ACCUMULATION OF TYRAMINE IN THE ORGANISM). -- (8) P. MARCHAIS. ANALYSIS OF MAJOR ACCIDENTS OBSERVED IN THE COURSE OF TRANYLCYPROMINE TREATMENT; 8 CASE HISTORIES.

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DIAMOND, SEYMOUR. DOUBLE-BLIND CONTROLLED STUDY OF AMITRIPTYLINE-PERPHENAZINE COMBINATION IN MEDICAL OFFICE PATIENTS WITH DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY. PSYCHOSOMATICS, 7(6):371-375, 1966.

A DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY OF 69 PATIENTS WITH DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY WAS CONDUCTED TO EVALUATE THEIR RESPONSE TO A COMBINATION OF AMITRIPTYLINE, AN EFFECTIVE ANTIDEPRESSANT, AND THE PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVE PERPHENAZINE, AN EFFECTIVE TRANQUILIZER. THE GROUP INCLUDED 21 MEN AND 48 WOMEN, AGED 19-75 YEARS. MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PATIENTS WERE EXCLUDED. TARGET SYMPTOMS INCLUDED ANXIETY, AGITATION, DEPRESSED MOOD, INSOMNIA, HEADACHE, PSYCHOSOMATIC COMPLAINTS (E.G., GASTROINTESTINAL), APATHY AND ANOREXIA. MEDICATION WAS AMITRIPTYLINE 25 MG, PERPHENAZINE 2 MG, AND A LACTOSE PLACEBO. THE TREATMENT PERIOD WAS 4-6 WEEKS. THE RESULTS WERE: ACCEPTABLE IN 15 OF 23 PATIENTS (65%) RECEIVING AMITRIPTYLINE ALONE; ACCEPTABLE IN 19 OF 22 (86.3%) USING THE COMBINATION OF AMITRIPTYLINE-PERPHENAZINE AND POOR IN 20 OF 24 (80%) RECEIVING THE PLACEBO. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN THE OVERALL IMPROVEMENT RATE WAS SHOWN IN THE 2 ACTIVE TREATMENT GROUPS. ANXIETY, DEPRESSED MOOD, INSOMNIA AND PSYCHOSOMATIC COMPLAINT WERE SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED IN THE 2 ACTIVE TREATMENT GROUPS. CONCERNING AGITATION, HEADACHE AND ANOREXIA, THE AMITRIPTYLINE-PERPHENAZINE GROUP SHOWED SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER IMPROVEMENT THAN THE PLACEBO GROUP. GENERALLY MILD SIDE EFFECTS INCLUDED DROWSINESS, WEAKNESS AND URINARY DIFFICULTIES.

CHICAGO MEDICAL SCHOOL
CHICAGO, ILL.

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DE WAART, C.; SIETSMA, J.H.; FERWERDA, W.; BROGT, TH.M. ACTION OF CHLORPROMAZINE ON NON-SPECIFIC PHOSPHATASE BOUND TO MEMBRANES IN BRAIN TISSUE OF THE RAT. NATURE (LONDON), 212(5064):848-849, 1966.

PHOSPHATASE ACTIVITY IN RAT BRAIN TISSUE, MEASURED AT PH 7.2-7.5 WITH P-NITROPHENOLPHOSPHATE SUBSTRATE, WAS MARKEDLY INCREASED BY CHLORPROMAZINE IN VITRO AND IN VIVO. THIS EFFECT DID NOT OCCUR TO THE SAME EXTENT WITH LIVER AND KIDNEY TISSUE. THE DETERGENT "STERDX" ALSO INCREASED PHOSPHATASE ACTIVITY. INVESTIGATION TO

DETERMINE IF THERE ARE DIFFERENT MECHANISMS INVOLVED INDICATED THAT DETERGENTS DESTROY CELL STRUCTURES RELEASING PHOSPHATASE ACTIVITIES LIMITED BY STRUCTURAL BARRIERS IN INTACT CELLS. THE DRUGS TESTED, CHLORPROMAZINE AND CORAMINE, DO NOT SOLUBILIZE ENZYMES, BUT ARE THOUGHT TO UNCOVER OR UNBLOCK EXISTING PHOSPHATASE ACTIVITY SITES IN THE INTACT MEMBRANE WHICH DO NOT PARTICIPATE UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS.

LABORATORY OF CHEMICAL PHYSIOLOGY
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ENTER DOPAMINE. NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, 275(25):1446-1447, 1966. EDITORIAL.

EXOGENOUSLY ADMINISTERED DOPAMINE APPEARS TO HAVE PHARMACOLOGIC PROPERTIES WHICH MAY BE USEFUL IN CLINICAL MEDICINE. THE AMINE RAISES CARDIAC OUTPUT BY ENHANCING MYOCARDIAL CONTRACTILITY AND ELEVATES RENAL BLOOD FLOW AND URINE OUTPUT BY DILATING THE RENAL VASCULAR BED. DOPAMINE ADMINISTRATION APPEARS TO HAVE SEVERAL OF THE EFFECTS DESIRABLE FOR TREATMENT OF HYPOTENSION. THIS AMINE IS NEITHER A HORMONE NOR A SYMPATHETIC NEUROTRANSMITTER. IT IS HIGHLY LOCALIZED WITHIN CERTAIN NEURONS, WHOSE CELL BODIES LIE IN THE SUBSTANTIA NIGRA AND WHOSE AXONS TERMINATE IN THE CAUDATE NUCLEUS AND THE PUTAMEN. DOPAMINE IS OXIDIZED TO NOREPINEPHRINE BY THE ENZYME DOPAMINE-BETA-OXIDASE, WHICH IS PRESENT IN ALL CATECHOLAMINE-CONTAINING TISSUES. SMALL AMOUNTS OF DOPAMINE ARE FOUND IN BLOOD OR IN HUMAN TISSUES OTHER THAN IN THE BRAIN. PARKINSON'S DISEASE IS FREQUENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH A STRIKING DECREASE IN THE DOPAMINE CONTENT OF THE BASAL GANGLIONS. SEVERAL DRUGS THAT PRODUCE PARKINSON-LIKE SYMPTOMS AS TOXIC SIDE EFFECTS CAN ALTER THE METABOLISM OF DOPAMINE IN THE BRAIN. THE HYPOTENSION OCCASIONALLY SEEN IN PATIENTS TREATED WITH DISULFIRAM (ANTABUSE) HAS BEEN RELATED TO THE ABILITY OF THIS COMPOUND TO INHIBIT DOPAMINE-BETA-OXIDASE; TISSUE STORES OF DOPAMINE MAY INCREASE, WHILE THOSE OF NOREPINEPHRINE DECLINE. SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF DOPAMINE IS IN PROGRESS AT EMORY UNIVERSITY.

0100050548999
MATSUMOTO, CHARLES. THE INTERACTION OF PHENOXYBENZAMINE AND THE ADRENERGIC NEURONAL BLOCKING AGENTS AT THE PRE-SYNAPTIC TERMINALS OF THE SPLANCHNIC NERVE. LIFE SCIENCES (LONDON), 5(21):1963-1969, 1966.

THE INTERACTION OF PHENOXYBENZAMINE AND THE ADRENERGIC NEURONAL BLOCKING AGENTS AT THE PRESYNAPTIC TERMINAL OF THE SPLANCHNIC NERVE WAS OBSERVED IN THE ISOLATED RABBIT ILEUM. THE TISSUE WAS BATHED IN 80 ML OF MCEWEN'S SOLUTION AT 37 DEGREES C. THE BATH WAS GASSED WITH 95(OXYGEN AND 5(CARBON DIOXIDE. THE ILEUM CONTRACTIONS WERE MEASURED USING A GRASS FT.03 FORCE DISPLACEMENT TRANSDUCER AND A GRASS POLYGRAPH. THE NERVE WAS STIMULATED 50/SEC FOR 10 SEC EVERY 2 MIN. PHENOXYBENZAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE AND BRETYLIUM TOSYLATE WERE USED IN THE NERVE STIMULATION EXPERIMENT. CONTROL RESPONSE TO NERVE STIMULATION WAS DETERMINED. THIS STIMULATION WAS CONDUCTED USING PHENOXYBENZAMINE AND 10 MIN LATER ADDING EITHER BRETYLIUM OR GUANETHIDINE. DURING THIS PERIOD THE NERVE WAS STIMULATED EVERY 2 MIN. THE TIME NECESSARY TO LOWER THE RESPONSE OF THE ILEUM TO

STIMULATION BY 50(WAS DETERMINED. PHENOXYBENZAMINE PREVENTS RE-UPTAKE OF NOREPINEPHRINE, PROLONGING THE HALF-LIFE OF THE TRANSMITTED AGENT IN THE AREA OF THE BETA RECEPTOR. RESULTS INDICATE THAT PHENOXYBENZAMINE MAY IMPAIR THE ACCESS OF BRETYLIUM OR GUANETHIDINE TO THE TRANSFER SITE AT THE NERVE ENDINGS. THE NATURE OF THE INTERACTION BETWEEN PHENOXYBENZAMINE AND THE ADRENERGIC NEURONAL BLOCKING AGENTS HAS NOT BEEN SOLVED, BUT IT MAY BE COMPETITIVE. THE TEST RESULTS MAY POINT OUT THAT PHENOXYBENZAMINE PREVENTS ENTRY OF NEURONAL BLOCKING AGENTS INTO THE NERVE ENDINGS.

ELI LILLY RESEARCH LABORATORIES
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

0100050549999
NAPKE, EDWARD; BISHOP, JEFFREY. THE CANADIAN DRUG ADVERSE REACTION REPORTING PROGRAM. CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL, 95(25):1307-09, DEC. 1966.

A REVIEW OF THE FOOD AND DRUG DIRECTORATE'S DRUG ADVERSE REACTION REPORTING PROGRAM WAS INITIATED IN 1965. THE PROGRAM WAS BEGUN FOR THE PURPOSE OF COLLECTING AND EVALUATING REPORTS OF UNTOWARD EFFECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF DRUGS. THE REVIEW WAS PERFORMED BASED UPON THE RECOMMENDATION OF A SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUEST OF WHO TO MEMBER NATIONS FOR THE COLLECTION OF SUCH INFORMATION. A FORM MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL PHYSICIANS PROVIDES THE MEANS FOR REPORTING SUSPECTED ADVERSE REACTIONS TO DRUGS. THE INFORMATION THUS RECEIVED BY THE DIRECTORATE IS TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL. TWELVE CANADIAN TEACHING HOSPITALS HAVE MADE A CONTRACTUAL AGREEMENT WITH THE DIRECTORATE TO INVESTIGATE AND EVALUATE SUSPECTED DRUG REACTIONS OCCURRING IN THE HOSPITAL SETTING. MANUFACTURERS ARE NOTIFIED IF A PROBLEM APPEARS TO BE ARISING REGARDING A PRODUCT AND DISCUSSIONS ARE HELD BEFORE REGULATORY ACTION IS TAKEN. PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS, UNDER CANADA'S NEW DRUG REGULATIONS OF 1963, ARE REQUIRED TO NOTIFY THE F.D.D. IF UNEXPECTED REACTIONS OCCUR IN ASSOCIATION WITH THEIR PRODUCTS. THE PROGRAM CONSISTS OF TWO SYSTEMS, THE "DRUG ALERT SYSTEM" AND THE "EVALUATION AND RESEARCH SYSTEM", USING REPORTS FROM PHYSICIANS AND FROM THE TEACHING HOSPITALS, RESPECTIVELY. REPORTS ALSO ARE RECEIVED FROM THE U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, THE BRITISH COMMITTEE ON SAFETY OF DRUGS, AND THE AUSTRALIAN DRUG EVALUATION COMMITTEE. WAYS TO STIMULATE THE INTEREST OF THE PROFESSION IN THE PROGRAM AND TO SUPPLY REPORTING PHYSICIANS WITH A FEEDBACK OF INFORMATION IN RETURN ARE BEING EXPLORED.

DIVISION OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACOLOGY
FOOD AND DRUG DIRECTORATE
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE
OTTAWA, CANADA

0100050550999
DIAMOND, JACK; BRODY, THEODORE M. HORMONAL ALTERATION OF THE RESPONSE OF THE RAT UTERUS TO CATECHOLAMINES. LIFE SCIENCES (LONDON), 5(23):2187-2193, 1966.

THE EFFECTS OF ESTRADIOL AND PROGESTERONE ON THE RESPONSE OF THE RAT UTERUS TO NOREPINEPHRINE AND EPINEPHRINE WERE INVESTIGATED ON FEMALE HOLTZMAN RATS. THE OVARIECTOMIZED ANIMALS WERE DIVIDED INTO FOUR GROUPS. EACH GROUP

RECEIVED A DIFFERENT HORMONAL TREATMENT. THE RESULTS SHOW THAT THE UTERINE SMOOTH MUSCLES FROM UNTREATED OVARIECTOMIZED RATS, OR FROM OVARIECTOMIZED RATS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF PROGESTERONE, ARE RELAXED BY NOREPINEPHRINE. THIS RESPONSE IS BLOCKED BY BETA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKING DRUGS. SMOOTH MUSCLES IN ESTROGEN-DOMINATED RAT UTERI ARE STIMULATED BY NOREPINEPHRINE. IN THIS CASE, ALPHA-ADRENERGIC BLOCKING AGENTS CAN PREVENT THE RESPONSE. (8 REFERENCES)

DIVISION OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
BROWN UNIVERSITY
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

0100050551999
FULLER, RAY W. SEROTONIN OXIDATION BY RAT BRAIN MONOAMINE OXIDASE: INHIBITION BY 4-CHLOROAMPHETAMINE. LIFE SCIENCES (LONDON), 5(23):2247-2252, 1966.

A POTENT INHIBITOR OF THE OXIDATION OF SEROTONIN BY RAT BRAIN MITOCHONDRIAL MAO IN VITRO WAS FOUND TO BE 4-CHLOROAMPHETAMINE. NEARLY COMPLETE INHIBITION OF SEROTONIN OXIDATION IN VIVO WOULD BE EXPECTED BY CONSIDERING THE LEVELS OF 4CAMPH AND SEROTONIN IN THE BRAIN; WHICH MAY ACCOUNT FOR THE LOWERED 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACTIC ACID LEVELS IN BRAIN AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF 4CAMPH. RELEASE OF BOUND AMINE AND INHIBITION OF ITS METABOLISM BY MAO IS PROBABLY EXERTED ON THE BRAIN SEROTONIN BY THE ADMINISTRATION OF 4CAMPH. (17 REFERENCES)

THE LILLY RESEARCH LABORATORIES
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0100050552999
CONWAY, JAMES. RECENT ADVANCES IN THE DRUG TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSION. UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN MEDICAL CENTER JOURNAL, 128-130, 1966.

THE EFFICIENCY OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENTS SUCH AS RESERPINE, GUANETHIDINE, METHYLDOPA AND THE THIAZIDE DIURETICS IS REVIEWED. THEY CONTROL BLOOD PRESSURE IN ALL BUT A FEW PATIENTS. METHYLDOPA IS INDICATED IN SEVERE CASES BECAUSE OF RAPID ONSET AND SHORT DURATION OF ACTION. THIS PERMITS LARGER INITIAL DOSES FOR RAPID CONTROL OF THE PRESSURE WITH LESS DANGER FROM LONG-STANDING HYPOTENSION. AFTER THE PRESSURE IS CONTROLLED, IT IS PREFERABLE TO SWITCH OVER TO GUANETHIDINE. ON THE WHOLE, THE SKILL OF THE PHYSICIAN RATHER THAN THE CHOICE OF DRUGS IS CRUCIAL TO THE EFFICACY OF THE TREATMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

0100050553999
SEIFFERT, KARL E.; FRIEDRICH, HORST. WOUND HEALING AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC DRUGS. (WUNDHEILUNG UND PSYCHOPHARMAKA.) BRUNS BEITRAEGE ZUR KLINISCHEN CHIRURGIE, 211(3):288-295, 1965. IN GERMAN.

MANY PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC DRUGS HAVE COME INTO WIDE USE EVEN THOUGH THEIR RANGE OF PHARMACOLOGIC ACTION IS NOT COMPLETELY UNDERSTOOD. THEIR INFLUENCE ON WOUND HEALING

WAS OBSERVED BY THE AUTHORS IN PATIENTS WITH TENDON, NERVE AND SKIN WOUNDS WHO RECEIVED HIGH DOSES OF TRANQUILIZERS. ADMITTEDLY THE DISTURBANCE OR HINDRANCE OF HEALING CAN BE CAUSED BY A COMBINATION OF SEVERAL DAMAGING FACTORS. THE AUTHORS TESTED THE TENSILE STRENGTH OF HEALING WOUNDS IN RATS WEIGHING 140 - 220 G. THE RATS RECEIVED DAILY DOSES OF PROMETHAZINE, CHLORPROTHIXENE, MEPROBAMATE, CHLORDIAZERPOSIDE, DIAZEPAM, AND PHENOBARBITAL IN AMOUNTS VARYING WITH THEIR WEIGHTS. UNDER NARCOSIS FOUR 1.5 CM CUTS WERE MADE ON THE BACK OF EACH RAT. AFTER 3, 5, 7 AND 10 DAYS, THE WOUNDS OF THE ANESTHETIZED RATS WERE PULLED APART BY CLIPS ATTACHED TO A WEIGHING DEVICE TO DETERMINE THE FORCE REQUIRED TO RUPTURE THE WOUNDS. THE RUPTURE VALUES FOUND IN RATS DOSED WITH CHLORPROTHIXENE AND PROMETHAZINE WERE SIGNIFICANTLY BELOW THOSE IN THE CONTROL GROUP. PHENOBARBITAL AND DIAZEPAM PRODUCED VALUES OF BORDERLINE SIGNIFICANCE, AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE AND MEPROBAMATE VALUES SHOWED NEGLIGIBLE VARIATION FROM THOSE OF THE CONTROL GROUP. THE AUTHORS HAVE RESERVATIONS REGARDING DISTURBANCE OF THE WOUNDS BY THE ANIMALS THEMSELVES (GNAWING, SCRATCHING), VARYING DOSAGE, LOSS OF WEIGHT, VARYING SIZE OF THE RATS, ETC. THE HINDERING EFFECT ON WOUND HEALING OF CHLORPROMAZINE, CHLORPROTHIXENE, AND MEPROBAMATE IS WORTHY OF ATTENTION. THE POSSIBILITY OF THIS EFFECT ON SEVERE HAND WOUNDS CAN BE ASSUMED WHEN PATIENTS ARE TREATED WITH HIGH DOSES OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS AFTER ATTEMPTING SUICIDE. (20 REFERENCES)

SURGICAL UNIVERSITY CLINIC
LUDWIG-REHN-STRASSE 14
6 FRANKFURT AM MAIN-S., GERMANY

0100050554999
POHLMEIER, HERMANN; MATUSSEK, NORBERT. THE INFLUENCE OF DESMETHYLIMIPRAMINE (PERTOFRAN) ON PARKINSONISM IN MAN. (UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DEN EINFLUSS VON DESMETHYL-IMIPRAMIN-PERTOFRAN AUF DEN PARKINSONISMUS BEIM MENSCHEN.) ARCHIV FUR PSYCHIATRIE UND ZEITSCHRIFT FUR DIE GESAMTE NEUROLOGIE UND PSYCHIATRIE, 207(3):174-184, 1965. IN GERMAN.

THE EFFECTS OF IMIPRAMINE (TOFRANIL) AND DESMETHYLIMIPRAMINE (PERTOFRAN) ON PARKINSONISM WERE TESTED ON 10 PATIENTS, AGED 45-83, WHO HAD BEEN SUFFERING FOR PERIODS FROM 2-40 YEARS. ALL SHOWED STRONGLY PRONOUNCED SYMPTOMS OF MUSCULAR RIGIDITY, RESULTANT CLUMSINESS AND DISTURBANCE OF MOTION, AND TREMOR. NOT ALL PATIENTS HAD UNDUE SALIVATION AND A MASK-LIKE EXPRESSION. SEVEN CASES WERE POSTENCEPHALITIC, FOLLOWING ILLNESSES CONTRACTED BETWEEN THE AGES OF 4 AND 29; 3 CASES WERE ARTERIOSCLEROTIC. CASE HISTORIES ARE GIVEN. DOSES WERE STARTED AT 25 MG AND INCREASED EVERY SECOND DAY BY 25 MG UP TO 100 MG. BOTH IMIPRAMINE AND DESMETHYLIMIPRAMINE INFLUENCED THE SYMPTOMS, THE LATTER HAVING THE GREATER EFFECT. THIS DEMONSTRATED THAT PARKINSONIAN SYMPTOMS CAN BE INFLUENCED BY MEANS OTHER THAN ANTICHOLINERGIC ACTION. RIGIDITY AND MOTION DISTURBANCE YIELDED BEST, AND SALIVATION REACTED WELL. EARLIEST SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT APPEARED 5 DAYS AFTER TREATMENT BEGAN. A DOSE OF AT LEAST 75 MG MAINTAINED THE FAVORABLE EFFECTS. MOST SIDE EFFECTS OCCURRED IN THE FIRST WEEK; FLUSHED FACE, RAPID PULSE AND INNER AGITATION IN SEVERAL CASES WERE SEVERE ENOUGH TO STOP TREATMENT. IN MOST CASES THERE WAS CLEAR IMPROVEMENT OF PSYCHIC CONDITIONS, PERHAPS ONLY A REACTION TO THE IMPROVEMENT IN BODILY MOBILITY. SINCE DESMETHYLIMIPRAMINE POSSESSES

ONLY SLIGHT ANTICHOLINERGIC CHARACTERISTICS. THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT MAY RESULT FROM AN EFFECT ON INTRACELLULAR DOPAMINE METABOLISM.

DEUTSCHE FORSCHUNGSANSTALT FUR PSYCHIATRIE
MAX PLANCK-INSTITUTE. KRAEPELINSTRASSE 2
8 MUNICH 23. GERMANY

0100050555999
SEMERIA, C.; SARTORIS, A.; BUSCA, P. PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS AND OLFACTORY FUNCTION. (DROGUES PSYCHOTROPES ET FONCTION OLFACTIVE.) REVUE DE LARYNGOLOGIE OTOLOGIE RHINOLOGIE. OCTOBER SUPPLEMENT: 931-934. 1965. (IN FRENCH.)

NORMAL SUBJECTS WERE STUDIED BY EXAMINING THEIR OLFACTORY THRESHOLDS. CAPACITY FOR DISCRIMINATORY ADAPTATION. EFFECT OF FATIGUE ON OLFACTORY DISCRIMINATION AND BEHAVIOR OF FATIGUE UNDER AUDITORY STIMULATION BEFORE AND AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS. THE DRUGS INCLUDED THE PSYCHOLEPTICS (PHENOTHIAZINES, MEPROBAMATES AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDES) AND THE PSYCHOANALEPTICS (AMPHETAMINE, IMIPRAMINE AND CENTROFENOXINE). ALL WERE GIVEN IN SUFFICIENTLY LARGE DOSES, AND THEIR EFFECT WAS NOTED AT THE HEIGHT OF THEIR PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION. THE OLFACTORY THRESHOLD, ALTHOUGH VARIABLE, WAS MOST CONSISTENTLY LOWERED BY TOFRANIL ADMINISTRATION; LIBRIUM WAS NEXT MOST EFFECTIVE. TOFRANIL AND ESUCOS CAUSED A DIFFERENT SUBJECTIVE INTERPRETATION OF ODOR IN ABOUT 50(OF THE SUBJECTS SUCH THAT DISAGREEABLE ODORS REMAINED DISAGREEABLE, BUT THE NICEST ODORS, SUCH AS ESSENCE OF ROSE, PROVOKED SENSATIONS OF NAUSEA, DISGUST AND SOMETIMES VOMITING. THE MOST CONSTANT RESULTS WERE OBTAINED WITH ADAPTATION AND FATIGUE PHENOMENA; MOST OF THE DRUGS REDUCED ADAPTATION TIME CONSIDERABLY. THE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PHENOMENON THAT A SOUND STIMULUS MAKES OLFACTORY FATIGUE IMMEDIATELY DISAPPEAR WAS OBSERVED. WITH LIBRIUM AND ESUCOS THE AUDITORY STIMULUS DID NOT REMOVE OLFACTORY FATIGUE; AFTER TOFRANIL, ON THE CONTRARY, THE PHENOMENON WAS VERY EVIDENT AND EASILY DESCRIBED BY THE SUBJECT. IT IS EMPHASIZED AGAIN THAT OLFACTORY SENSATION IS SENSITIVE TO HOMEOSTATIC VARIATIONS IN THE ORGANISM AND THAT ITS ACTION IS SIMILAR TO THAT OF AUDITORY SENSATION IN REGARD TO ADAPTATION AND FATIGUE.

0100050556999
KLERMAN, GERALD L. COMMENTS FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF A CLINICAL PSYCHIATRIST. IN WITTENBORN, J.R.; MAY, PHILIP R.A., EDS. PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: CHARLES C THOMAS, 1966. CHAPTER 10, P. 183-200.

MOST AVAILABLE MEDICAL THERAPIES, PARTICULARLY IN PSYCHIATRY, HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED BY ACCIDENT RATHER THAN FROM INFORMATION OR CONCEPTS ARISING IN THE BASIC SCIENCE LABORATORY. AFTER A PHENOMENON IS OBSERVED IN THE CLINIC, THE LABORATORY MAY BE ASKED TO DEVELOP UNDERSTANDING AND EXPLANATION, OR TO DISCOVER A MECHANISM OF ACTION FOR AN AGENT WHICH HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED IN THE CLINICAL SITUATION TO BE EFFECTIVE. AREAS OF AGREEMENT AMONG RESEARCHERS INCLUDE CLINICAL EFFICACY OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL AGENTS, VARIABILITY OF CLINICAL RESPONSE, LACK OF ETIOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE ILLNESSES BEING TREATED AND LACK OF SAMPLE HOMOGENEITY, AND LACK OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE MODE OF ACTION OF THE

DRUGS BEING STUDIED. DEVELOPMENTS DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY INCLUDE USE OF ADVANCED STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES TO HANDLE DATA FROM LARGE SAMPLES AND DEVELOPMENT OF RELIABLE AND VALID RATING SCALES. INSUFFICIENT ATTENTION IS BEING PAID TO DOSE SCHEDULES, ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION AND DURATION OF TREATMENT. THE "TARGET SYMPTOM" APPROACH HAS BEEN A POOR MODEL, SINCE NOT ALL OVERACTIVE PATIENTS RESPOND TO TRANQUILIZERS, AND TRANQUILIZERS ARE OFTEN EFFECTIVE IN PATIENTS NOT MANIFESTING MOTOR HYPERACTIVITY. SIMILARLY, THERE IS NO EVIDENCE IN DEPRESSED PATIENTS OF A LACK OF PSYCHIC ENERGY. THE APA DIAGNOSTIC CATEGORIES HAVE NOT PROVEN USEFUL AS PREDICTORS OF PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC RESPONSE. PHENOTHIAZINES ARE OFTEN EFFECTIVE IN TREATING DEPRESSION, BUT ANTIDEPRESSANTS ARE NOT EFFECTIVE IN TREATING SCHIZOPHRENIA AND MAY EVEN AGGRAVATE THE CONDITION. BECAUSE OF THE LIMITED VALUE OF THE TARGET SYMPTOM AND CLASSIFICATION APPROACHES, WORKERS HAVE ATTEMPTED TO DEVELOP TYPOLOGIES OF SYMPTOM CLUSTERS WHICH WILL AID IN PREDICTING RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. (26 REFERENCES)

MASSACHUSETTS MENTAL HEALTH CENTER
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0100050557999
HOSAK, L. A LITERATURE SURVEY ABOUT THE POTENTIATION EFFECT EXERTED UPON INSULIN BY GANGLIONIC-BLOCKING DRUGS WHEN TREATING SCHIZOPHRENIA IN HYPOGLYCEMIC COMA. (PREHLED PISEMNICTVI O POTENCIACI UCINKU INZULINU GANGLIOPLEGIKY PRI LECENI SCHIZOFRENIE HYPOGLYKEMICKYMI KOMATY.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(2):218-224, 1967. IN CZECH.

THIS IS A LITERATURE SURVEY WITH 66 REFERENCES. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE ACTIONS OF DRUGS SUCH AS EPINEPHRINE, PHEOCHROME, ACTH, HEXAMETHONIUM AND THIAMETHONIUM (1,5-BIS-DIMETHYL-AMINO-3-THIOPENTANEDIETHYL IODIDE). THE LAST TWO DRUGS ACT IN SUCH A WAY THAT THEIR ACTIONS MAY BE INTERPRETED AS A PHARMACOLOGICAL SYMPATHECTOMY. THESE TWO DRUGS WERE DEVELOPED FURTHER INTO PEMPIDINE (1,2,2,6,6-PENTAMETHYLPIPERIDINE ACID TARTRATE) AND DIKOLIN (THE DIIODOMETHYLATE OF THE DIETHYLAMINO ESTER OF THE 1,6-DIMETHYLPIPECOLIC ACID). (66 REFERENCES)

0100050558999
BARUK, HENRI; LAUNAY, JACQUES; EDS. GENERAL STUDIES. (ETUDES GENERALES.) IN: ANNALS OF PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC RESEARCH. (ANNALES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE. ACTUALITES SUR LES THERAPEUTIQUES PSYCHIATRIQUES ET LES RECHERCHES PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIQUES.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1967. VOL.3. PART 1. P. 3-94. IN FRENCH.

TWELVE STUDIES ARE GIVEN, OPENING WITH (1) A REVIEW OF THE PRESENT STATUS AND FUTURE OUTLOOK OF CHEMICAL THERAPY IN PSYCHIATRY. THE PROGRESSIVE REPLACEMENT OF ISOLATED INSTITUTIONS BY PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES IN OR ASSOCIATED WITH GENERAL HOSPITALS IS FORESEEN AS THE USE OF CHEMICAL THERAPY ENABLES OUTPATIENT TREATMENT OF MENTAL ILLNESS; MEDICATION MUST BE FREE. (2) COMPLICATIONS AND DANGERS OF THERAPY USING ASSOCIATED PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS, ANALYZED IN RELATION TO THE NEED FOR KNOWLEDGE IN DEPTH OF MECHANISMS, SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT, TOXICOLOGY AND PHARMACODYNAMIC ACTION OF THESE SUBSTANCES; (3) STRUCTURAL PSYCHIATRY; (4) THE MENTAL IMAGE IN NEUROSES

(LIMITS, FUNCTION, PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC USE OF PROPERTIES OF THE MENTAL IMAGE); (5) THE PROBLEM OF MENTAL IMAGES IN PSYCHOPATHOLOGY (CASE HISTORY OF LACK OF ABILITY TO FORM MENTAL IMAGES AND DISCUSSION OF EXAGGERATION OF IMAGES IN NEUROSIS, THE PSYCHIC RESIDUAL SYNDROME OF DEPORTATION AND THE OBSESSIONAL SYNDROME); (6) A PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL STUDY OF AGNOSIA (THIS SYNDROME MAY APPEAR, POSSIBLY LATENT, IN CASES OF MELANCHOLIA CLEARED BY CHEMOTHERAPY OR SHOCK TREATMENT); (7) THE FIRST FREUDIAN MODEL OF THE PSYCHIC APPARATUS AND THE NEUROPHYSIOLOGY OF DREAMS (DREAMS AND PSYCHIC PROCESS, PULSION, HYPOTHESIS ON SEXUAL PULSION); (8) A NEW CONCEPT OF THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF ART AND THE ARTIST; (9) MUSIC THERAPY IN ANCIENT GREECE; (10) USE OF MUSIC THERAPY IN A CASE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA; (11) MORAL TREATMENT OF MENTAL ALIENATION; (12) A PSYCHIATRIST FACES THE HUSSERL "CRISIS OF VALUES" AND APODICTIC EXIGENCE AND PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRY.

PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE PARIS
108, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN
PARIS 6E, FRANCE

0100050559999
BARUK, HENRI; JACQUES LAUNAY; EDS. HALLUCINATIONS, HALLUCINOGENS AND HALLUCINOLYTICS. SYMPOSIUMS OF 24 FEB. AND 28 JUNE, 1963. (HALLUCINATIONS, HALLUCINOGENES ET HALLUCINOLYTIQUES. SYMPOSIUMS DES 24 FEVRIER ET 28 JUIN 1963.) IN: ANNALS OF MOREAU DE TOURS. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (ANNALES MOREAU DE TOURS. ACTUALITES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE ET DE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIE.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1965. VOL.2. PART 3. P. 317-359. IN FRENCH.

THE COLLECTED PAPERS OF THE SYMPOSIA ARE AS FOLLOWS. -- (1) R. PERLES. HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF SEVERAL PLANT HALLUCINOGENS. -- (2) H. BARUK. HALLUCINATIONS IN ONEIRIC DELIRIA IN CATATONIA. -- (3) P. BORENSTEIN AND G. BLES. NEUROLEPTICS AND HALLUCINATORY ACTIVITY. SUSPENSIVE OR CURATIVE EFFECTS? IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL STRUCTURES. -- (4) H. BARUK ET AL. HALLUCINATIONS AND PERSONALITY. THERAPEUTIC TEST WITH AN ASSOCIATION OF TRANYLCYPROMINE AND PIPERAZINE OR FLUORATED PHENOTHIAZINES. -- (5) J. GORTLER. EXPERIMENT ON THE MECHANISM OF ACTION OF HALLUCINOLYTICS. -- (6) P. A. LAMBERT. ONEIRO-HALLUCINOGENIC ACTION OF CERTAIN PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS AND SENSORY "DEPRIVATION." -- (7) P. MARCHAIS. ARTISTIC CREATION IN THE COURSE OF CHRONIC HALLUCINATORY PSYCHOSIS. COMPARISON OF ROLE OF CHEMOTHERAPY AND PSYCHOTHERAPY.

PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE PARIS
108, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN
PARIS 6E, FRANCE

0100050560999
HAVLICEK, V.; TIKAL, K. CHANGES IN THE DURATION OF ACTIVATING PHASE AFTER REPEATED INJECTIONS OF NORADRENALINE AND ADRENALINE. (ZMENY TRVANI AKTIVACNI FAZE PO OPAKOVANEM PODANI NORADRENALINU A ADRENALINU.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(2):187-188 , 1967. IN CZECH.

FIVE DOSES OF EPINEPHRINE, 22 MCG/KG, OR NOREPINEPHRINE, 17 MCG/KG, WERE GIVEN I.V. TO RATS WITH CHRONICALLY

IMPLANTED ELECTRODES. THE CATECHOLAMINES CAUSED A SHORTENING OF THE EEG ACTIVATED PHASE, AND THE DEACTIVATED PHASE APPEARED WITH A GRADUALLY SHORTENING LATENCY.

USTAV VYSSI NERVOVE CINNOSTI
LEKARSKE FAKULTY
PU
OLOMOUC, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100050561999
STONE, GEORGE C. PREDICTION OF DRUG-INDUCED CHANGES IN RATS' AVOIDANCE BEHAVIOR. IN: WITTENBORN, J.R.; MAY, PHILIP R.A., EDS. PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: CHARLES C THOMAS, 1966. CHAPTER 9, P. 156-182.

RATS WERE CONDITIONED UNDER A SIDMAN AVOIDANCE SCHEDULE. IF THE RAT DID NOT PRESS A LEVER, IT RECEIVED A SHOCK. THE INTERVAL BETWEEN SHOCKS, THE SHOCK-SHOCK INTERVAL, WAS USUALLY 5 SEC. IF THE RAT PRESSED THE LEVER, IT POSTPONED THE SHOCK FOR A PERIOD CALLED THE RESPONSE-SHOCK INTERVAL; THIS INTERVAL WAS USUALLY 20 SEC. THE COURSE OF THIS TYPE OF AVOIDANCE CONDITIONING VARIES FROM ANIMAL TO ANIMAL. TYPICALLY, RESPONSE RATE INCREASES STEADILY FOR ABOUT 10 HOURS OF TRAINING AND THEN LEVELS OFF; SHOCK RATE DECLINES CORRESPONDINGLY AND ALSO LEVELS OFF AFTER ABOUT 10 HOURS. THE EFFECTS OF CHLORPROMAZINE, D-AMPHETAMINE, ATROPINE AND SCOPOLAMINE WERE STUDIED ON RESPONSE AND SHOCK RATES. ALL DRUGS WERE GIVEN I.P. AT A SINGLE DOSE IN A 40-MIN SESSION. CHLORPROMAZINE, IN A DOSE OF 2 MG/KG, DECREASED RESPONSE RATE AND INCREASED SHOCK RATE. AMPHETAMINE, IN A DOSE OF 1 MG/KG, INCREASED RESPONSE RATE AND DECREASED SHOCK RATE. ATROPINE, IN A DOSE OF 8 MG/KG, AND SCOPOLAMINE, IN A DOSE OF 4 MG/KG, INCREASED RESPONSE RATE, BUT SHOCK RATE WAS INCREASED IN SOME RATS AND DECREASED IN OTHERS. THERE WERE LARGE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ANIMALS IN THE AMOUNT AND KIND OF CHANGE PRODUCED BY A DRUG. A MECHANISM INVOLVING AN ADRENERGIC-CHOLINERGIC BALANCE APPEARS TO MEDIATE THE EFFECTS OF THESE DRUGS ON AVOIDANCE BEHAVIOR. CHLORPROMAZINE PROBABLY HAS A DIFFERENT MECHANISM OF ACTION. THE ADRENERGIC-CHOLINERGIC BALANCE MAY REGULATE THE ACTIVE VS. PASSIVE RESPONSE TO AVERSIVE SITUATIONS.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

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TIKAL, K.; HAVLICEK, V.; JEZDINSKY, J. CHANGES IN DURATION OF ACTIVATING EFFECT OF ISOPRENALINE AFTER EPINEPHRECTOMY IN RATS. (ZMENY TRVANI AKTIVACNIHO PUSOBENI ISOPRENALINU PO EPINEFREKTOMII.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(2):186-187, 1967. IN CZECH.

THE EFFECT OF ISOPROTERENOL ON NORMAL AND ADRENALECTOMIZED RATS WAS STUDIED. FIVE I.V. INJECTIONS OF ISOPROTERENOL, 22 MCG/KG, WERE GIVEN IN A 20-MIN INTERVAL. THE DURATION OF THE ELECTROCORTICOGRAM ACTIVATED PHASE WAS SHORTER IN THE ADRENALECTOMIZED RATS THAN IN THE CONTROLS. THE EFFECT OF ACTH, CORTISONE, AND DEOXYCORTICOSTERONE ON THE ELECTROCORTICOGRAM IS DISCUSSED.

USTAV VYSSI NERVOVE CINNOSTI
LEKARSKE FAKULTY
PU
OLOMOUC, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100050503999
HAMMER, WOLFGANG M.; BRODIE, BERNARD B. APPLICATION OF ISOTOPE DERIVATIVE TECHNIQUE TO ASSAY OF SECONDARY AMINES: ESTIMATION OF DESIPRAMINE BY ACETYLATION WITH H3-ACETIC ANHYDRIDE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 157(3):503-508, 1967.

DESIPRAMINE IS ISOLATED FROM PLASMA BY EXTRACTION INTO HEXANE AND ACETYLATED WITH TRITIUM LABELED ACETIC ANHYDRIDE, USING PYRIDINE AS A CATALYST. THE HEXANE IS REMOVED BY EVAPORATION AND THE EXCESS REAGENT IS HYDROLYZED WITH AQUEOUS SODIUM HYDROXIDE. THE LABELED DESIPRAMINE DERIVATIVE IS ASSAYED BY SCINTILLATION SPECTROMETRY.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
KAROLINSKA INSTITUTET
STOCKHOLM 60, SWEDEN

0100050564999
WITTENBORN, J.R.; MAY, PHILIP R.A. EDS. PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.; CHARLES C THOMAS, 1966. 231 P.

THE PAPERS PUBLISHED WERE PRESENTED AT A WORKSHOP ON PREDICTION HELD BY THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY IN WASHINGTON, D.C. ON OCTOBER 24, 1964. TOPICS PRESENTED INCLUDE: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY, PHARMACOTHERAPY OF SCHIZOPHRENIA AND DEPRESSION, EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON ANIMAL BEHAVIOR AND PROBLEMS IN PREDICTING FROM ANIMAL STUDIES TO THE HUMAN CLINICAL SITUATION.

RUTGERS INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CENTER
RUTGERS - THE STATE UNIVERSITY
NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

0100050565999
BARUK, HENRI; JACQUES LAUNAY; EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL BIOCHEMISTRY. (BIOCHIMIE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIQUE.) IN: ANNALS OF MOREAU DE TOURS. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (ANNALES MOREAU DE TOURS. ACTUALITES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE ET DE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIE.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1965. VOL.2. PART 4. P. 363-393. IN FRENCH.

THIS CHAPTER COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING PAPERS. -- (1) R. PERLES. CERTAIN ASPECTS OF THE CHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY OF INDOLE DERIVATIVES. -- (2) H. BARUK AND M. DELAVILLE. STUDY OF CERTAIN HORMONAL BREAKDOWNS IN SCHIZOPHRENIAS OF LONG STANDING AND ATTEMPTS AT THERAPY USING PITUITARY HORMONES AND TESTICULAR HORMONES. CASE MATERIAL RELATING TO 16 PATIENTS TREATED WITH 17 KETOSTEROIDS. -- (3) H. BARUK AND P. FABIANI. STUDY OF AMMONEMIA IN PERIODIC PSYCHOSIS. -- (4) H. BARUK AND N. RICHARDEAU. PREDIABETIC OR DIABETIC STATES AFTER THE MENOPAUSE IN THE MENTALLY ILL. -- (5) TH. CAHN. ON THE INFLUENCE OF THE SEXUAL GLANDS IN THE DISTRIBUTION, METABOLISM AND CIRCULATION OF SUGARS AND FATS. -- (6) C. D. VEZIRIS. HISTAMINE AND ENDOCRINOLOGY (145 REFERENCES).

PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE PARIS
108, BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN
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0100050566999
HAVLICEK, V.; SKLENOVSKY, A. EFFECT OF NORADRENALINE ON THE UNIT ACTIVITY IN HYPOTHALAMUS. (PUSOBENI NORADREANLINU NA JEDNOTKOVOU AKTIVITU V HYPOTHALAMU.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(2):190-192, 1967. IN CZECH.

TO EVALUATE THE EFFECT OF NOREPINEPHRINE ON THE HYPOTHALAMUS UNIT ACTIVITY, 8 MCG/KG WAS INJECTED I.V. INTO UNANESTHETIZED RABBITS. HEART RATE AND DISCHARGE FREQUENCY OF BRAIN WAVES FROM EEG RECORDINGS WERE PLOTTED AS A FUNCTION OF TIME OF NOREPINEPHRINE INJECTION. IN CORRELATION WITH A LATE DEACTIVATION PHASE OF THE NORADRENALINE EFFECT FOLLOWING NORADRENALINE INJECTION, 42(OF HYPOTHALAMUS UNITS SHOWED A DECREASED FIRING RATE (CORRELATED WITH A LATE DEACTIVATION PHASE) AND 30(SHOWED AN INCREASED RATE (CORRELATED WITH AN ACTIVATION PHASE).

USTAV VYSSI NERVOVE CINNOSTI
LEKARSKE FAKULTY
PU
OLOMOUC, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100050567999
EAKINS, KENNETH E.; KATZ, RONALD L. THE EFFECTS OF SYMPATHETIC STIMULATION AND EPINEPHRINE ON THE SUPERIOR RECTUS MUSCLE OF THE CAT. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 157(3):524-531, 1967.

PRONETHALOL AND PROPERANOLOL (SYMPATHETIC BETA-RECEPTOR BLOCKING AGENTS) DID NOT ANTAGONIZE THE INCREASED TENSION RESPONSE IN THE STRIATED SUPERIOR RECTUS MUSCLE AND THE SMOOTH MUSCLE OF THE NICTITATING MEMBRANE OF THE CAT THAT OCCURRED AFTER INJECTION OF EPINEPHRINE AND ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE CERVICAL SYMPATHETIC NERVE. IN CONTRAST, THE RESPONSES OF BOTH MUSCLES WERE ABOLISHED BY THE ALPHA-RECEPTOR BLOCKING AGENTS, PHENOXYBENZAMINE AND PHENTOLAMINE. COCAINE POTENTIATED THE RESPONSES OF BOTH MUSCLES TO EPINEPHRINE AND POSTGANGLIONIC SYMPATHETIC STIMULATION. A DIFFERENCE OCCURRED IN THE RESPONSE OF THE TWO MUSCLES TO EPINEPHRINE AFTER ATROPINE. THE RESPONSE OF BOTH MUSCLES TO SMALL DOSES OF EPINEPHRINE WAS DEPRESSED BY D-TUBOCURARINE; THE RESPONSE TO LARGER DOSES WAS NOT AFFECTED. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE RESPONSE OF THE SUPERIOR RECTUS MUSCLE TO EPINEPHRINE DID NOT CORRESPOND TO THE EFFECT OF THE AMINE ON CHRONICALLY DENERVATED MAMMALIAN STRIATED MUSCLE. (33 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENTS OF OPHTHALMOLOGY RESEARCH AND ANESTHESIOLOGY
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
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NEW YORK, N.Y.

0100050568999
WELCH, ANNEMARIE, S.; WELCH, BRUCE L. EFFECT OF P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE ON BRAIN NORADRENALINE IN MICE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY, 19(9):632-633, 1967. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

MICE WERE GIVEN 360 MG/KG OF P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE AND

KILLED 10-15 MIN LATER. DURING THIS PERIOD THERE WAS INVARIABLY MARKED REDUCTION OF EXPLORATORY AND MOTOR ACTIVITY, ALTHOUGH THE MICE WERE CAPABLE OF MOVING IF DISTURBED. EXAMINATION SHOWED THAT THE WHOLE BRAIN OR PORTIONS OF IT HAD A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN NORADRENALINE, BUT THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN BRAIN 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE OR DOPAMINE. IT IS POSTULATED THAT THE EFFECT OF P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE ON BRAIN CATECHOLAMINE LEVELS MAY BE FUNCTIONALLY IMPORTANT.

MEMORIAL RESEARCH CENTER AND HOSPITAL
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

0100050569999
LOPATIN, A. S. TREATMENT OF STATUS EPILEPTICUS BY INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF CHLORPROMAZINE. (LECHENIYE EPILEPTICHESKIKH STATUSOV VNUTRIVENNYM VVEDENIYEM AMINAZINA.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S. S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(8):1230-1236, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

NINE PATIENTS WITH SYMPTOMATIC EPILEPSY WERE EFFECTIVELY TREATED WITH I.V. INJECTIONS OF CHLORPROMAZINE (50 - 75 MG IN 40(GLUCOSE SOLUTION TWO OR THREE TIMES DAILY). EPILEPTIC SEIZURES RESULTED EITHER FROM A HEAD INJURY OR MENINGOENCEPHALITIS IN EARLY CHILDHOOD. THE STATUS EPILEPTICUS APPEARED IN THE EARLY STAGES OF THE DISEASE. CHLORPROMAZINE INTERRUPTS THE ATTACK BY PRODUCING DEEP AND DIFFUSE INHIBITION OF THE CNS, INCLUDING THE EPILEPTOGENIC FOCUS. IT ALSO INACTIVATES THE MECHANISM OF SWELLING OF BRAIN TISSUES AND DECREASES PERMEABILITY OF THE CELL MEMBRANES. CHLORPROMAZINE ABORTED THE ATTACKS IN CASES WHERE OTHER DRUGS WERE INEFFECTUAL.

PSYCHIATRIC INSTITUTE
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0100050570999
KISELEV, V.A.; LIBIKH, S.S. SOME HEMODYNAMIC INDICES IN NEURASTHENIACS. (O NEKOTORYKH GEMODINAMICHESKIKH POKAZATELYAKH U BOLNYKH NEVRASTENIYEY.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S. S. KORSAKOVA NMOSKVA), 67(6):891-895, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

CHANGES IN VENOUS AND ARTERIAL PRESSURES, RESPIRATION AND PULSE CAUSED BY COMPREHENSIVE THERAPY WERE STUDIED IN 75 MALES AND FEMALES WITH VARIOUS NEURASTHENIC DISORDERS (HYPOSTHENIC, HYPERSTHENIC AND MIXED) AND VARIOUS MANIFESTATIONS (INSOMNIA, IMPAIRMENT OF SEXUAL FUNCTION, HEADACHES, HYPOCHONDRIA, CARDIOPHOBIA). TREATMENT INCLUDED VITAMINS, GLUCOSE, PHYSIOTHERAPY, AEROIONIZATION, ELECTROSLEEP, PSYCHOTHERAPY AND ANTIDEPRESSANTS. THE RESULTS WERE VARIABLE. THOSE PATIENTS REFRACTORY TO TREATMENT (MOSTLY THE HYPOSTHENIACS) EXHIBITED ELEVATED VALUES OF VENOUS PRESSURE. IN THOSE RESPONDING TO TREATMENT (MOSTLY HYPERSTHENIACS) VENOUS PRESSURE WAS LOWERED AS CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT DEVELOPED. THUS, THE DYNAMICS OF VENOUS PRESSURE IS AN INDICATOR OF VENOUS TONE IN NEURASTHENIACS AND AS SUCH MAY SERVE AS A CRITERION OF RESPONSE TO TREATMENT AND ULTIMATE FAVORABLE OUTCOME. DURING TREATMENT ARTERIAL PRESSURE, PULSE AND RESPIRATION REMAINED AT THE ORIGINAL LEVEL.

BEKHTEREV INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100050571999
MALMGREN, GERT. COMPARATIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF DIXYRAZINE, PLACEBO AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ON ALCOHOLICS DURING HOSPITAL CARE. ACTA NEUROLOGICA AT PSYCHIATRICA BELGICA (BRUXELLES), 67 (NUMERO HORS SERIE):65-72, 1967.

DIXYRAZINE WAS COMPARED WITH PLACEBO AND CHLORIAZEPOXIDE IN 37 MALE CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS UNDERGOING HOSPITAL TREATMENT FOR SEVERE WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY, UNEASINESS, DEPRESSION, TENSION, RESTLESSNESS, AND INSOMNIA. PATIENTS RANGED IN AGE FROM 20-70. A CROSSOVER DOUBLE-BLIND DESIGN WAS USED, WITH THE PATIENTS UNDERGOING 3 TREATMENT PERIODS OF 7 DAYS EACH. THE DOSAGE OF BOTH DIXYRAZINE AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE WAS 25 MG T.I.D. THE RESULTS WERE ANALYZED BY SEQUENTIAL STATISTICS. DIXYRAZINE WAS SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER THAN CHLORIAZEPOXIDE AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE WAS BETTER THAN PLACEBO. NO PATIENTS DEVELOPED SIDE EFFECTS WITH DIXYRAZINE; 4 PATIENTS DEVELOPED FATIGUE SYMPTOMS WITH CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE. DIXYRAZINE PRODUCED IMPROVEMENT WAS NOTED IN THE SYMPTOMS OF ANXIETY, DISTRESS, DEPRESSION, TENSION, AND PSYCHOMOTOR DISTURBANCE. NO TENDENCY TO ADDICTION WAS NOTED WITH DIXYRAZINE. (16 REFERENCES)

ALCOHOLIC RECEPTION DEPARTMENT
ST. ERIK'S HOSPITAL, MENTAL CLINIC
STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

0100050572999
GELINA, L. I.; GOLOVAN, L. I.; KOGAN, A. D. NEULEPTIL USED IN PEDIATRIC PSYCHIATRY. (OPYT PRIMENENIYA NEYLEPTILA V PRAKTIKE DETSKOY PSIKHIATRII.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S. S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(6):906-911, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

NEULEPTIL, A TRANQUILIZER SIMILAR IN ACTION TO CHLORPROMAZINE, WAS ADMINISTERED TO 45 HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN 8-16 YEARS OF AGE AT THE RATE OF 10-40 MG DAILY FOR 4-8 WEEKS. NINETEEN HAD PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDERS MARKED BY MOTOR INHIBITION. SIXTEEN WERE PSYCHOPATHIC WITH SEXUAL DISTURBANCES. SIX SUFFERED FROM EPILEPSY WITH PRONOUNCED BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS, AND 5 WERE SCHIZOPHRENICS. INITIAL SLEEPINESS INDUCED BY NEULEPTIL DISAPPEARED IN 7-10 DAYS. OTHER SIDE EFFECTS (MILD EXTRAPYRAMIDAL, ALLERGIC OR AUTONOMICVASCULAR DISTURBANCES) WERE INDISTINCT OR ABSENT. THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT WAS APPARENT QUITE EARLY IN THE COURSE OF TREATMENT. THE PATIENTS BECAME QUIETER AND GENTLER. MOTOR DISINHIBITION GRADUALLY DISAPPEARED AND INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS IMPROVED. THE EPILEPTICS AND SCHIZOPHRENICS BECAME LESS IRRITABLE AND MORE SOCIABLE. A NUMBER OF THE CHILDREN WERE KEPT ON MAINTENANCE DOSES OF 10 TO 20 MG DAILY FOR SEVERAL MONTHS AFTER DISCHARGE FROM THE HOSPITAL. FOLLOW-UP EXAMINATIONS 3-7 MONTHS LATER SHOWED THE IMPROVEMENT TO BE STABLE.

AMN
MOSCOW, USSR

0100050573999
SCRIGNAR, C.B.; HORNSBY, L.; BISHOP, M.P.; GALLANT, D.M. A CONTROLLED EVALUATION OF BUTAPERAZINE IN THE NEUROTIC ANXIETY SYNDROME. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, 9(9):492-495, 1967.

BUTAPERAZINE DIMALEATE WAS EVALUATED IN A DOUBLE-BLIND

PROCEDURE AGAINST CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE AND PLACEBO IN ADULT PATIENTS WITH SYMPTOMS OF NEUROTIC ANXIETY. EFFECTS OF THE DRUGS WERE EVALUATED BY A 5-POINT GLOBAL RATING SCALE OF IMPROVEMENT, THE 16-ITEM BRIEF PSYCHIATRIC RATING SCALE AND THE SELF-RATING SYMPTOM FORM OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, AS WELL AS ROUTINE LABORATORY MEASURES. NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY WERE DEMONSTRATED BETWEEN BUTAPERAZINE, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE AND PLACEBO. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF A CONCLUSIVE NATURE THAT BUTAPERAZINE IN THE DOSAGES USED POSSESSES SIGNIFICANT ANTIANXIETY ACTIVITY.

TULANE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

0100050574999
HAKOLA, MAIJA-LEENA; HAKOLA, PANU. A CLINICAL STUDY OF THE ANXIOLYTIC EFFECT OF DIXYRAZINE (ESUCOS). ACTA NEUROLOGICA ET PSYCHIATRICA BELGICA (BRUXELLES), 67 (NUMERO HORS SERIE):37-47, 1967.

A CROSSOVER DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY WAS DONE ON 17 MALE AND FEMALE NEUROTIC PATIENTS. PATIENTS WERE GIVEN EITHER PLACEBO OR 25 MG DIXYRAZINE. CHEMICALLY, DIXYRAZINE CONSISTS OF A PROMAZINE MOLECULE WITH A HYDROXYZINE SIDE CHAIN. THE RESULTS, ANALYZED BY SEQUENTIAL DESIGN, SHOW THAT 11 PATIENTS PREFERRED DIXYRAZINE AND 1 PREFERRED PLACEBO. PLACEBO PRODUCED NO IMPROVEMENT, WHEREAS THE DIXYRAZINE PRODUCED BETWEEN SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT. DIXYRAZINE EXERTS ITS GREATEST EFFECT ON ANXIETY, TENSION, RESTLESSNESS AND DEPRESSION. NO SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS WERE OBSERVED. DIXYRAZINE IS USEFUL IN ANXIETY NEUROSIS, PROVIDED DOSAGE IS INDIVIDUALIZED, THERAPY IS EXTENDED OVER A LONGER PERIOD AND PSYCHOTHERAPY IS EMPLOYED CONCURRENTLY. IT IS ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED IN THE CARE OF OUTPATIENTS.

HARJAMAKI'S HOSPITAL
SIILINJARVI, FINLAND

0100050575999
SOKOLOVA, B.V.; ZAICHKINA, T.S.; RUDENKO, G.M.
NORTRIPTYLINE USED IN THE TREATMENT OF VARIOUS DEPRESSIVE STATES. (OPYT PRIMENENIYA NORTRIPTILINA PRI RAZLICHNYKH DEPRESSIVNYKH SOSTOYANIYAKH.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S. S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(6):911-915. 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF NORTRIPTYLINE WAS COMPARED WITH OTHER PSYCHOTROPIC AGENTS (STELAZINE, NOZINAN, CHLORPROMAZINE, LIBRIUM) IN TREATMENT OF 50 PSYCHOTICS AND SCHIZOPHRENICS (SEVERAL FORMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA AND DEPRESSION). THE STARTING DOSE WAS GRADUALLY INCREASED TO 25 MG DAILY. TWENTY-ONE SHOWED GREAT IMPROVEMENT, 21 SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT AND 11 SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT. THE DRUG HAD NO EFFECT IN THE OTHER PATIENTS OR IT AGGRAVATED THEIR CONDITION. THE RESPONSE WAS BEST IN CASES OF DEPRESSION WITH INHIBITION, ANXIOUS AND ACUTE DEPRESSIVE-PARANOID STATES. SIDE EFFECTS WERE MILD (DRY MOUTH, TREMOR AND, LESS FREQUENTLY, SLEEPINESS, PARESTHESIA, POOR VISION). IN THERAPEUTIC EFFECTIVENESS NORTRIPTYLINE IS RANKED BETWEEN ANTIDEPRESSANTS OF THE MELIPRAMINE TYPE AND MAO INHIBITORS. IT IS CLOSEST TO AMITRIPTYLINE, BUT IS A MORE POTENT ANTIDEPRESSANT. ITS EFFECTS MAY BE POTENTIATED WHEN ADMINISTERED WITH OTHER ANTIDEPRESSANTS. SUSTAINED MAINTENANCE THERAPY WITH A VERY GRADUAL

DECREASE OF THE DOSAGE IS ESSENTIAL TO PREVENT RECURRENCES.

AMN
MOSCOW, USSR

0100050576999
MCCOLL, J.D.; LEE, C.F. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF A PROPIOPHENONE DERIVATIVE. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 168(2):392-399, 1967.

THE AUTHORS COMPARED INHIBITION OF FOOD INTAKE IN THE RAT AND DOG BY 1-P-CHLOROPHENYL-2-ETHYLAMINO PROPANONE (FWH-494) DESIGNATED HERE AS (A), AND WITH SOME OTHER ANOREXIGENIC AGENTS AND DESCRIBED SOME OF ITS ANCILLARY PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES. THE LD50 IN MG/KG WAS CALCULATED, AND THE ANOREXIGENIC ACTIVITY WAS DETERMINED IN TRAINED BEAGLES. RESULTS ON COMPARATIVE ANOREXIC ACTIVITY IN THE DOG, COMPARATIVE DOSE-RESPONSE, EFFECT OF COMPOUNDS ON REVERSAL AND PREVENTION OF RESERPINE-INDUCED MOTOR DEPRESSION IN MICE, AND CARDIOVASCULAR EFFECT OF A SHOWED THAT A POSSESSED LESS STIMULATORY EFFECT ON THE CNS THAN D-AMPHETAMINE, PHENMETRAZINE, OR DIETHYLPROPION. STUDIES ON VOLUNTARY MOTOR ACTIVITY IN MICE SHOWED THAT THE COMPOUND WAS LESS STIMULATORY THAN D-AMPHETAMINE OR DIETHYLPROPION. ITS TIME OF PEAK EFFECT AND DURATION OF ACTION RESEMBLED THAT OF DIETHYLPROPION. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE CNS STIMULATORY ACTIVITY OF A AND DIETHYLPROPION IS A DIRECT EFFECT. RELATIVE POTENCY ESTIMATION SHOWED A TO BE ABOUT 1/40 AS POTENT AS D-AMPHETAMINE, 1/2 AS POTENT AS DIETHYLPROPION, AND 1/5 AS POTENT AS PHENMETRAZINE. A RESEMBLED D-AMPHETAMINE AND DIETHYLPROPION IN ITS LACK OF EFFECT IN ALTERING THE BLOOD PRESSURE RESPONSE TO NOREPINEPHRINE, ACETYLCHOLINE OR DMPP; DEPRESSION OF BLOOD PRESSURE SUGGESTED IT WAS DUE TO A DECREASE IN TOTAL PERIPHERAL RESISTANCE.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES
FRANK W. HORNER LIMITED
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0100050577999
BOISSIER, J.R.; SIMON, P.; GIUDICELLI, J.F. CENTRAL EFFECTS OF SOME ADRENO-AND/OR SYMPATHOLYTICS. I.-ACTION ON RECTAL TEMPERATURE. (EFFETS CENTRAUX DE QUELQUES SUBSTANCES ADRENOET/OU SYMPATHOLYTIQUES. I.-ACTION SUR LA TEMPERATURES RECTALE.) ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 168(1):180-187, 1967. IN FRENCH.

STUDIES WITH RATS AND MICE ARE REPORTED SHOWING THE EFFECT ON RECTAL TEMPERATURE OF 9 SYMPATHOLYTIC OR ADRENERGIC BLOCKING AGENTS: PHENOXYBENZAMINE, DIBENAMINE, PHENTOLAMINE, YOHIMBINE, DIHYDROERGOTAMINE, PROPRANOLOL, GUANETHIDINE, BRETYLIUM, ALPHA-METHYL DOPA. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BRETYLIUM, ALL DRUGS PRODUCED AN IMPORTANT HYPOTHERMIC RESPONSE.

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0100050578999
SUJECKA-SYZMKIEWICZ, HALINA. SYMPTOMS OF THE

EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYNDROME DURING MAINTENANCE THERAPY WITH NEUROLEPTIC DRUGS. (OBJAWY ZESPOLU POZAPIRAMIDOWEGO PODCZAS STOSOWANIA PODTRZYMUJACYCH DAWEK SRODKOW NEUROLEPTYCZNYCH.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA). 17(1):79-84, 1967. IN POLISH.

NEUROLEPTIC DRUGS IN MAINTENANCE DOSES WERE ADMINISTERED TO 205 OUTPATIENTS FOR 22 MONTHS. THEIR NAMES AND DAILY DOSES FOLLOW: PHENACTYL 75-250 MG; TAXYLAN 50-250 MG; THIORIDAZINE 75-200 MG; LEVOMEPROMAZINE 25-100 MG; PROCHLORPERAZINE 10-30 MG; PERPHENAZINE 8-24 MG; RANDOLECTYL 20 MG. ELECTROMYOGRAMS (EMG) REVEALED EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYNDROMES IN THE FORM OF TREMOR, REDUCED MOTOR ACTIVITY, HYPOMIMIA AND INCREASED NASOPALPEBRAL REFLEX. WHERE MUSCLE TONUS APPEARED NORMAL, EMG EXAMINATION CONFIRMED INCREASED MUSCLE TENSION. NEUROLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES WERE FOUND IN 60.9% OF THE PATIENTS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT CONTINUED MAINTENANCE DOSES OF NEUROLEPTIC DRUGS MAY CAUSE ORGANIC DAMAGE TO THE CNS AND PERMANENT EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYNDROMES.

INSTYTUT PSYCHONEUROLOGICZNY
UL. PARTYZANTOW 65
PRUSZKOW, POLAND

0100050579999
SAVULEV, YU. I. SOME MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE BRAIN AND VISCERA OF WHITE RATS INJECTED WITH BLOOD SERUM FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS. (NEKOROTYYE MORFOLOGICHESKIYE IZMENENIYA GOLOVNOGO MOZGA I VNUTRENNIKH ORGANOV BELYKH KRYS POD VLIYANIYEM SYVOROTKI KROVI BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S. S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(6):929-936, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

INTRAVENOUS INJECTION OF RATS WITH SERUM FROM HEALTHY PERSONS AND FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS PRODUCED HEMODYNAMIC AND DEGENERATIVE CHANGES IN THE BRAIN AND PARENCHYMATOUS ORGANS OF THE ANIMALS. THE CHANGES WHICH RESEMBLED THOSE ASSOCIATED WITH THE ANAPHYLACTIC REACTION ELICITED BY FOREIGN PROTEIN (GREATER FREQUENCY AND INTENSITY OF HEMORRHAGES) WERE MUCH MORE PRONOUNCED IN THE ANIMALS INJECTED WITH THE SERUM OF SCHIZOPHRENICS. THE HEMODYNAMIC EFFECTS AND DEGENERATIVE CHANGES PRODUCED BY BLOOD SERUM FROM PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA WERE QUANTITATIVELY AND TO SOME EXTENT QUALITATIVELY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE PRODUCED BY SERUM FROM PATIENTS WITH INTERMITTENT SCHIZOPHRENIA. IN ALL OF THE ANIMALS THE HYPEREMIA AND EDEMA WERE MOST MARKED IN THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
AMN
MOSCOW, USSR

0100650580999
CHUPRIKOV, A. P. REACTION OF NEUTROPHILS AND SERUM OF SCHIZOPHRENIACS TO ANTIGENS FROM THE BRAIN. (IZUCHENIYE REAKTSII NEYTROFILOV I SYVOROTKI BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY NA ANTIGENY IZ MOZGA.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S. S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(6):918-924, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

FRADKIN'S NEUTROPHIL REACTION TO ANTIGEN WAS USED TO STUDY THE SENSITIVITY OF MENTAL PATIENTS TO ANTIGENS FROM HUMAN AND RAT BRAINS. FRADKIN'S NEUTROPHIL REACTION IS BASED ON THE PROPERTY OF THESE BLOOD CELLS WHEN

SENSITIZED TO A CERTAIN ANTIGEN TO RESPOND WITH AN ALLERGIC REACTION AND DESTRUCTION WHEN INCUBATED WITH THIS ANTIGEN. NEUTROPHILS CONTAIN MORE GLYCOGEN, AN IMPORTANT MEDIATOR OF ALLERGIC REACTIONS, THAN OTHER BLOOD CELLS. THE NEUTROPHIL REACTION TO BRAIN ANTIGENS WAS MORE PRONOUNCED IN SCHIZOPHRENICS THAN IN APPARENTLY HEALTHY PERSONS, PARTICULARLY AT THE HEIGHT OF EXACERBATION OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS, AND IT DISAPPEARED WHEN THE SYMPTOMS SUBSIDED. THIS REACTION REFLECTS THE DEGREE OF SENSITIZATION OF THE SCHIZOPHRENIC BY THE PRODUCTS OF BRAIN DESTRUCTION. THE INTENSITY AND FREQUENCY OF INCREASED NEUTROPHIL SENSITIVITY TO BRAIN ANTIGENS IN THE PARANOID FORM OF SCHIZOPHRENIA LARGELY DEPEND ON THE COURSE OF THE SCHIZOPHRENIC PROCESS. IT IS MORE FREQUENT WHEN THE COURSE IS WAVELIKE OR IRREGULAR THAN WHEN IT IS CONTINUOUS AND PROGRESSIVE.

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0100050581999
MAZURKIEWICZ, I.M. FURTHER STUDIES ON NORADRENALINE POSTINFUSIONAL HYPOTENSION. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 168(1):36-54, 1967.

AFTER THE INFUSION OF NOREPINEPHRINE HAS CEASED, THE BLOOD PRESSURE FALLS BELOW THE PREINFUSIONAL LEVEL; THIS PHENOMENON IS CALLED NOREPINEPHRINE POSTINFUSIONAL HYPOTENSION. CATS WEIGHING 2.7 - 3.5 KG WERE ANESTHETIZED WITH PENTOBARBITAL AND 8 MCG/KG/MIN NOREPINEPHRINE, ALONE OR WITH 14.4 MCG/KG/MIN ISOPROTERENOL, WAS INFUSED FOR 5 MIN THROUGH THE CANNULATED RIGHT FEMORAL VEIN. NOREPINEPHRINE PRODUCED AN IMMEDIATE AND MARKED PRESSOR RESPONSE, FROM 142 - 232 MM HG, BUT THE HYPERTENSION PHASE WAS SHORT-LIVED. AT THE END OF THE INFUSION, BLOOD PRESSURE WAS 191 MM HG, AND FELL TO 92 MM HG AFTER THE INFUSION HAD STOPPED. THE HYPOTENSIVE PHASE LASTED 1-3 HOURS. HEART RATE DECREASED DURING THE HYPERTENSIVE PHASE AND REMAINED LOW DURING THE POSTINFUSIONAL HYPOTENSIVE PHASE. CARDIAC IRREGULARITIES WERE PRESENT DURING THE HYPERTENSIVE PHASE, BUT NOT THE HYPOTENSIVE PHASE. WHEN BOTH NOREPINEPHRINE AND ISOPROTERENOL WERE INFUSED, THE HYPERTENSIVE PHASE DID NOT DEVELOP AND THE HYPOTENSIVE PHASE WAS SHORT-LASTING. WHEN 0.75 MCG/KG/MIN OF ANGIOTENSIN II WAS INFUSED FOR 5 MIN, ONLY 3 OUT OF 7 CATS DEVELOPED POSTINFUSIONAL HYPOTENSION, AND THE INCIDENCE OF HYPOTENSION DECREASED AS THE DOSE WAS INCREASED. HOWEVER, CARDIAC IRREGULARITIES AND BRADYCARDIA WERE OBSERVED DURING THE PRIMARY HYPERTENSIVE PHASE. (67 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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BARUK, HENRI; JACQUES LAUNAY; EDS. IMINODIBENZYL DERIVATIVES. (LES DERIVES DE L'IMINO-DIBENZYLE ET LES SUBSTANCES VOISINES.) IN: ANNALS OF MOREAU DE TOURS. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. THERAPY OF DEPRESSIVE STATES. (ANNALES MOREAU DE TOURS. ACTUALITES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE ET DE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIE. THERAPEUTIQUE DES ETATS

DEPRESSIFS.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE. 1965. VOL.2. PART 2. CHAPTER 3. P. 197-258. IN FRENCH.

THIS CHAPTER COMPRISES THE FOLLOWING PAPERS. (1). H. BARUK ET AL. PHYSIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL ANATOMICAL EXPERIMENTAL STUDY IN ANIMAL SERIES OF THE EFFECTS OF IMIPRAMINE (80 REFERENCES). -- (2) H. BARUK AND J. PECHENY. CLINICAL TRIAL OF 10 MG IMIPRAMINE IN GERONTOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY. THE DRUG IS USEFUL IN PSYCHIC DISTURBANCES FOLLOWING CEREBRAL VASCULAR DISEASE AND IN DEPRESSION SYNDROMES ASSOCIATED WITH SENILE WEAKNESS. TOFRANIL IS ALSO APPLICABLE IN DEPRESSION ASSOCIATED WITH PARKINSONISM. -- (3) J. LAUNAY AND J. PECHENY. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTATION IN ANIMAL SERIES OF G33-040. -- (4) C. GELLMAN AND R. GELLMAN. CLINICAL USE OF G33-040. THE DRUG IS A DIBENZOAZEPINE RELATED TO IMIPRAMINE; 45 PATIENTS WERE TREATED FOR VARIOUS DEPRESSION STATES WITH SOMATIC MANIFESTATION OF THE NEUROSES. THE PRODUCT APPEARED TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN IMIPRAMINE, AND ITS SIDE EFFECTS WERE INSIGNIFICANT. -- (5) P. A. LAMBERT ET AL. A NEW ANTIDEPRESSANT: AMINOTRIPTYLINE. CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH 63 PATIENTS INDICATES THAT THE DRUG IS AN EXCELLENT ANTIDEPRESSANT IN SERIOUS MELANCHOLIAS; IT IS SEDATIVE AND TRANQUILIZING IN EFFECT. -- (6) R. LAFON ET AL. CLINICAL STUDY AND EEG OF AMITRIPTYLINE. EXPERIENCE WITH 54 PATIENTS IS REPORTED. INVOLUSTIONAL DEPRESSIONS RESPONDED WELL TO TREATMENT. URINARY DIFFICULTIES APPEARED IN 3 CASES AND GLAUCOMA IN 1 CASE. -- (7) G. MALL AND H. J. KRUEGER. CLINICAL CONTRIBUTION TO TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY BY AN AZEPINE DERIVATIVE G32-883. ONE HUNDRED NINETY-EIGHT PATIENTS WERE TREATED WITH THIS ANTICONVULSANT WHICH ALSO HAS A GOOD PSYCHOTROPIC ACTION.

C100050583999
BOYANOVSKIY, I.; KHLOUPKOVA, K. THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF PHARMACOLOGIC AGENTS IN NEUROSES. (LECHEBNOYE DEYSTVIYE FARMAKOLOGICHESKIKH SREDSTV PRI NEVROZAKH.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S. S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA). 67(6):900-903, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

IN DOUBLE-BLIND EXPERIMENTS MEPROBAMATE AND LIBRIUM PRODUCED EQUALLY GOOD EFFECTS IN NEUROTIC PATIENTS. LIBRIUM WAS EFFECTIVE EVEN IN COMPARATIVELY LOW DOSES (30 MG DAILY), WHEREAS MEPROBAMATE HAD TO BE ADMINISTERED IN HIGH DOSES (2400 MG DAILY). THE BEST RESULTS WERE ACHIEVED WITH LOW DOSES OF MEPROBAMATE WHICH WERE GRADUALLY INCREASED. LIBRIUM PRODUCED A MORE EUPHORIC EFFECT, MEPROBAMATE A HYPNOTIC ONE. MELLARIL (60 MG DAILY) ALSO SUPPRESSED ANXIETY AND HAD A GOOD HYPNOTIC EFFECT. TRUXAL (30 MG DAILY) GENERALLY ACTED LIKE MELLARIL, ALTHOUGH IT DID NOT SUPPRESS ANXIETY AS WELL. TRIOXASINE PRODUCED WEAK ANXIOLYTIC AND HYPNOTIC EFFECTS. DICHLORPROMAZINE IN RELATIVELY HIGH DOSES (300-600 MG DAILY) PRODUCED TACHYCARDIA, TENSION, NAUSEA, ETC. IN INPATIENTS WITH SEVERE NEUROSES. THE ACTION OFTHE TRANQUILIZERS WAS MANIFESTED CHIEFLY IN DECREASED ANXIETY, THAT OF THE STIMULANTS IN INCREASED CHEERFULNESS.

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PURKIN UNIVERSITY
BRNO, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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MAJCZAK, ADAM; WOZNIAK, MARIA. THE PROBLEM OF INDUCED PSYCHOSES. (PRZYCZYNEK DO ZAGADNIENIA PSYCHOZ

INDUKOWANYCH.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 17(1):41-44, 1967. IN POLISH.

CASE MATERIAL IS PRESENTED ON 3 SISTERS, INSTITUTIONALIZED FOR TREATMENT OF INDUCED PSYCHOSES OF THE LITIGIOUS PARANOIC TYPE. THE WOMEN RANGED IN AGE FROM 45-55 AND WERE OBSESSED WITH THE IDEA OF INITIATING LAWSUITS WITH NO RATIONAL BASIS. RESULTS OF LABORATORY TESTS ARE PROVIDED, AND THE MECHANISMS INVOLVED IN FORMING THEIR PSYCHOSES ARE DESCRIBED. THESE ARE A WELL-DEFINED CONTENT OF THE DELUSIONS AND A DETERMINED EMOTIONAL ATTITUDE TOWARD THE IDEAS. PHENOMENA SUCH AS NEUROPHYSICAL FACTORS, INTELLECTUAL LEVEL AND PERSONALITY MUST ALSO BE CONSIDERED.

KLINIKA CHOROB PSYCHICZNYCH AM
UL. ABRAMOWICKA 2
LUBLIN, POLAND

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WASIK, AUGUST. SOME FORMS OF REACTION TO CHLORPROMAZINE IN MENTALLY DEFICIENT PATIENTS. (NIEKTORE FORMY REAGOWANIA NIEDOROZWINIETYCH UMYSLOWO NA CHLORPROMAZYNE.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 17(1):91-94, 1967. IN POLISH.

MENTALLY DEFICIENT PATIENTS MAY REACT WITH ATYPICAL BEHAVIOR TO TRANQUILIZER THERAPY. ONE OF A GROUP OF 26 SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS TREATED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE IN DAILY DOSES OF 200-250 MG PRESENTED SYMPTOMS OF AKATHISIA MANIFESTED BY PSEUDOAGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR TOWARD OTHER PATIENTS. LOSS OF BOWEL AND BLADDER CONTROL IN ANOTHER CASE WAS ATTRIBUTED TO THE EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE. WHEN NEUROLEPTIC THERAPY IN THE FORM OF CHLORPROMAZINE WAS DISCONTINUED, THE ATYPICAL BEHAVIOR DISAPPEARED.

KLINIKA PSYCHIATRYCZNA AM
UL. KRASZEWSKIEGO 25
WROCLAW, POLAND

0100050586999
FRANCZAK, WIESLAW; ULATOWSKA, HALINA; SOBKOWIAK, JACEK. THE LASKOFF METHOD AND PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS IN THE TREATMENT OF NOCTURNAL ENURESIS IN CHILDREN. (METODA LASKOWA A LEKI PSYCHOTROPOWE W LECZENIU MOCZENIA NOCNEGO U DZIECI.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 17(1):57-60, 1967. IN POLISH.

THE EFFICACY OF PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT WAS COMPARED TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LASKOFF CONDITIONED REFLEX METHOD IN 334 CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NOCTURNAL ENURESIS. THE CHILDREN RANGED IN AGE FROM 6-16 YEARS. DRUGS USED WERE CENTROPHENOXINE, 50-100 MG/DAY; THIORIDAZINE, 30-60 MG/DAY; CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, 15-30 MG/DAY; AND IMIPRAMINE, 25-100 MG AT BEDTIME. THE LASKOFF CONDITIONED REFLEX METHOD WAS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN ANY OF THE DRUGS. (24 REFERENCES)

GRYFIN, POLAND

0100050587999
MOSS, J.N.; SMYTH, R.D.; BECK, H.; MARTIN, G.J. ETHANOL IMPACT OF BRAIN ACETYLCHOLINE AND ITS MODIFICATION BY CYSTEINE. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 168(1):235-238, 1967.

THE DECLINE IN BRAIN LEVELS OF ACETYLCHOLINE AND THE PARTIAL PREVENTION OF SUCH DECLINE BY CYSTEINE WAS DEMONSTRATED. MALE AND FEMALE ALBINO RATS, WEIGHING 160-200 G, WERE DIVIDED INTO 4 GROUPS. ONE GROUP RECEIVED 1% L-CYSTEINE AND ALCOHOL INCORPORATED INTO THE STANDARD DIET FOR 22 WEEKS; THE OTHER GROUPS RECEIVED EITHER L-CYSTEINE, ALCOHOL, OR NOTHING INCORPORATED INTO THE DIET. ALCOHOL CAUSED A DECREASE IN BRAIN ACETYLCHOLINE; THIS DECREASE WAS PARTIALLY INHIBITED BY CYSTEINE.

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0100050588999
SHUMILOVA, V.K.; TIMOFEYEVA, A.S. EFFECTIVENESS OF TOFRANIL IN TREATMENT OF ORGANIC BRAIN DISEASES WITH THE DIENCEPHALIC SYNDROME. (OB EFFEKTIVNOSTI PRIMENENIYA TROFRANILA PRI LECHENII ORGANICHESKIKH ZABOLEVANIY GOLOVNOGO MOZGA S DIENTSEFALNYM SINDROMOM.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S. S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(8):1228-1230, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

TOFRANIL WAS ADMINISTERED TO 12 PATIENTS WITH DIENCEPHALIC DISORDERS CAUSED BY INFLUENZA, BRUCELLOSIS, ENCEPHALITIS, CHRONIC PURULENT OTITIS, HEAD INJURY OR LEAD POISONING. THE COMPLAINTS INCLUDED DYSPNEA, TACHYCARDIA, WEAKNESS, HIDROSIS, FEAR OF DEATH, INSOMNIA, NAUSEA, NEUROLOGIC DISTURBANCES ETC., IN THE FORM OF ATTACKS THAT LASTED FROM SEVERAL MINUTES TO 1-1/2 HRS. THE ATTACKS WERE LINKED BY THE PATIENTS TO CHANGE IN THE WEATHER, EMOTIONAL STRAIN AND MENSTRUATION. TOFRANIL WAS ADMINISTERED IN DOSES GRADUALLY INCREASING FROM 25 - 300 MG DAILY. THE COURSE OF TREATMENT LASTING 3 WEEKS TO 3 MONTHS. THE USUAL TOFRANIL-INDUCED SIDE EFFECTS APPEARED, BUT THESE VANISHED BY THE END OF TREATMENT. THE RESULTS WERE DEEMED GOOD IN 6 (NO RECURRENCES IN 5 AS LONG AS 2 YEARS AFTER CONCLUSION OF THERAPY). TRANSIENT IMPROVEMENT WAS NOTED IN 3. TOFRANIL IS RECOMMENDED FOR THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES ACCOMPANIED BY DIENCEPHALIC DISORDERS.

MEDICAL INSTITUTE
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MCKEON, JR., W.B.; BRONSTEIN, H.J. ANTAGONISM OF INTRAVENOUS HISTAMINE IN THE GUINEA PIG BY PIPERIDYL-ALKYL-TRIFLUOROMETHYLPHENOTHIAZINES AND TRIFLUORAZINE. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 168(1):55-63, 1967.

ANTIHISTAMINES OF THE PIPERIDYLALKYLPHENOTHIAZINE SERIES WERE STUDIED. HISTAMINE DIPHOSPHATE WAS MADE UP AS A 0.3% (AS BASE) SOLUTION IN DISTILLED WATER. THE ANIMALS UTILIZED WERE UNFASTED, ALBINO GUINEA PIGS OF EITHER SEX WEIGHING 230-340 G. THE COMPOUNDS WERE ADMINISTERED S.C. 30 MIN PRIOR TO THE I.V. INJECTION OF 570 MG (AS BASE)/KG OF HISTAMINE, (3 TIMES THE LD-50). FIVE TO 15 PIGS WERE UTILIZED AT EACH DOSE LEVEL. NO ACTIVITY WAS OBSERVED WITH THOSE ANALOGUES HAVING A 2-CARBON ATOM ALKYLENE BRIDGE. IN COMPOUNDS WITH A PROPYLENE BRIDGE AND ALKYLENE-HYDROXY SUBSTITUENTS, A CONCOMITANT 1 TO 3 CARBON ATOM ALKYLENE CHAIN IS A DETERMINING FACTOR FOR ANTIHISTAMINE ACTIVITY. EXTENSION OF THE BRIDGE TO 4 CARBON ATOMS RESULTED IN COMPLETE LOSS OF ACTIVITY.

MAXIMAL ACTIVITY IS OBTAINED WITH THOSE COMPOUNDS HAVING EITHER A 2 OR 3 CARBON ATOM ALKYLENE BRIDGE. WHEN THE LENGTH OF THE ALKYLENE CHAIN ATTACHED TO THE TERMINAL CARBON ATOM OF THE PIPERIDYL MOIETY WAS VARIED, NO ACTIVITY WAS OBSERVED WITH THE UNSUBSTITUTED HYDROXYPIPERIDYL ANALOGUES, SUGGESTING THAT THE OPTIMAL CHAIN LENGTH FOR MAXIMAL ACTIVITY IS FROM 1 TO 3 CARBON ATOMS. NO ACTIVITY WAS OBSERVED WITH THE HYDROXYBUTYL, PENTYL OR HEXYL ANALOGUES. EFFECT ON ANTIHISTAMINE ACTIVITY OF REPLACEMENT OF THE HYDROXY GROUP ATTACHED TO THE TERMINAL CARBON ATOM OF THE PIPERIDYL MOIETIES SHOW THAT GREATEST ACTIVITY WAS OBSERVED WITH THE METHYLCARBAMYL AND CARBAMYL ANALOGUES. THE ACTIVITY OBSERVED WITH THE DIMETHYLCARBAMYL ANALOGUE APPEARS TO BE SLIGHTLY GREATER THAN THAT NOTED WITH THE CORRESPONDING DIETHYL COMPOUND. EFFECTS NOTED WITH THE METHYL AND DIMETHYL ANALOGUES WERE IN CONTRAST TO THOSE OBSERVED WITH THE ETHYL AND CORRESPONDING DIETHYLCARBAMYL ANALOGUES. (26 REFERENCES)

PHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
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0100050590999
CASE, W. G.; RICKELS, K. A CLINICAL EVALUATION OF A NEW PSYCHOLEPTIC ACRIDAN COMPOUND, SKF-14336. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, 9(9):477-481, 1967.

A NEW PSYCHOLEPTIC COMPOUND, SKF-14336 (2-CHLORO-9-(3-DIMETHYLAMINOPROPYL)ACRIDAN), WAS GIVEN TO 20 ACUTELY ILL SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS TO DELINEATE ITS THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS AND DOSE RANGE, AND OVERT SIDE EFFECTS. A SINGLE-BLIND DESIGN WAS USED. PATIENTS WERE EVALUATED BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER TREATMENT, AS APPROPRIATE, ON THE BRIEF PSYCHIATRIC RATING SCALE (BPRS), THE NURSES OBSERVATION SCALE FOR INPATIENT EVALUATION (NOSIE), AND IN TERMS OF GLOBAL IMPROVEMENT RATINGS. STATISTICAL ANALYSES WERE PERFORMED ON THE FINDINGS OF THE 3 RATING SCALES, NOSIE, BPRS (STAFF RATER) AND BPRS (RESIDENT RATERS). UNLIKE CHLORPROMAZINE, SKF-14336 HAD A CALMING EFFECT ON AGITATED PATIENTS WITHOUT PRODUCING SEDATION. HOWEVER, IT DID NOT APPEAR TO HAVE ANY MORE ANTIPSYCHOTIC EFFECT THAN OTHER KNOWN PHENOTHIAZINES. THE 300 MG/DAY LIMIT SET IN THE STUDY MAY BE BELOW THE OPTIMUM THERAPEUTIC DOSE FOR MANY PATIENTS. SIDE EFFECTS OCCURRED IN 6; 3 OF THEM EXHIBITED EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SIGNS.

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ABIKO, Y.; ITO, G. THE EFFECT OF PROPRANOLOL ON THE PRESSOR RESPONSE TO ACETYLCHOLINE IN ATROPINIZED DOGS. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 167(2):413-419, 1967.

A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF PROPRANOLOL ON THE PRESSOR ACTION OF ACETYLCHOLINE IN THE DOG PRETREATED WITH 2 MG/KG OF ATROPINE AND 0.1 MG/KG OF PHYSOSTIGMINE IS REPORTED. THE INFLUENCE OF PROPRANOLOL ON THE PRESSOR RESPONSE TO NORADRENALINE AND ADRENALINE WAS ALSO STUDIED IN REFERENCE TO THE MECHANISM OF THE PRESSOR EFFECT OF ACETYLCHOLINE. PROPRANOLOL IN A DOSE OF 0.5 MG/KG

REDUCED THE INITIAL PRESSOR RESPONSE TO ACETYLCHOLINE AND ENHANCED THE SECONDARY PROLONGED PRESSURE RISE. ADMINISTRATION OF ACETYLCHOLINE PRODUCED INCREASE OF THE MYOCARDIAL CONTRACTILE FORCE BEFORE THE INITIAL PRESSURE RISE. THE ADMINISTRATION OF DISSOLVED PROPRANOLOL (0.5 MG/KG) IN THE PRESENCE OF 2 MG/KG OF ATROPINE WAS FOLLOWED BY REDUCED PRESSOR ACTION OF NORADRENALINE (1 OR 2 MCG/KG), WHILE THAT OF ADRENALINE (1 OR 2 MCG/KG) WAS INCREASED. IN THE ABSENCE OF ATROPINE, THE INJECTION OF 0.5 MG/KG OF PROPRANOLOL WAS FOLLOWED BY PRESSOR ACTION OF NORADRENALINE, WHILE THAT OF ADRENALINE WAS NOT CONSTANTLY AFFECTED.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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STRAW, R.N.; MITCHELL, C.L. THE EFFECT OF PENTYLENETETRAZOL ON BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY RECORDED FROM THE CAT BRAIN. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 168(2):456-466, 1967.

SEVENTY ADULT CATS, 2.0 - 3.4 KG, WERE GIVEN PENTYLENETETRAZOL (A). THREE TYPES OF BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY WERE OBSERVED IN THE PRESEIZURE PERIOD. EXAMPLES OF ACTIVITY ELICITED BY A, 25 MG/KG, RAPID I.V. INJECTION, ARE ILLUSTRATED BY PHOTOGRAPHS. PATTERNS WERE CHARACTERIZED AS FOLLOWS: 1 - BY A SHORT LATENCY DURING WHICH NO APPARENT CHANGES IN THE BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OCCURRED; 2 - ELICITED BY ADMINISTERING 5 MG/KG OF A EVERY 30 SEC, CHANGES FROM THE DORSAL HIPPOCAMPUS WERE OBSERVED PRIOR TO ALTERATION OF THE ACTIVITY IN ANY OTHER AREA; 3 - ELICITED BY I.V. INFUSION OF A AT 2.5 MG/KG/MIN OR BY I.M. INJECTION OF 50 MG/KG OF A, CHARACTERIZED BY A GRADUAL INCREASE IN THE FREQUENCY AND/OR AMPLITUDE OF THE BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY IN ALL LEADS. THE ONLY CONSISTENT CHANGE WAS FOUND WHEN A WAS ADMINISTERED I.V. AT A RATE OF 5 MG/KG EVERY 30 SEC, IN WHICH CASE A SHIFT TO 4 HERTZ ACTIVITY IN THE DORSAL HIPPOCAMPUS WAS SEEN PRIOR TO THE ADVENT OF PAROXYSMAL ACTIVITY. A TRIGGER SITE FOR A MAY DEPEND ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL STATE AT THE TIME THE CRITICAL HYPEREXCITABLE STATE IS REACHED, HENCE THIS AREA NEED NOT BE DESCRIBED TO EXPLAIN THE ACTION OF A.

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0100050593999
DIMASCIO, ALBERTO; SHADER, RICHARD I.; SALZMAN, CARL; HARMATZ, JEROLD S. AN EVALUATION OF ISOQUINAZEPON (SAH-1123). CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, 9(10):517-521, 1967.

ISOQUINAZEPON IS A BENZODIAZEPINE DERIVATIVE, A POTENTIAL ANTIANXIETY AGENT THAT HAS BEEN REPORTED TO POSSESS SOME ANTIDEPRESSANT ACTIVITY. THE ACTIONS OF THE DRUG WERE OBSERVED IN NORMAL SUBJECTS EMPLOYING A DOUBLE-BLIND PROCEDURE CONTROLLED BY PLACEBO WITH RANDOM ASSIGNMENT OF PAID VOLUNTEERS TO A GIVEN DRUG CONDITION. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA OBTAINED SHOWED NO SYSTEMATIC OR CONSISTENT CHANGE IN LEVEL OF ANXIETY OR LEVEL OF DEPRESSION AFTER TREATMENT WITH THIS DRUG.

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SKLENOVSKY, A.; HAVLICEK, V. THE EFFECT OF CATECHOLAMINES, GUANETHIDINE AND HYDROCORTISONE ON THE RELEASE AND RESORPTION OF FREE AMINO ACIDS BY CEREBRAL CORTEX SLICES IN VITRO. (PUSOBENI KATECHOLAMINU, GUANETHIDINU A HYDROKORTIZONU NA UVOLNOVANI A ZPETNOU RESORPCI VOLNYCH AMINOKYSELIN V RIZCICH MOZKOVE KURY IN VITRO.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(2):193-195, 1967. IN CZECH.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS ARE GIVEN ON THE EFFECT OF, CATECHOLAMINES, HYDROCORTISONE AND GUANETHIDINE ON THE RELEASE AND RESORPTION OF FREE AMINO ACIDS BY THE CEREBRAL CORTEX BY PATHOLOGY STUDIES. DIHYDROXYPHENYLSERINE, 3 MCG/ML, NOREPINEPHRINE, 3 MCG/ML AND GUANETHIDINE, 30 MCG/ML, WERE INJECTED. THESE DRUGS DECREASED THE CONCENTRATION OF GLUTAMIC ACID IN THE EXTRACELLULAR FLUID, WHILE ELECTRIC STIMULATION OF TISSUE AND HYDROCORTISONE, INJECTED AT A DOSE OF 20 MCG/ML, INCREASED THE CONCENTRATION OF GLUTAMIC ACID.

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OLOMOUC, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100050595999
GRAM, THEODORE E.; ROGERS, LARRY A.; FOUTS, JAMES R. EFFECT OF PRETREATMENT OF RABBITS WITH PHENOBARBITAL OR 3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG-METABOLIZING ENZYME ACTIVITY IN SUBFRACTIONS OF HEPATIC MICROSOMES. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 157(2):435-445, 1967.

RABBITS PRETREATED WITH PHENOBARBITAL AND 3-METHYLCHOLANTHRENE (3-MC) AND CONTROL ANIMALS WERE THE SOURCE OF HEPATIC MICROSOMES SEPARATED INTO ROUGH-SURFACED MICROSOMAL SUBFRACTIONS (RSM) AND SMOOTH-SURFACED MICROSOMAL SUBFRACTIONS (SSM). THE DRUG-METABOLIZING ENZYME ACTIVITY OF THE SUBFRACTIONS WAS DETERMINED. ACCORDING TO THE SUBSTRATE STUDIED, PHENOBARBITAL PRETREATMENT PRODUCED EITHER NO CHANGE IN DRUG-METABOLIZING ENZYME ACTIVITY LEVELS OR CAUSED SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN ACTIVITY. PHENOBARBITAL-INDUCED INCREASES IN ENZYME ACTIVITY OCCURRED IN BOTH SSM AND RSM. WITH 3-MC PRETREATMENT, INCREASES OR DECREASES IN ENZYME ACTIVITY OCCURRED, DEPENDING UPON THE ENZYME PATHWAY STUDIED. THESE EFFECTS WERE GENERALLY IN ONE MICROSOMAL SUBFRACTION OR THE OTHER, BUT NOT IN BOTH FRACTIONS. DECREASES IN ACTIVITY AFTER 3-MC WERE ALWAYS IN THE SSM. ELECTRON MICROGRAPHS OF MICROSOMAL SUBFRACTIONS SHOWED THAT PRETREATMENT OF RABBITS WITH PHENOBARBITAL DID NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGE THE PURITY OF THE 2 SUBFRACTIONS. ADMINISTRATION OF 3-MC WAS ASSOCIATED WITH AN APPARENT CHANGE IN THE SEDIMENTATION CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SMOOTH-SURFACED VESICLES, INCREASING CONTAMINATION OF THE ROUGH-SURFACED PELLET WITH RELATIVELY LARGE, SMOOTH-SURFACED VESICLES. THIS CHANGE WAS NOT ACCOMPANIED BY STRICTLY PROPORTIONAL DECREASES IN ENZYME ACTIVITY IN SSM AND INCREASES IN RSM. THUS CHANGES IN THE MORPHOLOGIC PURITY OF THE 2 SUBFRACTIONS DO NOT ALONE ACCOUNT FOR 3-MC-INDUCED CHANGES IN ENZYME ACTIVITY. (24 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
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0100050596999
LANGER, S.Z.; BOGAERT, M.G.; DE SCHAEPDRYVER, A.F.
INFLUENCE OF METANEPHRINE ON RESPONSES OF THE NICTITATING MEMBRANE OF THE PITHED CAT TO SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINES.
JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS.
157(3):517-523, 1967.

THE EFFECTS OF METANEPHRINE WERE DETERMINED ON RESPONSES OF THE NICTITATING MEMBRANE TO NOREPINEPHRINE, TO PHENYLEPHRINE AND TO NERVE STIMULATION. THE ADMINISTRATION OF NOREPINEPHRINE RESULTED IN A SLOWLY DEVELOPING AND LONG-LASTING CONTRACTION OF THE NICTITATING MEMBRANE. THE DOSE-RESPONSE CURVE TO PHENYLEPHRINE OBTAINED AFTER METANEPHRINE ADMINISTRATION WAS CONVERGENT WITH THE CORRESPONDING CONTROL CURVE. RESPONSES TO PRE- AND POSTGANGLIONIC STIMULATION AFTER METANEPHRINE ADMINISTRATION WERE INCREASED FOR THE RANGE OF LOW FREQUENCIES OF STIMULATION; THE REST OF THE FREQUENCY-RESPONSE CURVE WAS ALMOST SUPER-IMPOSED ON THE CONTROL CURVE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT METANEPHRINE DOES NOT POTENTIATE THE RESPONSES OF THE NICTITATING MEMBRANE TO SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINES, BUT THAT THE OBSERVED INCREASE IN RESPONSES CAN BE ASCRIBED TO THE ADDITIVE EFFECT OF METANEPHRINE AND THE INJECTED SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINE OR THE ENDOGENOUSLY RELEASED NOREPINEPHRINE.

J.F. AND C. HEYMANS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY
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GHENT, BELGIUM

0100050597999
HAVLICEK, V.; SKLENOVSKY, A. EFFECT OF CATECHOLAMINES ON THE METABOLISM OF FREE AMINO ACIDS IN TISSUE SLICES FROM HYPOTHALAMUS IN VITRO. (PUSOBENI KATECHOLAMINU NA METABOLISMUS VOLNYCH AMINOKYSELIN V RIZCICH HYPOTHALAMU IN VITRO.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(2):188-190, 1967. IN CZECH.

EXPERIMENTS WERE CONDUCTED ON RATS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF CATECHOLAMINES ON THE METABOLISM OF FREE AMINO ACIDS IN PATHOLOGICAL TISSUE FROM THE HYPOTHALAMUS. AN INJECTION OF 3 MM CACL2 CAUSED A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE CONCENTRATION OF GLUTAMIC ACID IN BOTH EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL GROUPS OF RATS. GLUTAMIC ACID AND GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID INCREASED IN CONCENTRATION IN THE EXTRACELLULAR FLUID FOLLOWING A 400 MG/KG INJECTION OF DL-3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYLSERINE, AND 5 MCG/ML OF NOREPINEPHRINE IN THE HYPOTHALAMUS. THE RELATIONSHIP OF THESE CHANGES TO THE INHIBITORY AND DEACTIVATING EFFECT OF CATECHOLAMINES IN VIVO IS DISCUSSED.

USTAV VYSSI NERVOVE CINNOSTI
LEKARSKE FAKULTY
PU
OLOMOUC, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100050598999
IVERSEN, LESLIE L.; DE CHAMPLAIN, JACQUES; GLOWINSKI, JACQUES; AXELROD, JULIUS. UPTAKE, STORAGE AND METABOLISM OF NOREPINEPHRINE IN TISSUES OF THE DEVELOPING RAT.

JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 157(3):509-516, 1967.

THE CORRELATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF NOREPINEPHRINE UPTAKE SITES IN THE RAT HEART, SPLEEN, SALIVARY GLANDS AND INTESTINE WITH THE APPEARANCE OF ENDOGENOUS NOREPINEPHRINE STORED IN THESE VARIOUS TISSUES HAS BEEN ATTEMPTED. AT BIRTH THE HEART HAS THE LOWEST LEVEL AND THE INTESTINE THE HIGHEST LEVEL. IN THE HEART AND SPLEEN THE ABILITY TO ACCUMULATE H3-NOREPINEPHRINE DEVELOPED PARALLEL TO THE CONTENT OF ENDOGENOUS NOREPINEPHRINE. THE SUBCELLULAR DISTRIBUTION OF H3-NOREPINEPHRINE AND THE EXTENT OF DEPLETION OF THE LABELED AMINE BY TYRAMINE OR RESERPINE WERE SIMILAR IN THE IMMATURE AND ADULT RAT HEART. ACCUMULATED AMINE DISAPPEARED MORE RAPIDLY FROM THE IMMATURE HEART THAN FROM THE ADULT HEART. IF THE CONCENTRATION OF ENDOGENOUS NOREPINEPHRINE IN A PERIPHERAL TISSUE IS AN INDICATION OF THE DENSITY OF MATURE POSTGANGLIONIC SYMPATHETIC INNERVATION, CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCES ARE APPARENT IN THE RATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYMPATHETIC INNERVATION TO VARIOUS TISSUES OF THE RAT.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050599999
RUTLEDGE, CHARLES O.; JONASON, JAN. METABOLIC PATHWAYS OF DOPAMINE AND NOREPINEPHRINE IN RABBIT BRAIN IN VITRO. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 157(3):493-502, 1967.

CATECHOLAMINE METABOLISM IN THE RABBIT BRAIN HAS BEEN STUDIED USING CEREBRAL CORTEX SLICES WHICH APPARENTLY RETAIN THEIR HISTOLOGIC AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES UNALTERED DURING THE INCUBATION PERIOD. THE UPTAKE AND SYNTHESIS OF NOREPINEPHRINE BY BRAIN CORTEX SLICES ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE OCCURRING WHEN THE AMINE OR PRECURSOR IS INJECTED INTRAVENTRICULARLY IN VIVO. RESERPINE AND DESIPRAMINE INHIBIT THE RETENTION AND UPTAKE IN BRAIN SLICE PREPARATIONS AS WELL AS IN VIVO. IN THE RABBIT CEREBRAL CORTEX SLICES, DOPAMINE WAS DEAMINATED TO 2 PHENOLIC ACIDS, AND NOREPINEPHRINE PRIMARILY TO 2 PHENOLIC GLYCOLS, ONLY NEGLIGIBLE AMOUNTS OF WHICH COULD BE DETECTED AFTER INCUBATION WITH DOPAMINE. NEWLY FORMED NOREPINEPHRINE IS INITIALLY CATABOLIZED BY INTRANEURONAL MONOAMINE OXIDASE AND THEN BY EXTRANEURONAL CATECHOL-O-METHYLTRANSFERASE, WHEREAS EXOGENOUSLY ADDED NOREPINEPHRINE CAN BE CATABOLIZED INITIALLY BY EITHER ENZYME. PRETREATMENT OF RABBITS WITH NIALAMIDE (A MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITOR) REDUCED THE DEAMINATED CATABOLITES OF BOTH DOPAMINE AND NOREPINEPHRINE TO NEGLIGIBLE QUANTITIES. (36 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050600999
TUMA, A. HUSSAIN. THE PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY AMONG SCHIZOPHRENICS: AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE. IN: WITTENBORN, J.R.; MAY, PHILIP R.A., EDS. PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. SPRINGFIELD, ILL.: CHARLES C THOMAS, 1966. CHAPTER 3, P. 43-68.

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF PHENOTHIAZINES IN TREATING SCHIZOPHRENIA HAVE SHOWN CHLORPROMAZINE, TRIFLUPROMAZINE, PROCHLORPERAZINE, TRIFLUOPERAZINE, PERPHENAZINE, FLUPHENAZINE AND THIORIDAZINE TO BE SOMEWHAT SIMILAR IN OVERALL CLINICAL EFFECTIVENESS, WHILE MEPAZINE, PROMAZINE AND RESERPINE ARE OF LESSER SIGNIFICANCE. THE CLINICALLY EFFECTIVE PHENOTHIAZINES ARE USEFUL IN BOTH ACUTE AND CHRONIC PATIENTS. MAINTENANCE THERAPY WITH PHENOTHIAZINES APPEARS TO REDUCE REHOSPITALIZATION AND TO PREVENT RELAPSES. PREDICTION OF RESPONSE TO DRUG THERAPY REQUIRES KNOWLEDGE OF THE PATIENT AND HIS PATHOLOGY, THE TREATMENT SITUATION AND THE CRITERIA OF OUTCOME. PATIENT VARIABLES DESCRIBE HIS PERSONALITY ORGANIZATION, HIS PREMORBID LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL AND INTELLECTUAL MATURITY, SYMPTOMS AT ADMISSION TO TREATMENT, FAMILIAL HISTORY AND TYPE AND INTENSITY OF STRESSES TO WHICH HE HAS BEEN EXPOSED. TREATMENT VARIABLES ARE THE ATTITUDES AND EXPECTATIONS OF THE THERAPIST AND HIS STAFF, AND THE KIND OF HOSPITAL AND ITS POLICIES. THE ASSESSMENT OF CHANGE IN THE PATIENT SHOULD INCLUDE MANY ASPECTS OF THE FUNCTIONING OF PATIENTS BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER TREATMENT AND FOR SEVERAL YEARS THEREAFTER. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDE BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE SCHIZOPHRENIC SYNDROME, MEANINGFUL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF PATIENTS, FURTHER UNDERSTANDING OF THE MECHANISM OF DRUG ACTION AT THE BIOCHEMICAL, PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL LEVELS, MORE ADEQUATE SPECIFICATION OF CRITERIA, UTILIZATION OF ADEQUATE EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN AND APPLICATION OF SENSITIVE METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS. (186 REFERENCES)

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JOHNSON, ALBIN W.; BUFFALOE, WILLIAM J. CHLORPROMAZINE EPITHELIAL KERATOPATHY. ARCHIVES OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, 76:664-667, 1966.

A TOTAL OF 30 PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA WAS TREATED WITH 2000 MG/DAY CHLORPROMAZINE FOR 32 WEEKS, WITH ANOTHER 30 PATIENTS BEING TREATED WITH 1000 MG/DAY CHLORPROMAZINE FOR THE SAME PERIOD, AND A THIRD GROUP OF 30 PATIENTS RECEIVING PLACEBO. PRIOR TO TREATMENT, NO PATIENT SHOWED ANY LENTICULAR, CORNEA OR CONJUNCTIVAL ABNORMALITIES. PERIODIC EYE EXAMINATIONS WERE PERFORMED IN A DOUBLE-BLIND FASHION. EPITHELIAL CHANGES WERE NOTED IN 19 PATIENTS, ALL IN THE HIGH DOSE GROUP. EIGHT PATIENTS DEVELOPED CHANGES 4 MONTHS AFTER BEGINNING TREATMENT, 5 PATIENTS AT 5 MONTHS AND 6 PATIENTS AT 7 MONTHS. THE CHANGES WERE CONFINED TO THE EXPOSED PORTION OF THE CORNEA, AND WERE CHARACTERIZED BY WHITE, GRAY AND BROWN LINEAR AND CURVILINEAR OPACIFICATIONS RADIATING FROM A HORIZONTAL LINE 2-3 MM BELOW THE OPTIC AXIS. THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF VISUAL ACUITY. TWO MONTHS AFTER DISCONTINUING THE HIGH CHLORPROMAZINE DOSE, THE EPITHELIAL KERATOPATHY WAS MARKEDLY IMPROVED, BUT STILL FAINTLY PRESENT. UNLIKE LENS OR DEEP CORNEAL OPACITIES, THE EPITHELIAL KERATOPATHY WAS RELATED TO HIGH DAILY DOSE RATHER THAN TO HIGH TOTAL DOSE. THE OCCURRENCE OF THE CHANGES ON ONLY THE EXPOSED CORNEA SUGGESTS THAT PHOTOSENSITIVITY CONTRIBUTES TO THEIR PRODUCTION. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE OPACITIES MAY HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED FROM THE TEARS. THE KERATOPATHY IS CLINICALLY SIMILAR TO CHLOROQUINE KERATOPATHY.

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KOEGLER, RONALD R.; BRILL, NORMAN Q. A RESEARCH STUDY. IN: TREATMENT OF PSYCHIATRIC OUTPATIENTS. NEW YORK: APPLETON-CENTURY-CROFTS, 1967. PART 1, P. 1-97.

THE LITERATURE ON DOUBLE-BLIND STUDIES OF TRANQUILIZERS IS REVIEWED. THE AUTHORS STUDIED 300 OUTPATIENTS DIVIDED INTO 6 GROUPS: PROCHLORPERAZINE, MEPROBAMATE, PHENOBARBITAL, PLACEBO CONTROL, PSYCHOTHERAPY CONTROL, AND NO TREATMENT. ALL SUBJECTS WERE FEMALE CAUCASIANS, AGED 20-40, OF AT LEAST AVERAGE INTELLIGENCE. THE PSYCHOTHERAPY WAS PSYCHOANALYTICALLY-ORIENTED AND WAS CONDUCTED BY RESIDENTS. DRUGS WERE ASSIGNED IN A DOUBLE-BLIND PROCEDURE AND A FLEXIBLE DOSAGE SCHEDULE WAS USED. PATIENTS WERE RATED PRIOR TO, AT 5 AND 10 WEEKS, AT TERMINATION OF THERAPY AND AT FOLLOW-UP. THERAPISTS WERE RATED ACCORDING TO DRUG ATTITUDE, AND EFFECTIVENESS WITH PATIENTS. THE USE OF DRUGS RATHER THAN PSYCHOTHERAPY IN TREATING NEUROTIC PATIENTS CAUSED RESISTANCE IN ATTENDING PSYCHIATRISTS IN REFERRING PATIENTS TO THE CLINIC AND RESISTANCE ON THE PART OF SOME OF THE RESIDENTS WHO WERE TREATING THE PATIENTS. IN ACTUALITY, THE DRUG GROUPS RECEIVED 15 MIN OR LESS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY PLUS A CAPSULE, WHILE THE PSYCHOTHERAPY GROUP RECEIVED 50 MIN OF PSYCHOTHERAPY WITH NO CAPSULE. AVERAGE LENGTH OF TREATMENT WAS 5.5 MONTHS. AT 5 WEEKS, NONE OF THE DRUGS WAS BETTER THAN PLACEBO. AT 10 WEEKS, THE PSYCHOTHERAPY AND MEPROBAMATE GROUPS TENDED TO SHOW THE MOST IMPROVEMENT, WHILE THE PROCHLORPERAZINE AND PHENOBARBITAL GROUPS TENDED TO SHOW THE LEAST IMPROVEMENT. (THE WAITING-LIST GROUP WAS NOT EVALUATED AT THIS TIME.) AT FOLLOW-UP, THE PSYCHOTHERAPY, MEPROBAMATE AND PHENOBARBITAL GROUPS TENDED TO BE BETTER THAN THE PROCHLORPERAZINE, PLACEBO AND WAITING-LIST GROUPS. PSYCHOTHERAPY TENDED TO BE BETTER THAN BRIEF THERAPY PLUS A PILL. PATIENTS RESPONDING TO BRIEF THERAPY PLUS A PILL ARE LIKELY TO BE LESS SOPHISTICATED AND LESS WELL-EDUCATED THAN THOSE NOT RESPONDING.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
UCLA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

0100050603999
BARUK, HENRI; JACQUES LAUNAY; EDS. NEW PIPERAZINE, FLUOR- AND METHYL DERIVATIVES OF PHENOTHIAZINE. (NOUVEAUX DERIVES PIPERAZINES, FLUORURES ET METHYLES DE LA PHENOTHIAZINE.) IN: ANNALS OF MOUREU DE TOURS. PRESENT-DAY PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND VARIOUS CLINICAL TESTS. (ANNALES MOREAU DE TOURS. ACTUALITES DE THERAPEUTIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE ET DE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIE. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIE EXPERIMENTALE ET ESSAIS CLINIQUES DIVERS.) PARIS: PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 1965. VOL.2. PART 5. CHAPTER 2. P. 449-516. IN FRENCH.

THIS CHAPTER COMPRISES PAPERS COLLECTED UNDER THE GENERAL HEADING NEW PIPERAZINE, FLUORIDATED AND METHYLATED DERIVATIVES OF PHENOTHIAZINE. 1. TRIFLUOPERAZINE: (1) L. FOUKS ET AL. CLINICAL TEST OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE. (2) P. RENARD AND L. BARRE. FIRST RESULTS OF CLINICAL TRIALS OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE IN SCHIZOPHRENICS. (3) J. LAUNAY.

EFFECT OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE (1 MG DOSE) IN AMBULATORY TREATMENT. ASSOCIATION WITH TRANYLCYPROMINE. ACCORDING TO THESE 3 PAPERS, TRIFLUOPERAZINE IS AN EFFECTIVE NEUROLEPTIC WHICH APPEARS TO BE PROMISING IN THE TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY AND OF ANXIETY SYNDROMES. 2. FLUPHENAZINE. (1) L. FOUKS ET AL. CLINICAL TEST OF FLUPHENAZINE IN PSYCHIATRIC THERAPEUTICS. (2) J. GURTLER AND J. GLASER. CONTRIBUTION TO THE CLINICAL STUDY OF FLUPHENAZINE IN PSYCHIATRIC THERAPY. (3) MADAME MATHEY ET AL. INTEREST IN THE USE OF FLUPHENAZINE IN TREATMENT OF LONG STANDING SCHIZOPHRENIAS AND CHARACTER DISTURBANCES OF EPILEPTICS. REPORTS IN ALL 3 PAPERS ARE GENERALLY FAVORABLE. 3. DIXYRAZINE AND PROPERICIAZINE. (1) L. FOUKS ET AL. REPORT ON CLINICAL TRIAL OF DIXYRAZINE. (2) J. VERDEAU-PAILLES. CLINICAL TESTS OF PROPERICIAZINE (89 09 R.P.) IN PATIENTS PRESENTING CHARACTER DISTURBANCES. (3) P. CHANDIT AND R. BOGROS. RESULTS OF USE OF PROPERICIAZINE IN PSYCHIATRY. DIXYRAZINE IS ADJUDGED TO BE AN EFFECTIVE TRANQUILIZER FOR TREATMENT OF ANXIETY SYNDROMES, SUPERIOR TO LEVOMEPROMAZINE. PROPERICIAZINE IS HELPFUL IN ADJUSTING THE PATIENT TO HIS ENVIRONMENT AND TO SOCIAL CONTACTS.

0100050604999
SCHMITT, W.; LUTHE, R.; RELEVANCE OF PHARMACOGENIC DELIRIUM IN TREATMENT OF ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSIONS. (DIE RELEVANZ PHARMAKOGENER DELIRIEN FUR DIE THERAPIE ENDOGENER DEPRESSIONEN.) THERAPIE DER GEGENWART (BERLIN), 105:1268-1274, 1966. IN GERMAN.

VARIOUS VIEWPOINTS CONCERNING THE ROLE OF PHARMACOGENIC DELIRIUM ARE EXAMINED IN THE LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE BASED ON 233 CASES OF ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSION AND 180 CASES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. SUBSTANTIALLY MORE SYNDROMES OF PHARMACOGENIC DISTURBANCE WERE OBSERVED IN THE AGE GROUP 50 YEARS AND ABOVE THAN IN YOUNGER PERSONS. TWO CASES ARE PRESENTED IN DETAIL, THE FIRST RELATING TO DELIRIUM PROVIDED BY ADMINISTRATION OF AN ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENT (BENZHEXOL AS SUPPLEMENT TO LEVOMEPROMAZINE), AND THE SECOND TO DELIRIUM DEVELOPING IN RESPONSE TO TREATMENT WITH AN ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENT BAYER 1433. PHARMACOGENIC DELIRIUM INDUCED BY BAYER 1433 IS SHOWN STATISTICALLY TO BE WITHOUT SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE OUTCOME OF TREATMENT. WHEN USING ANTIDEPRESSANTS, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN NOT TO EXCEED THE OPTIMAL DOSE RANGE, AND PARTICULARLY ANTIDEPRESSANTS SHOULD NOT BE COMBINED WITH OTHER ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENTS.

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SCHANBERG, SAUL M.; SCHILDKRAUT, JOSEPH J.; KOPIN, IRWIN J. THE EFFECTS OF PENTOBARBITAL ON THE FATE OF INTRACISTERNALLY ADMINISTERED NOREPINEPHRINE-H3. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 157(2):311-318, 1967.

THE EFFECTS OF ETHER OR PENTOBARBITAL ANESTHESIA DURING THE INTRACISTERNAL ADMINISTRATION OF NOREPINEPHRINE-H3 WERE STUDIED IN RAT BRAIN. RETENTION OF RADIOACTIVITY WAS GREATER IN BRAINS OF RATS ANESTHETIZED WITH PENTOBARBITAL THAN IN THOSE OF UNANESTHETIZED CONTROLS OR ETHER-ANESTHETIZED RATS. THE EFFECT WAS MOST MARKED IN THE HYPOTHALAMUS. PENTOBARBITAL, WHEN ADMINISTERED AFTER NOREPINEPHRINE-H3, HAD NO APPARENT EFFECT. THE FINDINGS

SUGGEST THAT PERMEABILITY RATHER THAN CIRCULATORY FACTORS MAY BE AFFECTED BY PENTOBARBITAL; THIS DRUG INCREASED THE LEVELS OF BRAIN UREA-C14 AFTER INTRACISTERNAL INJECTION, BUT HAD NO EFFECT UPON H2O OR ANTIPYRINE-C14, SUBSTANCES FOR WHICH THERE IS NO PERMEABILITY BARRIER. NOREPINEPHRINE-H3 ADMINISTERED INTRACISTERNALLY DURING PENTOBARBITAL ANESTHESIA WAS LESS READILY DEPLETED FROM BRAIN BY RESERPINE THAN NOREPINEPHRINE-H3 GIVEN DURING ETHER ANESTHESIA. PENTOBARBITAL THUS MAY INFLUENCE THE RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF THE ADMINISTERED AMINE INTO DIFFERENT BINDING SITES, POSSIBLY EXTRANEURONAL, OR MAY DECREASE THE LOSS OF THE LABELED COMPOUND INTO BLOOD FROM CEREBROSPINAL FLUID. THE INTRACISTERNAL INJECTION TECHNIQUE IS A RAPID, EFFECTIVE AND REPRODUCIBLE MEANS OF BY-PASSING THE BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER AND LABELING ENDOGENOUS BRAIN STORES OF NOREPINEPHRINE. (21 REFERENCES)

LABORATORY OF CLINICAL SCIENCE
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0100050606999
TIKAL, K.; HAVLICEK, V. CENTRAL EFFECT OF ISOPRENALINE IN RATS. (CENTRALNI UCINEK ISOPRENALINU U KRYS.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(2):192-193, 1967. IN CZECH.

IN AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON UNANESTHETIZED RATS, 22 MCG/KG ISOPROTERENOL WAS ADMINISTERED I.V. ECOG TRACINGS INDICATED AN ACTIVATING PHASE FOLLOWED BY A DEACTIVATING PHASE. AFTER REPEATED INJECTIONS OF THE DRUG, THE DURATION OF THE ACTIVATING PHASE OR THE LATENCY OF THE DEACTIVATING PHASE WAS SHORTENED.

USTAV VYSSI NERVOVE CINNOSTI
LEKARSKE FAKULTY
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OLOMOUC, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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HOLLAND, H.C.; GUPTA, B.D. EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON THE REARING RESPONSE IN EMOTIONALLY REACTIVE AND NON-REACTIVE RATS. ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(2):134-136, 1967.

AMPHETAMINE SULPHATE, METHYLPENTYNOL, ADRENALINE, SODIUM AMYTAL, AND DISTILLED WATER AS PLACEBO WERE USED IN TESTING THE REARING RESPONSE OF A GROUP OF 20 MALE AND FEMALE RATS PRODUCED AFTER 28 GENERATIONS OF SELECTIVE INBREEDING FOR DIFFERENCES IN EMOTIONAL DEFECATION IN THE OPEN FIELD TEST. WHEN THE EFFECTS OF THE DRUG TREATMENTS WERE ANALYZED IT WAS FOUND THAT AMPHETAMINE INCREASES AND METHYLPENTYNOL DECREASES THE REARING RESPONSE COMPARED TO A PLACEBO CONTROL. ALTHOUGH THE EFFECT OF SODIUM AMYTAL IS SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM AMPHETAMINE, THE DEPRESSANT BARBITURATE DRUG IS NOT DIFFERENTIATED SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE PLACEBO. NEITHER STRAIN, NOR SEX, NOR THEIR INTERACTIONS HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON REARING. THE REARING RESPONSE MAY BE PART OF A BEHAVIORAL PATTERN WHICH IS NOT INFLUENCED BY CONSTITUTIONAL VARIABLES SUCH AS THOSE EXAMINED OR IT MAY BE THAT REARING IS PART OF AN EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOR IN A NOVEL SITUATION NORMALLY OCCURRING IN RATS THAT IS FACILITATED OR INHIBITED BY THE DRUGS USED.

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0100050608999
KRNJEVIC, H.; LINCIR, I. COMPARATIVE INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF COCAINE AND DESIPRAMINE ON BRONCHOSPASM IN GUINEA-PIGS. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY. 19(9):631, 1967. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

THE INFLUENCE ON BRONCHOSPASM WAS INVESTIGATED BY PLETHYSMOGRAPHY COMBINED WITH ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION OF ANESTHETIZED GUINEA PIGS WITH THE THORACIC MUSCLES RELAXED BY I.V. INJECTION OF SUXAMETHONIUM. UNDER THESE EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS COCAINE DIFFERED COMPLETELY FROM DESIPRAMINE IN ITS INFLUENCE ON BRONCHOSPASM PROVOKED BY 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE. COCAINE INCREASED BRONCHOSPASM; DESIMIPRAMINE INHIBITED THE SPASM.

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT
PLIVA PHARMACEUTICAL AND CHEMICAL WORKS
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0100050609999
GEORGE, DAVID J.; WOLF, HAROLD H. EFFECT OF ADRENAL DEMEDULLATION AND ADRENALECTOMY ON AMPHETAMINE TOXICITY IN ISOLATED AND AGGREGATED MICE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY, 19(9):636-638, 1967. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

THE SUSCEPTIBILITY OF ISOLATED OR AGGREGATED MICE TO (+)-AMPHETAMINE-INDUCED LETHALITY WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY ALTERED BY PRIOR DEMEDULLATION AND THE LETHAL EFFECTS OF (+)-AMPHETAMINE WERE NOT ANTAGONIZED BY ADRENALECTOMY. AMPHETAMINE TOXICITY IS GREATER IN AGGREGATED THAN IN ISOLATED MICE (THE AMPHETAMINE AGGREGATION EFFECT). SINCE THE STUDY SHOWS THAT THE ADRENAL IS NOT ESSENTIAL FOR THE AMPHETAMINE AGGREGATION EFFECT, IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE EFFECT IS MEDIATED THROUGH SOME MECHANISM WHICH DOES NOT INVOLVE ADRENAL ACTIVITY.

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0100050610999
ANDEN, NILS-ERIK; RUBENSON, ALLAN; FUXE, KJELL; HOKFELT, TOMAS. EVIDENCE FOR DOPAMINE RECEPTOR STIMULATION BY APOMORPHINE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY. 19(9):627-629, 1967. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

FUNCTIONAL, BIOCHEMICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES SUPPORT THE VIEW THAT APOMORPHINE ACTS ON THE DOPAMINE RECEPTORS, WHEREAS AMPHETAMINE ACTS BY RELEASING DOPAMINE. FUNCTIONAL STUDIES WERE MADE ON RATS PRETREATED WITH RESERPINE AND ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE METHYLESTER (H44/68) AFTER REMOVAL OF THE LEFT CORPUS STRIATUM. AFTER THIS TREATMENT ALL ANIMALS TURNED TO THE UNOPERATED SIDE. APOMORPHINE AND (+)-AMPHETAMINE MADE THE RATS TURN TO THE OPERATED SIDE. HOWEVER, THIS AMPHETAMINE ACTION DID NOT OCCUR AFTER PRETREATMENT WITH RESERPINE OR H44/68. APOMORPHINE CAUSED RETARDATION OF DEPLETION IN BRAIN DOPAMINE PRODUCED BY H44/68, AND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE DOPAMINE LEVELS IN THE APOMORPHINE-H44/68 GROUP AND IN THE H44/68 GROUP WAS STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT. THE APOMORPHINE ACTION ON BRAIN DOPAMINE WAS BLOCKED BY

HALOPERIDOL. DISAPPEARANCE OF NORADRENALINE FROM BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD AFTER H44/68 SEEMED UNINFLUENCED BY APOMORPHINE.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050611999
GUNBY, B; SANDVIG, K.; STEENFELDT-FOSS, O.W. LATE OCULOCUTANEOUS COMPLICATIONS IN PHENOTHIAZINE THERAPY. ACTA PSYCHIATRICA SCANDINAVICA (COPENHAGEN), 42:97-110, 1966.

AN EXTENSIVE LITERATURE SURVEY IS PRESENTED ON THE EFFECT OF PHENOTHIAZINES ON EYE AND SKIN COMPLICATIONS, AND SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCES INVOLVING A CLINICAL STUDY OF 2100 PATIENTS ARE RELATED. BIOPSIES WERE TAKEN OF 9 OF 29 PATIENTS HAVING ABNORMAL SKIN PIGMENTATION; FOLLOWING PHENOTHIAZINE TREATMENT RESULTS SHOWED HYPERPIGMENTATION AND PERIVASCULAR CELL ACCUMULATIONS IN THE CORIUM. THERE WERE 23 CASES OF CORNEAL AND LENS OPACITIES. CUTANEOUS COMPLICATIONS TENDED TOWARD REMISSION WHEN DRUG THERAPY WAS SWITCHED TO OTHER DRUGS OF THE PHENOTHIAZINE GROUP. A CONTROL GROUP TREATED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE SHOWED EYE COMPLICATIONS IN ONLY 3 CASES. OVER A 10-YEAR PERIOD, ALL PATIENTS INCLUDING THOSE WITH NO SKIN OR EYE COMPLICATIONS WERE TREATED WITH PHENOTHIAZINES, ESPECIALLY CHLORPROMAZINE, IN LARGE DOSES, AND CHLORPROMAZINE WAS ASSUMED TO CAUSE THE COMPLICATIONS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL THERAPY IS RECOMMENDED IN ADDITION TO REGULAR OPHTHALMOLOGIC AND CLINICAL TESTS FOR PATIENTS WITH EYE AND SKIN COMPLICATIONS, SINCE THESE SAME CONDITIONS MAY BE CAUSED BY OTHER DRUGS OF THE PHENOTHIAZINE GROUP. FURTHER STUDY IS RECOMMENDED ON THE PHENOTHIAZINES, AND CHLORPROMAZINE IN PARTICULAR, SINCE THEY ARE USEFUL IN DEALING WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA. (22 REFERENCES)

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0100050612999
WOHL, ARNOLD J.; HAUSLER, LORRAINE M.; ROTH, FRANKLIN E. STUDIES ON THE MECHANISM OF ANTIHYPERTENSIVE ACTION OF DIAZOXIDE: IN VITRO VASCULAR PHARMACODYNAMICS. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 158(3):531-539, 1967.

DIAZOXIDE IS DESCRIBED AS A CLINICALLY EFFECTIVE ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUG, AND IS KNOWN CHEMICALLY AS 7-CHLORO-3-METHYL-2H-1,2,4-BENZOTHIADIAZINE-1, 1-DIOXIDE. A NONDIURETIC BENZOTHIADIAZINE-TYPE DRUG, IT ATTENUATES VASCULAR RESPONSES TO A VARIETY OF VASOCONSTRICTOR SUBSTANCES. TO STUDY THE VASCULAR PHARMACOLOGY OF DIAZOXIDE FOR ITS POSSIBLE ACTION AT A FINAL COMMON PATHWAY FOR ARTERIAL SMOOTH MUSCLE CONTRACTION, CIRCULAR SEGMENTS FROM 220-225 G MALE RATS WERE USED. IN VITRO RESULTS SHOW THAT DIAZOXIDE COMPETES WITH BARIUM FOR A SPECIFIC RECEPTOR SITE IN THE VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE. THE HYPOTHESIS IS PRESENTED THAT DIAZOXIDE AND PERHAPS THE THIAZIDE DIURETICS ALSO ACT AT THE SITE OF DISORDERS OF CALCIUM METABOLISM IN HYPERTENSION TO REDUCE BLOOD PRESSURE. FOUR GRAPHS DEPICT THE EFFECT OF ANTAGONISTS UPON THE NE-INDUCED CONTRACTION OF AORTIC SMOOTH MUSCLE. DRUG ANTAGONISM PARAMETERS ARE TABULATED FOR BOTH

NOREPINEPHRINE AND BARIUM AGONISTS. (44 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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01C0050613999
STRAW, R.N.; MITCHELL, C.L. STUDY ON THE PAROXYSMAL BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY AND OVERT SEIZURE PATTERNS ELICITED BY PENTYLENETETRAZOL IN THE CAT. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT). 170(1):22-30, 1967.

EXPERIMENTS WERE PERFORMED IN CATS WITH CHRONICALLY IMPLANTED ELECTRODES TO CORRELATE BIOELECTRIC PATTERNS WITH CHANGES IN OVERT BEHAVIOR. PENTYLENETETRAZOL (A) WAS ADMINISTERED IN 1 OF 4 WAYS: (1) 50 MG/KG INJECTED INTO THE HAMSTRING MUSCLES; (2) 25 MG/KG RAPID I.V.; (3) 5 MG/KG GIVEN EVERY 30 SEC; AND (4) 2.5 MG/KG PER MIN I.V. INFUSION. RESULTS OF ELECTRODE RECORDING SITES AND THEIR STEREOTAXIC COORDINATES; OVERT SEIZURE PATTERNS ELICITED BY A; AND SENSITIVITY TO A ARE TABULATED. THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE VARIATION IN THE RESPONSE AS JUDGED BY EITHER TIME OF THE INFUSION REQUIRED TO ELICIT SUSTAINED PAROXYSMAL ACTIVITY OR BY THE NUMBER OF INJECTIONS REQUIRED WHEN A WAS GIVEN 5 MG/KG I.V., EVERY 30 MIN. IN PATTERNS OF PAROXYSMAL BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY, THE FIRST TYPE WAS CHARACTERIZED BY SHORT LATENCY DURING WHICH NO APPARENT CHANGES IN THE ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY WERE OBSERVED; THE SECOND TYPE WAS ALWAYS RECORDED WHEN A WAS ADMINISTERED BY EITHER AN I.V. INFUSION OR AN I.M. INJECTION. THERE WAS LACK OF CHANGE IN OVERT BEHAVIOR DURING THE BUILD-UP IN BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY. PATTERNS OF PAROXYSMAL BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY RECORDED DURING DEVELOPMENT OF THE SEIZURE BEYOND GENERALIZED CLONUS COULD NOT BE CORRELATED WITH THE TYPE OF OVERT SEIZURE. THE HYPOTHESIS THAT A DOES NOT ACT AT A CONSISTENT ANATOMIC TRIGGER SITE TO ELICIT PAROXYSMAL BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY IS SUPPORTED.

01C0050614999
COHEN, M. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ANTICHOLINERGIC PSYCHOTOMIMETIC AGENTS IN MICE AND DOGS. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT). 169(2):412-420, 1967.

THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE PATTERNS OF RESPONSES THAT DEVELOPED AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF ATROPINE SULFATE (A), HYOSCYAMINE SULFATE (B), SCOPOLAMINE HYDROBROMIDE (C), DITRAN HYDROCHLORIDE (D), DIETHYLAMINOPROPYL-PHENYLISOPROPYLGLYCOLATE HYDROCHLORIDE (E), DIETHYLAMINOETHYLCYCLOPENTYL-2-THIENYL GLYCOLATE HYDROCHLORIDE (F), AND BENACTYZINE HYDROCHLORIDE (G), TO SWISS MICE AND MONGRELS AND BEAGLES. MAXIMAL MYDRIASIS IN MICE AND DOGS, OXOTREMORINE ANTAGONISM ACTIVITY IN MICE AND CONDITIONED AVOIDANCE RESPONSES IN DOGS ARE DESCRIBED. RANKING OF THE COMPOUNDS AS MYDRIATIC AGENTS IN ORDER OF DECREASING POTENCY WAS C, B, A, D, F, E AND G; DISTRIBUTION RELATED TO CHEMICAL STRUCTURE. RANKING OF DRUGS AS MYDRIATIC AGENTS IN DOGS PARALLELED THE EFFECTS SEEN IN MICE. CLOSE CORRELATION WAS FOUND FOR RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MYDRIATIC ACTIVITY IN MICE AND DOGS. CERTAIN COMPOUNDS SHOWED SIMILAR RELATIVE POTENCIES IN ALL 4 TESTS, WHILE OTHERS SHOWED A MARKED SHIFT. C SHOWED A CONSISTENTLY HIGH RANKING, D, A CONSISTENT LOW RANKING. A AND F SHOWED A SLIGHT SHIFTING IN RANK ORDER

BETWEEN INTERMEDIATE AND HIGH AND INTERMEDIATE AND LOW RESPONSES. B AND G SHOWED DRAMATIC SHIFTS IN RANKING.

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01C005061599
GUTMAN, Y.; WEIL-MALBERBE, H. THE INTRACELLULAR DISTRIBUTION OF BRAIN CATECHOLAMINES. JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, 14(6):619-625, 1967.

WHETHER THE SOLUBLE FRACTION OF CATECHOLAMINES (DOPAMINE, DIHYDROXYPHENYLETHYLAMINE, NOREPINEPHRINE) FOUND IN BRAIN HOMOGENATES CORRESPONDS TO THE DISTRIBUTION IN VIVO OR IS LARGELY A PROCEDURAL ARTIFACT IS DISCUSSED. THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT TECHNIQUES OF PREPARATION ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF BRAIN CATECHOLAMINES WAS STUDIED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT A MARKED VARIATION OF THE DISTRIBUTION RATIO IN THE DIFFERENT FRACTIONS OF THE HOMOGENATE WITH VARYING EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS WOULD SUPPORT THE ARTIFACTITIOUS NATURE OF MUCH OF THE SOLUBLE FRACTION. RATS AND RABBITS WERE USED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT MUCH OF THE SOLUBLE FRACTION OF BRAIN NOREPINEPHRINE IS DUE TO ARTIFACT AND THAT NOREPINEPHRINE AND DOPAMINE DIFFER IN THE EXTENT AND FIRMNESS OF THEIR COMBINATION WITH BINDING SITES IN THE BRAIN.

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01C005C616999
PLOTNIKOFF, N.; EVANS, A.V. ENHANCEMENT OF CONDITIONED PHOTIC EVOKED RESPONSES IN THE RABBIT BY PEMOLINE AND MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY, 3(3):263-267, 1967.

SINCE EARLIER STUDIES INDICATE THAT AN EQUIMOLAR MIXTURE OF PEMOLINE AND MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE (PMH) ENHANCES THE RATE OF ACQUISITION AND THE RETENTION OF A CONDITIONED AVOIDANCE RESPONSE IN RATS, THE AUTHORS MEASURED THE DRUG'S EFFECT ON ACQUISITION AND RETENTION OF A CONDITIONED PHOTIC EVOKED RESPONSE IN RABBITS. PHOTIC FLASHES WERE PRESENTED TO THE LEFT EYE EVERY 2 SEC AND WERE SYNCHRONIZED WITH A 2.5-MSEC SHOCK OF 35-75 V GIVEN TO THE LEFT HIND LIMB. EVOKED POTENTIALS WERE RECORDED FROM THE VISUAL CORTEX AND 20 SUCH POTENTIALS WERE AVERAGED. THE PHOTIC RESPONSE WITHOUT SIMULTANEOUS LEG SHOCK DIMINISHED MARKEDLY IN AMPLITUDE OVER A PERIOD OF 2-3 HOURS. AFTER INITIAL HABITUATION OF 3 HOURS, THE PHOTIC RESPONSE WAS PAIRED WITH 20-40 LEG SHOCKS EVERY 15-30 MIN. AMPLITUDE OF THE PHOTIC RESPONSE WAS MAINTAINED WITHOUT REDUCTION. ADMINISTRATION OF 1, 2 AND 4 MG/KG PMH INCREASED THE AMPLITUDE OF THE PHOTIC EVOKED RESPONSE EARLIER AND MAINTAINED IT FOR SEVERAL HOURS WITHOUT SHOCK REINFORCEMENT. METHAMPHETAMINE IN I.V. DOSES OF 0.1-0.7 MG/KG DID NOT ENHANCE THE RATE OF ACQUISITION OF THE PHOTIC RESPONSE WITH OR WITHOUT SHOCK REINFORCEMENT. IN DOSES OF 0.5-2.0 MG/KG, IT MARKEDLY REDUCED THE PHOTIC RESPONSE. METHYLPHENIDATE IN DOSES OF 1-8 MG/KG FAILED TO ENHANCE CONDITIONING OF THE PHOTIC RESPONSE, AND AT DOSES OF 4-8 MG/KG MARKEDLY DEPRESSED THE AMPLITUDE OF THE EVOKED RESPONSE. CAFFEINE IN A DOSE RANGE OF 1-15 MG/KG ALSO FAILED TO ENHANCE CONDITIONING.

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0100050617999
CRANE, GEORGE E.; PAULSON, GEORGE. INVOLUNTARY MOVEMENTS IN A SAMPLE OF CHRONIC MENTAL PATIENTS AND THEIR RELATION TO THE TREATMENT WITH NEUROLEPTICS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY, 3(3):286-291, 1967.

THE PRESENCE OF TARDIVE DYSKINESIA AND OTHER INVOLUNTARY MOVEMENTS WAS STUDIED IN 66 MALE AND 116 FEMALE MENTAL PATIENTS. ALL EXCEPT ONE WERE CHRONIC PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED 1-56 YEARS, WITH MOST OF THEM HOSPITALIZED OVER 10 YEARS. THERE WERE 96 WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA, 31 WITH CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROME, 20 WITH EPILEPSY, 27 WITH MENTAL DEFICIENCY, 3 WITH HUNTINGTON'S CHOREA AND 5 WITH OTHER DIAGNOSES. MEDICATIONS INCLUDED: NONE, 48; CHLORPROMAZINE, 36; TRIFLUOPERAZINE, PERPHENAZINE, FLUPHENAZINE OR CARPHENAZINE, 69; THIORIDAZINE, 16; AND COMBINATIONS, 12. ALL EPILEPTICS WERE RECEIVING DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN, ALONE OR WITH OTHER ANTICONVULSANTS, AND 39 PATIENTS WERE RECEIVING ANTIPARKINSON MEDICATION. FIVE TYPES OF DYSKINESIAS WERE FOUND: CHOREA AND CHOREIFORM MOVEMENTS, A BUCCOLINGUAL SYNDROME, A BUCCOFACIOMANDIBULAR SYNDROME, AKATHISIA AND AN AKATHISIA-LIKE SYNDROME AND TREMORS. THE PATIENTS WERE CLASSIFIED INTO 4 GROUPS. CLASS 1 CONSISTED OF 27 PATIENTS WHO HAD EITHER CHOREA, BUCCOLINGUAL SYNDROME, OR BUCCOFACIOMANDIBULAR SYNDROME--THE TARDIVE DYSKINESIA PATTERN. CLASS 2 CONSISTED OF 12 PATIENTS WITH EITHER AKATHISIA OR TREMORS. CLASS 3 INCLUDED 12 PATIENTS WITH QUESTIONABLY ABNORMAL SYMPTOMS. CLASS 4 INCLUDED 131 PATIENTS WITH NO ABNORMAL INVOLUNTARY ACTIVITY. TARDIVE DYSKINESIA WAS MORE COMMON IN PATIENTS OVER 40. ALL PATIENTS WITH DYSKINESIA HAD RECEIVED TRANQUILIZERS AT SOME TIME. PATIENTS ON THIORIDAZINE OR DRUG COMBINATIONS WERE THE LEAST AFFECTED. PATIENTS RECEIVING LARGE DOSES WERE FREE OF DYSKINETIC SYMPTOMS, WHILE PATIENTS RECEIVING NO MEDICATION OR LESS THAN THE EQUIVALENT OF 600 MG CHLORPROMAZINE HAD THE HIGHEST INDICENCE. DYSKINESIA APPEARED TWICE AS OFTEN AS AKATHISIA OR PARKINSONISM AND WAS MORE FREQUENT IN PATIENTS WITH ORGANIC BRAIN DISEASE OR CONVULSIVE DISORDERS.

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0100050618999
KRITIKOS, P.G.; PAPADAKI, S.P. THE HISTORY OF THE POPPY AND OF OPIUM AND THEIR EXPANSION IN ANTIQUITY IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AREA. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, UNITED NATIONS, 19(3):17-38, 1967.

THE AUTHORS PRESENT AN EXTENSIVELY DOCUMENTED AND PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE POPPY AND THE USE OF OPIUM IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AREA. THE PAPER IS BUT THE FIRST PART OF A MORE DETAILED REPORT BUT THERE ARE 141 REFERENCES TO ANCIENT DOCUMENTS AND TO ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES, AND THERE ARE 29 ILLUSTRATIONS. A METICULOUS REVIEW OF ANCIENT GREEK LITERATURE ALLOWS THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS: THE POPPY WAS KNOWN FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDED TIMES, CERTAINLY IN THE FOURTH CENTURY B.C.; THAT 2 PREPARATIONS EMANATING FROM THE POPPY

EXISTED-- JUICE CALLED OPIUM AND AN EMANATION FROM THE LEAVES AND FRUITS CALLED MEKONION; THAT THE NAME OPIUM WAS DERIVED FROM THE WORD OPOS, MEANING JUICE; THAT THE JUCIE WAS EXTRACTED BY CUTTING STRAIGHT VERTICLE LINES OR NOTCHES ON THE CAPSULE; THAT OPIUM WAS MORE POTENT THAN MEKONION; THAT THE POPPY, INCLUDING ITS LEAVES, BLOOMS AND CAPSULE, WAS USED IN MAKING VARIOUS KINDS OF PREPARATIONS, UNADULTERATED OR IN MIXTURES, EYE-WASHES, POULTICES AND TABLETS; AND THAT THE USE OF OPIUM AS AN HYPNOTIC DRUG TAKEN AS NASAL INHALATION OF VAPOR WAS KNOWN. THE POPPY AS USED IN THE FOLLOWING PARTS OF GREECE WAS DEFINITELY PROVEN: MINOAN CRETE; CYPRUS; MYCENAE; ARGOS AND TIRYNS; TEGEA; SPARTA; CORINTH; ATTICA AND BAEOTIA; MACEDONIA; AEGEAN ISLAND; AND IN ASIA MINOR AND EASTERN THRACE. THE USE OF THE POPPY WAS ALSO TRACED TO EGYPT, THE SUMERIANS AND TO THE BABYLONIANS AND ASSYRIANS, PERSIANS AND INTO INDIA. (141 REFERENCES)

LABORATORY OF PHARMACOGNOSY
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0100050619999
BOISSIER, J.R.; SIMON, P.; GIUDICELLI, J.F. CENTRAL EFFECTS OF CERTAIN ADRENOLYTIC AND/OR SYMPATHOLYTIC SUBSTANCES. 2. EFFECT ON SPONTANEOUS MOTILITY AND POTENTIATION OF PENTOBARBITAL. (EFFETS CENTRAUX DE QUELQUES SUBSTANCES ADRENO- ET/OU SYMPATHOLYTIQUES. II. --ACTION SUR LA MOTILITE SPONTANEE ET POTENTIALISATION DU PENTOBARBITAL.) ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 169(2):312-319, 1967. IN FRENCH.

PHENOXYBENZAMINE, DIBENAMINE, PHENTOLAMINE, YOHIMBINE, DIHYDROERGOTAMINE, PROPRANOLOL, ALONG WITH GUANETHIDINE, BRETYLIUM AND ALPHA METHYL DOPA WERE TESTED WITH RESPECT TO 2 OFTEN APPLIED CRITERIA IN EVALUATION OF SEDATIVE-HYPNOTICS, NAMELY REDUCTION OF LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY AND POTENTIATION OF A SUBHYPNOTIC DOSE OF A BARBITURATE IN MICE. CHLORPROMAZINE AND RO 4-1284 WERE ALSO TESTED. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BRETYLIUM, ALL SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY, BY AS MUCH AS 50% IN ALL INSTANCES EXCEPT THAT OF PROPRANOLOL. IT DOES NOT APPEAR POSSIBLE TO APPLY THIS TEST FOR EVIDENCE OF TOXICITY. RATHER, A SEDATIVE (AS IN THE CASE OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND RO 4-1284 WHICH REDUCED LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY BY THIS MECHANISM) OR AN "ANXIOGENIC" ACTION (DIBENAMINE AND YOHIMBINE) SHOULD BE SOUGHT. MAXIMUM POTENTIATION OF PENTOBARBITAL COINCIDED IN GENERAL WITH THE MINIMUM OF SPONTANEOUS MOTILITY. DIHYDROERGOTAMINE WAS ONLY EFFECTIVE IN LARGE DOSES, AND YOHIMBINE WAS PRACTICALLY INACTIVE. BRETYLIUM DID NOT POTENTIATE THE PENTOBARBITAL EFFECT, AND IT INCREASED LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY MORE THAN 50%. (21 REFERENCES)

0100050620999
GOLDNER, RICHARD D. SCOPOLAMINE SLEEP TREATMENT IN PRIVATE PRACTICE. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPSYCHIATRY, 3(3):234-247, 1967.

SCOPOLAMINE SLEEP TREATMENT WAS GIVEN TO OVER 500 INPATIENTS DURING A 6-YEAR PERIOD. SCOPOLAMINE WAS GIVEN I.M. IN DOSES OF 5-100 MG. ORAL ANTIDEPRESSANTS OR TRANQUILIZERS WERE USED CONCURRENTLY, AND ECT WAS USED IN REFRACTORY CASES. TYPES OF PATIENTS INCLUDED ACUTE SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTIONS, CHRONIC UNDIFFERENTIATED

SCHIZOPHRENIA, PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA, SCHIZOAFFECTIVE PSYCHOSIS AND VARIOUS DEPRESSIONS. MEDICATIONS INCLUDED CHLORPROMAZINE, PROMAZINE, PROCHLORPERAZINE, TRIFLUOPERAZINE, PERPHENAZINE, FLUPHENAZINE, CARPHENAZINE, MEPAZINE, THIORIDAZINE, CHLORPROTHIXENE, MEPROBAMATE, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, HYDROXYZINE, IPRONIAZID, ISOCARBOXAZID, NIALAMIDE, PHENELZINE, IMIPRAMINE, DESIPRAMINE AND TRANYLCYPROMINE. MODERATE TO MARKED IMPROVEMENT WAS OBSERVED IN 33 OF 43 ACUTE SCHIZOPHRENICS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE, 29 OF 50 ACUTE SCHIZOPHRENICS OVER 20 YEARS OF AGE, 0 OF 3 CHRONIC UNDIFFERENTIATED SCHIZOPHRENICS, 39 OF 62 PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENICS, 86 OF 121 SCHIZOAFFECTIVE PSYCHOTICS, 14 OF 15 MANIC DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOTICS, 104 OF 108 NEUROTIC DEPRESSIVES, 81 OF 89 INVOLUTIONAL DEPRESSIVES, 29 OF 32 PSYCHOTIC DEPRESSIVES AND 29 OF 33 AGITATED DEPRESSIVES. TOTAL DAYS OF HOSPITALIZATION RANGED FROM 6-71, AND NUMBER OF TREATMENTS RANGED FROM 1-20. COMPLICATIONS INCLUDED PULMONARY EMBOLISM IN 1, SINUS TACHYCARDIA WITH HYPOTENSION IN 1, HYPERTHERMIA IN 3, ASPIRATION IN 1, FRACTURES IN 2, ABRASIONS, BLISTERS OR MINOR LACERATIONS IN 7, VARICOSITIES IN 5, PLEURISY WITHOUT EFFUSION IN 3, ESOPHAGITIS IN 1, DUODENITIS IN 1, EXACERBATION OF PEPTIC ULCER IN 2, EXCERBATION OF SINUSITIS IN 2, EXCERBATION OF OTITIS MEDIA IN 1, PHARNYGITIS-STOMATITIS IN 5, REACTIVATION OF HERPES SIMPLEX IN 2, CYSTITIS IN 19, ACUTE PROSTITIS IN 2, EXACERBATION OF CHRONIC PROSTITIS IN 11 AND PRESSURE NEURITIS IN 4.

0100050621999
REES, J.M.H. THE EFFECTS OF MORPHINE ON PH HOMOEOSTASIS IN THE UNANAESTHETIZED RABBIT. BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CHEMOTHERAPY (LONDON), 31(1):32-41, 1967.

A ROUTINE METHOD FOR EXAMINING THE RESPIRATORY DEPRESSANT EFFECTS OF NARCOTIC ANALGESICS IN THE UNANESTHETIZED RABBIT IS PRESENTED. THE ASTRUP TECHNIQUE WAS USED TO INVESTIGATE THE EFFECTS OF MORPHINE AND DEXTROMORAMIDE ON ACIDITY, CARBON DIOXIDE AND STANDARD BICARBONATE IN THE BLOOD OF UNANESTHETIZED RABBIT. RESPIRATORY ACIDOSIS RESULTED FROM MORPHINE-INDUCED RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION, ACCOMPANIED BY AN INCREASE IN STANDARD BICARBONATE.

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0100050622999
GREEN, HARRY; SAWYER, JOHN L. DEMONSTRATION, CHARACTERIZATION, AND ASSAY PROCEDURE OF TRYPTOPHAN HYDROXYLASE IN RAT BRAIN. ANALYTICAL BIOCHEMISTRY, 15:33-64, 1966.

MALE ALBINO RATS WERE DECAPITATED AND THEIR BRAINS STUDIED TO DEMONSTRATE THE EXISTENCE OF TRYPTOPHAN HYDROXYLASE, AND TO DEVELOP A CONVENIENT PROCEDURE FOR THE BIOCHEMICAL ACTIVITY MEASUREMENT. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS SHOW THE EXISTENCE OF L-TRYPTOPHAN-5-HYDROXYLASE ENZYME IN THE RAT BRAIN, WHICH CONVERTS TO L-TRYPTOPHAN TO L-5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN DECARBOXYLASE. THE EVIDENCE WAS BASED ON THE ABILITY OF HOMOGENATES TO CONVERT L-TP-C14, BUT NOT D-TP-C14, TO 5HT-C14, THROUGH THE INTERMEDIATE FORMATION OF L-5HTP-C14. THE BULK OF THE ACTIVITY WAS IN THE BRAIN STEM, CONCENTRATED IN THE MITOCHONDRIAL FRACTION. DETAILS ARE PRESENTED ON THE SUBCELLULAR

DISTRIBUTION OF ENZYME ACTIVITY, AND THE EFFECTS OF SOME COMPOUNDS ON ENZYME ACTIVITY. THE RECOMMENDED ASSAY PROCEDURE IS PROVIDED.

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0100050623999
FARMAN, J.V. CIRCULATORY EFFECTS OF ATROPINE DURING HALOTHANE ANAESTHESIA. BRITISH JOURNAL OF ANAESTHESIA (LIVERPOOL), 39(3):226-235, 1967.

PATIENTS ANESTHETIZED WITH NITROUS OXIDE, OXYGEN AND HALOTHANE, AND BREATHING SPONTANEOUSLY, WERE GIVEN I.V. INJECTIONS OF ATROPINE SULPHATE IN ORDER TO STUDY THE CIRCULATORY RESPONSE. FIFTEEN ADULT PATIENTS (11 MEN AND 4 WOMEN) UNDERGOING OPERATIONS INVOLVING MINIMAL BLOOD LOSS WERE THE SUBJECTS. CARDIAC OUTPUT WAS MEASURED BY THE DYE-DILUTION METHOD AND BLOOD PRESSURE AND HEART RATE BY MANUAL METHODS. THERE WAS AN IMMEDIATE MEAN INCREASE IN HEART RATE FROM 61 TO 110 BEATS/MIN, ACCOMPANIED BY 48(INCREASE IN CARDIAC OUTPUT AND 24(INCREASE IN MEAN ARTERIAL PRESSURE. STROKE VOLUME FELL BY 17(AND PERIPHERAL RESISTANCE BY 17(. THESE CHANGES WERE OF SHORTER DURATION THAN THE CHANGE IN HEART RATE. NO CHANGE WAS OBSERVED IN LEFT VENTRICULAR STROKE WORK OR CENTRAL BLOOD VOLUME. THREE PATIENTS DEVELOPED TRANSIENT ARRHYTHMIAS AFTER INJECTION OF ATROPINE. (22 REFERENCES)

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CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

0100050624999
ADLER, M.W.; SAGEL, S.; KITAGAWA, S.; SEGAWA, T.; MAYNERT, E.W. EFFECTS OF REPEATED FLUORTHYL-INDUCED SEIZURES ON CONVULSIVE THRESHOLDS AND BRAIN MONOAMINES IN RATS. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 170(1):12-21, 1967.

POSSIBLE HYPERSUSCEPTIBILITY OF FLUROTHYL (A)-TREATED RATS TO PENTYLENETETRAZOL (B) OR ELECTRIC SHOCK WAS STUDIED, AS WELL AS THE EFFECTS ON SEIZURE THRESHOLD OF INJURY OR ALTERED MONOAMINE CONCENTRATIONS; BRAINS OF FLUROTHYL-TREATED RATS WERE EXAMINED HISTOLOGICALLY AND ANALYZED FOR SEROTONIN, NOREPINEPHRINE, AND DOPAMINE. IN RATS TREATED ONCE A DAY, THE THRESHOLD FOR MYOCLONIC JERKS WAS SIGNIFICANTLY LOWERED THE 3RD DAY UNTIL ABOUT THE 9TH DAY AND THE 11TH DAY FOR CONVULSIONS; 14TH-DAY MYOCLONIC JERKS HAD DECREASED 41(AND THE THRESHOLD FOR SEIZURES BY 23(. RESULTS WITH B SEIZURES SHOWED THAT RATS TREATED REPEATEDLY WITH A HAD A LOWERED THRESHOLD FOR B ADMINISTERED I.V. ANIMALS STIMULATED BY MEANS OF CORNEAL ELECTRODES DEMONSTRATED INCREASED RESISTANCE TO SEIZURES. NEITHER SINGLE NOR REPEATED A SEIZURES PRODUCED SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS IN ANY OF WHOLE BRAIN MONOAMINES. HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES WHICH MIGHT ACCOUNT FOR THE DECREASED THRESHOLDS WERE NOT DETECTED.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050625999
THOMPSON, JEREMY H.; CAMPBELL, L. BRUCE. THE INFLUENCE OF

1-METHYL-D-LYSERGIC ACID BUTANOLAMIDE ON GASTROINTESTINAL SEROTONIN IN THE SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RAT. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(7):1377-1380, 1967.

SINCE 1-METHYL-D-LYSERGIC ACID BUTANOLAMIDE (UML 491) IS A MORE POWERFUL SEROTONIN ANTAGONIST THAN LSD-25, THE EFFECT OF THIS DRUG ON THE BOWEL SEROTONIN CONCENTRATION IN RATS WAS STUDIED. MALE SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS WERE DIVIDED INTO 2 GROUPS AND INJECTED I.P. WITH 1 MG/KG OF UML 491 OR 2 MG/KG SALINE. THE ANIMALS WERE DECAPITATED AND THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES REMOVED. SEROTONIN CONTENT WAS ASSAYED SPECTROPHOTOMETRICALLY. UML 491 CAUSED AN INCREASE IN THE SEROTONIN CONCENTRATION OF JEJUNAL MUCOSA, WITH A PEAK RESPONSE AT 60 MIN AFTER INJECTION.

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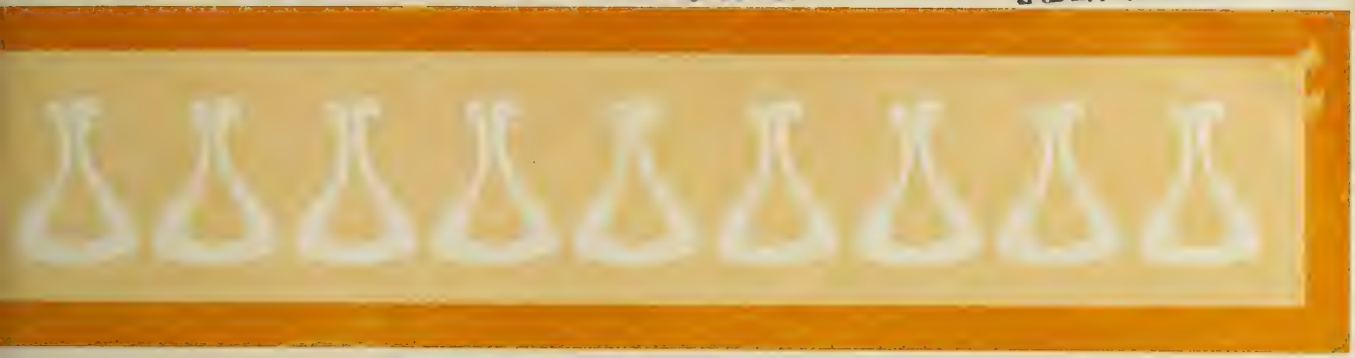

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PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY ABSTRACTS

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PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY ABSTRACTS

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ABSTRACTS

0100050626999
CHAMPLIN, F.B.; COTTER, C.F.; MOSKOWITZ, M.D.; ROSSMAN, M.; SHEPPARD, C.; MERLIS, S. A COMPARISON OF CHLORMEZANONE, MEPROBAMATE, AND PLACEBO. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, 9(1):11-15, 1968.

A DOUBLE-BLIND, COMPARATIVE SURVEY OF THE EFFECTS OF THESE COMPOUNDS ON PATIENTS WITH MODERATE DEGREES OF ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, SOMATIC CONCERN AND TENSION, SHOWED THAT, ACCORDING TO DUAL CRITERIA OF SYMPTOM REDUCTION AND FREQUENCY AND INTENSITY OF UNTOWARD REACTIONS, MEPROBAMATE WAS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN CHLORMEZANONE. STATISTICAL ANALYSES WERE USED TO TEST THE THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY OF THE COMPOUNDS AND ESTABLISH THE RELATIVE OCCURRENCE OF UNTOWARD EFFECTS.

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0100050627999
BERGMANN, FELIX; ZERACHIA, ABRAHAM; CHAIMOVITZ, MOSHE; GUTMAN, YEHUDA. INFLUENCE OF DRUGS, IMPLANTED INTO THE HYPOTHALAMUS, ON THE WATER CONSUMPTION OF RATS. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 159(1):222-228, 1968.

THE HYPOTHESIS WAS TESTED THAT CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES AND DIURETICS KNOWN TO AFFECT SODIUM TRANSPORT IN THE RAT MAY AFFECT WATER CONSUMPTION BY A CENTRAL ACTION. THE DRUGS TESTED WERE DEPOSITED BILATERALLY IN THE HYPOTHALAMUS OF RATS AND INCLUDED DIGITOXIN, ETHACRYNIC ACID, FUROSEMIDE, HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE AND DIAZOXIDE, A DRUG CLOSELY RELATED TO THE CHLOROTHIAZIDES. STRONG ANTIDIPSIC EFFECTS WERE PRODUCED BY BOTH DIGITOXIN (WHICH PRODUCED CONVULSIONS WITH SLIGHTLY LARGER DOSES) AND ETHACRYNIC ACID (WHICH DID NOT EVOKE CONVULSIONS). THE EFFECT OF FUROSEMIDE IN LARGER DOSES LASTED ONLY A FEW DAYS; ONLY TRANSIENT EFFECTS WERE OBSERVED AFTER HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE. DIAZOXIDE DID NOT PRODUCE ANY ANTIDIPSIC EFFECT. THE ANTIDIPSIC ACTIVITY OF THESE DRUGS DOES NOT PARALLEL THEIR DIURETIC ACTION AFTER SYSTEMIC APPLICATION. (28 REFERENCES)

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JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

0100050628999
BELLVILLE, J. WELDON; GREEN, JEAN HABER; FORREST, WILLIAM H., JR. RESPIRATORY AND SUBJECTIVE EFFECTS OF ETOMIDE AND CODEINE. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, 9(1):16-23, 1968.

ETOMIDE IS A SUBSTITUTE BASIC AMIDE DERIVED FROM BENZILIC ACID; ITS FORMULA IS 2-ETHOXY-N-METHYL-N-(2-(METHYL-PHENETHYLAMINO)ETHYL)-2,2-DIPHENYLACETAMIDE HCL. IT IS AN ORAL ANALGESIC WHICH, LIKE CODEINE, DEPRESSES RESPIRATION. SUBJECTIVE EFFECTS WERE NOTED BY THE TEST SUBJECTS ON A CHECKLIST OF SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS. BY STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE DATA OBTAINED IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT, WHEN TAKEN ORALLY, 125 MG OF ETOMIDE

PRODUCES RESPIRATORY DEPRESSION EQUIVALENT TO THAT PRODUCED BY 100 MG OF CODEINE.

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0100050629999
GELFAND, SIDNEY; CLARK, LINCOLN D.; HERBERT, EMILY W.; GELFAND, DONNA M. HOLMES, ELAINE D. MAGNESIUM PEMOLINE: STIMULANT EFFECTS ON PERFORMANCE OF FATIGUED SUBJECTS. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, 9(1):56-60, 1968.

A TOTAL OF 126 VOLUNTEERS, AFTER A DAY OF NORMAL ACTIVITY, REPORTED FOR THE EXPERIMENT AT 10 P.M. THEY WERE KEPT WITHOUT SLEEP AND BEGAN THE EXPERIMENTAL TASK (DOING REPETITIOUS AND BORING ARITHMETIC PROBLEMS FOR 5 HOURS) AT 6 A.M. THEY WERE DIVIDED INTO 6 GROUPS OF 21 EACH, AND EACH GROUP RECEIVED A DIFFERENT MEDICAMENT OR DOSAGE AS FOLLOWS: PLACEBO; 20 MG OF METHYLPHENIDATE HYDROCHLORIDE; 15 MG OF DEXTROAMPHETAMINE; AND 25, 50 AND 100 MG, RESPECTIVELY, OF MAGNESIUM PEMOLINE. RESULTS WERE ANALYZED EVERY HALF HOUR TO DETECT DRUG AND DOSE EFFECT DIFFERENCES. AT NO POINT IN TIME WERE DEXTROAMPHETAMINE AND 100 MG MAGNESIUM PEMOLINE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM EACH OTHER. MAGNESIUM PEMOLINE, 100 MG, FACILITATED PERFORMANCE (BY MAINTAINING SPEED AND ACCURACY NEAR A PREDRUG BASE LINE) OF THE FATIGUED SUBJECTS THROUGHOUT THE EXPERIMENT. GROUPS GIVEN 25 AND 50 MG OF MAGNESIUM PEMOLINE WERE NOT DISTINGUISHABLE FROM THE PLACEBO GROUP.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

0100050630999
KIPLINGER, GLENN F. THE EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON THE RATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF FATIGUE IN MICE. TEXAS REPORTS ON BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE, 25(4):531-540, 1967.

IN HUMAN SUBJECTS IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED THAT D-AMPHETAMINE AND SIMILAR DRUGS WILL PREVENT OR REVERSE FATIGUE DURING PHYSICAL OR MENTAL TASKS. ANIMAL OBSERVATIONS, HOWEVER, HAVE GIVEN ERRATIC RESULTS. THIS EXPERIMENT USED A SWIMMING PROCEDURE FOR MICE AS A MEASURE OF FATIGUE AND DRUG EFFECT ON FATIGUE; THEY WERE TRAINED TO SWIM THE LENGTH OF A TANK AND TO CLIMB OUT ON A RAMP. THE NORM WAS DETERMINED IN 15 TRIALS IN 3 GROUPS OF 5 TRIALS EACH AT 1-HOUR INTERVALS. THE MICE WERE THEN GIVEN D-AMPHETAMINE IN DOSES OF 4, 8 AND 16 MG/KG; DL-AMPHETAMINE IN DOSES OF 1, 2 AND 4 MG/KG; PHENMETRAZINE IN DOSES OF 8, 16, 24 AND 32 MG/KG; IMIPRAMINE IN DOSES OF 25, 50 AND 100 MG/KG; MORPHINE SULFATE IN DOSES OF 3 AND 10 MG/KG; AND PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM IN DOSES OF 10, 20 AND 40 MG/KG. THERE WAS A CONSISTENT ANTIFATIGUE EFFECT FOR BOTH AMPHETAMINE AND PHENMETRAZINE, COMPOUNDS KNOWN TO HAVE THIS EFFECT IN MAN. THE DATA WITH MESCALINE, TRIMETHOXYAMPHETAMINE AND ALPHA-BUTYL MESCALINE WERE NOT CONSISTENT. THE DEPRESSANT DRUGS GIVE RESULTS WHICH ARE INTERPRETABLE IN THE LIGHT OF KNOWLEDGE OF THESE DRUGS. THE METHOD OF TESTING LENDS ITSELF READILY TO STATISTICAL ANALYSIS.

LILLY LABORATORY FOR LCINICAL RESEARCH
MARION COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL
960 LOCKE STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IND. 46207

0100050631999
ANDEN, NILS-ERIK; DAHLSTROM, ANNICA; FUXE, KJELL; LARSSON, KNUT. FUNCTIONAL ROLE OF THE NIGRO-NEOSTRIATAL DOPAMINE NEURONS. ACTA PHARMACOLOGICA ET TOXICOLOGICA, 24:263-274, 1966.

ADULT RATS (200) WERE STUDIED FOR THEIR REACTIONS BOTH WITH AND WITHOUT DRUGS THAT INTERFERE WITH DOPAMINE METABOLISM. TABULAR DATA INDICATE THE NUMBER OF RATS WITH UNILATERAL LESIONS OF THE NIGRONEOSTRIATAL DOPAMINE PATHWAY IN THE CRUS CEREBRI AS WELL AS IN THE CORPUS STRIATUM AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF DRUGS THAT INTERFERE WITH MONOAMINE METABOLISM. FOLLOWING THE INJECTION OF DRUGS (RESERPINE, HALOPERIDOL, CHLORPROMAZINE) THAT CAUSE A BLOCKADE OF DOPAMINE TRANSMISSION, THE RATS ROTATED TO THE UNOPERATED SIDE. THE RATS TURNED TO THE OPERATED SIDE AFTER DOPAMINE TRANSMISSION PRODUCED BY NIALAMIDE PLUS RESERPINE OR L-DOPA. THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT THE LESIONS HAD AFFECTED A NERVE TRACT TO THE CAUDATE NUCLEUS AND PUTAMEN. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS WERE REVERSED IN CONTROL ANIMALS WITH LESIONS ON OPPOSITE SIDES.

DEPARTMENTS OF PHARMACOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF GOTEBORG
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0100050632999
BORREGUERO, A.D.; LEDESMA, A.; FRAILE, J. STUDIES WITH MELLARIL IN PSYCHIATRY. (INVESTIGACIONES CON MELERIL EN PSIQUIATRIA.) ARCHIVOS DE NEUROBIOLOGIA (MADRID), 29:139-156, 1966. IN SPANISH.

TWENTY-TWO SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS WERE TREATED WITH MELLARIL IN DOSES FROM 150 TO 1,500 MG/DAY, IN COMBINATION WITH HALOPERIDOL, AMITRIPTYLINE AND ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY. TOLERANCE TO THE DRUG WAS GOOD; SIDE EFFECTS WERE NOTED IN ONLY ONE PATIENT. MELLARIL SHOULD NOT BE USED WITH ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY. GOOD RESULTS WERE FOUND IN CASES OF SIMPLE SCHIZOPHRENIA, DEPRESSION, OLIGOPHRENIA AND PARANOID, CATATONIC AND HEBEPHRENIC SCHIZOPHRENIA. FOR DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA, PNEUMOENCEPHALOGRAPHY, ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY AND PALENCEPHALOGRAPHY ARE RECOMMENDED.

SANATORIO PSIQUIATRICO
SALAMANCA, SPAIN

0100050633999
URBANOVICH, G.I. MEMORY IMPAIRMENT IN THE LATE STAGES OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM. IN: PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLISM. (O NARUSHENIYAKH PAMYATI U BOLNYKH KHRONICHESKIM ALKOGOLIZMOM V POZDNEY STADII.) PROBLEMY ALKOGOLIZMA. TRUDY LENINGRADSKOGO NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKOGO PSIKHONEVROLOGICHESKOGO INSTITUTA IM. V.M. BEKHTEREVA (LENINGRAD), 36:82-94, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

MEMORY DISORDERS WERE INVESTIGATED IN 42 ALCOHOLICS, 30-60 YEARS OF AGE, WHO HAD BEEN DRINKING 10-18 YEARS. ALL EXHIBITED MARKED IMPAIRMENT OF MEMORY, INTELLECT AND

PERSONALITY CHANGE. AN APPARENTLY NEW DEVELOPMENT FOLLOWING PROLONGED DRINKING. HOWEVER, MEMORY IMPAIRMENT DID NOT AFFECT EVENTS IN THE MORE DISTANT PAST, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHICH OCCURRED IN CHILDHOOD AND YOUTH. MOST WERE UNABLE TO RECALL CURRENT EVENTS AND FACTS, DATES, ADDRESSES AND NAMES. TREATMENT FAILED TO BRING ABOUT ANY IMPROVEMENT; FATIGABILITY, INABILITY TO CONCENTRATE AND WORK PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PRETHERAPY STAGE SHOWED A DISTINCT IMPROVEMENT.

LENINGRAD RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100050634999
MASLOVA, K.D. MENTAL DISORDERS IN A PATIENT WHO EXPERIENCED CLINICAL DEATH. (OSOBENNOSTI PSIKHICHESKIKH NARUSHENIY U BOLNOGO, PERENESSHEGO KLINICHESKUYU SMERT.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(12):1854-1860, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHOR PRESENTS THE CASE HISTORY OF A 21-YEAR-OLD MALE WHOSE VITAL FUNCTIONS CEASED AFTER INJECTION OF 0.5 CC OF 1(EPINEPHRINE SOLUTION FOLLOWING PUNCTURE OF THE RIGHT FRONTAL SINUS FOR DIAGNOSTIC PURPOSES. HE WAS RESUSCITATED, BUT FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS HE REMAINED IN A STATE OF COMA; AUTONOMIC FUNCTIONS WERE THEN RESTORED. THE NEUROLOGICAL STATUS WAS CHARACTERIZED BY RIGHT PARESIS WHICH LASTED 2 MONTHS, EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS (INCREASED MUSCULAR TONE, INTENTION TREMOR, ETC.) AND DIFFICULTIES IN WALKING. SEVERE AFFECTIVE-VOLITIONAL AND AMNESTIC-INTELLECTUAL DISTURBANCES WERE PRESENT. LACK OF CRITICAL JUDGMENT, POOR MEMORY, FOOLISH BEHAVIOR, LACK OF SPONTANEITY AND INITIATIVE SUGGESTED ORGANIC FEEBLEMINDEDNESS. INTENSIVE THERAPY FOR 1-1/2 YEARS BROUGHT ABOUT SOME IMPROVEMENT IN THE NEUROLOGICAL AND MENTAL DISTURBANCES, PARALLELED BY FAVORABLE CHANGES IN BIOELECTRIC ACTIVITY (DISAPPEARANCE OF INTERHEMISPHERE ASYMMETRY, RESTORATION OF NORMAL CORTICAL RHYTHMS IN RESPONSE TO EXTERNAL EXCITATION).

CENTRAL MOSCOW OBLAST CLINICAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
MOSCOW, USSR

0100050635999
AHMED, R.Z. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF OPIUM USERS STUDIED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRES IN LEKHAPANI AND NORTH LAKHIMPUR, ASSAM, INDIA. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 19(2):45-49, 1967.

THE TREATMENT CENTERS IN ASSAM ARE FREE AND ADDICTS ARE BROUGHT THERE BY PERSUASION RATHER THAN BY FORCE. OF THE 3079 ADDICTS TREATED, 3 WERE UNDER 10 YEARS OLD, 105 WERE 10-25, 1478 WERE 25-40 AND 1493 WERE OVER 40; 525 WERE FEMALE AND 2554 WERE MALE; 1861 WERE AGRICULTURISTS AND 1218 WERE LABORERS. THE ADDICTS CAME FROM THE LOWER STRATA OF SOCIETY AND THE LOWEST INCOME GROUP. AMOUNT OF OPIUM CONSUMED BEFORE TREATMENT RANGED FROM 0.4-1.5 G/DAY. CAUSES OF ADDICTION WERE ASSOCIATIONS AND EXAMPLES OF RELATIVES AND FRIENDS, ALLEVIATION OF SYMPTOMS OR CURE FOR CERTAIN AILMENTS, OVERCOMING OF FATIGUE, EUPHORIC AND PLEASURABLE EFFECTS, AND REPLACEMENT OF ANOTHER ADDICTION. THERE ARE NOW 8 TREATMENT CENTERS FOR OPIUM ADDICTS IN ASSAM. OF THE 5911 OPIUM ADDICTS ADMITTED TO THE 8 TREATMENT CENTERS, 4632 WERE CURED.

COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE
ASSAM, INDIA

0100050636999
YAP, POW MENG. LESSONS FROM THE ANTI-NARCOTIC VOLUNTARY TREATMENT PROGRAMME IN HONG KONG. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 19(2):35-43, 1967.

UNTIL 1946, NONMEDICAL CONSUMPTION OF NARCOTICS WAS LEGAL IN HONG KONG AND OPIUM WAS OBTAINABLE FROM OFFICIALLY CONTROLLED OPIUM STORES. PROHIBITION OF OPIUM HAS INDUCED ADDICTS TO TURN FROM OPIUM TO HEROIN. NARCOTIC ADDICTION IS WIDESPREAD IN HONG KONG. A VOLUNTARY TREATMENT CENTER IN HONG KONG IS DESCRIBED. AT FIRST, ALL PATIENTS WERE ADMITTED, BUT PATIENTS LATER HAD TO BE SCREENED, WITH THE PATIENTS WITH THE BEST PROGNOSES BEING ADMITTED AND OTHERS BEING PLACED ON A WAITING LIST. PROBLEMS IN DISCIPLINE AROSE FREQUENTLY. THE SELECTION PROCESS AIMED AT KEEPING AWAY PATIENTS WHO WERE UNDULY HOSTILE AND DISORDERLY. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED IN RUNNING THE TREATMENT CENTER ARE DISCUSSED.

DIVISION OF PSYCHIATRY
HONG KONG UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE
HONG KONG, S.E. ASIA

0100050637999
CAMPANINI, N. THE BARBITURATES, TRANQUILIZERS, AMPHETAMINES AND HALLUCINOGENS AND THEIR CONTROL IN SWITZERLAND. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 19(2):13-34, 1967.

AFTER A GENERAL INTRODUCTORY DISCUSSION OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS, 69 PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS ARE LISTED WITH THEIR CHEMICAL, GENERIC, AND TRADE NAMES. THE PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTIC USES OF BARBITURATES, MAJOR AND MINOR TRANQUILIZERS, STIMULANTS, ANTIDEPRESSANTS AND HALLUCINOGENS ARE DISCUSSED. IN SWITZERLAND, DRUGS ARE CONTROLLED BY THE INTER-CANTONAL DRUG CONTROL OFFICE (OICM). THE OICM APPRAISES DRUGS WITH RESPECT TO COMPOSITION, USEFULNESS, EFFICACY, TOXICITY, SIDE EFFECTS, METHOD OF SALE, PUBLICITY AND SELLING PRICE. ALL NEW DRUGS UNDERGO PRELIMINARY TESTS AND CLINICAL TESTS. THESE MEASURES OF DRUG CONTROL DIFFER ONLY SLIGHTLY FROM THOSE MEASURES EMPLOYED IN THE U.S., U.S.S.R., FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN. DRUGS ARE CLASSIFIED AS SOLD ONLY IN PHARMACIES ON PRESCRIPTION WITHOUT REFILL, SOLD ONLY IN PHARMACIES ON PRESCRIPTION WITH REFILL, SOLD ONLY IN PHARMACIES WITHOUT PRESCRIPTION, SOLD IN PHARMACIES AND DRY-SALTERS SHOPS (DROGUERIES) AND SOLD IN ALL SHOPS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG TRADE IS REGULATED AT THE CANTONAL LEVEL. DRUG USE IS HIGHER IN LARGE TOWNS THAN IN RURAL AND MOUNTAINOUS AREAS. IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO CONTROL THE USE OF BARBITURATES AND TRANQUILIZERS BY STRINGENT CONTROL MEASURES; THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF REQUIRING A PRESCRIPTION IS PREFERABLE AND MORE PRACTICAL. (51 REFERENCES)

0100050638999
SOUEIF, M.I. HASHISH CONSUMPTION IN EGYPT, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PSYCHOSOCIAL ASPECTS. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 19(2):1-12, 1967.

THE CULTIVATION, SALE, TRANSPORTATION, POSSESSION AND USE OF HASHISH HAS BEEN BANNED IN EGYPT FOR MORE THAN 85 YEARS. DURING THE PAST 20 YEARS, THE USE OF HASHISH HAS INCREASED. A STANDARDIZED INTERVIEW WAS DEVELOPED, AND INTERVIEWERS WERE TRAINED IN ITS USE. FOUR GROUPS OF SUBJECTS WERE INTERVIEWED: 204 HASHISH USERS LIVING IN CAIRO, 49 HASHISH USERS LIVING IN SEMI-URBAN AND RURAL

PARTS OF UPPER EGYPT. 115 CONTROLS FROM CAIRO AND 40 CONTROLS FROM UPPER EGYPT. HASHISH CONSUMPTION WAS ANALYZED BY SOCIAL GROUPS. HASHISH IS MOST FREQUENTLY CONSUMED BY "JOSAH" SMOKING, WITH SMOKING IN CIGARETTES BEING SECOND. THE AMOUNT OF USE RANGED FROM UNDER 5 TIMES A MONTH TO OVER 50 TIMES A MONTH. ABOUT 2/3RDS OF THE SUBJECTS WOULD LIKE TO GIVE UP THE HABIT, 59(FOR FINANCIAL REASONS, 25-44(FOR REASONS OF PHYSICAL HEALTH AND 12-14(BECAUSE OF FEAR OF LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY. MOST SUBJECTS STARTED TAKING HASHISH BEFORE THE AGE OF 20. REASONS FOR TAKING HASHISH FOR THE FIRST TIME WERE CONFORMITY TO PERSONAL FRIENDS, EUPHORIA, CURIOSITY, TRYING TO APPEAR LIKE "REAL MEN" AND DESIRE FOR SEXUAL EXCITEMENT. MOTIVES FOR PERSISTING WITH THE HABIT WERE HABITUATION, SOOTHING EFFECT OF THE DRUG AND EUPHORIA. REASONS FOR RESUMING USE OF HASHISH AFTER INTERRUPTION WERE CONFORMING TO OLD FELLOW-USERS AND TRYING TO FORGET ONE'S PERSONAL PROBLEMS. (23 REFERENCES)

CAIRO UNIVERSITY
CAIRO, EGYPT, UAR

0100050639999
ETEVENON, PIERRE R. EFFECTS OF DIFFERENTIAL PHOTIC STIMULATION ON THE VISUAL SYSTEM OF A RABBIT. VARIATIONS OF ELECTROGENESIS AND OF CEREBRAL DOMINANCE UNDER THE ACTION OF LSD-25. (EFFETS DE LA S.L.I. DIFFERENTIELLE SUR LES STRUCTURES VISUELLES DU LAPIN. VARIATIONS DE L'ELECTROGENESE ET DE LA DOMINANCE CEREBRALE SOUS L'ACTION DU LSD-25.) REVUE DE MEDECINE AERONAUTIQUE (PARIS), 21:35-47, 1967. IN FRENCH.

PRELIMINARY EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS ARE PRESENTED ON CURARIZED RABBITS SUBJECTED TO THE ACTION OF A DIFFERENTIAL PHOTIC STIMULATOR. THE INTER-RELATIONS BETWEEN LATERAL GENICULATE BODIES AND THE LEFT PARIETAL CORTEX AFTER I.V. ADMINISTRATION OF LSD-25, 5 MCG/KG, ARE DESCRIBED. THE NORMAL STATE BEFORE STIMULATION AND THE MEAN AMPLITUDE (QUANTIFIED EEG) WERE GREATER IN THE LEFT GENICULATE BODY. CONTRALATERAL RESPONSES TO MONOCULAR STIMULI WERE ALSO GREATER ON THE LEFT SIDE. HOWEVER, THE GENICULATE BODIES RESPOND IDENTICALLY UNDER THE ACTION OF LSD-25. AS COMPARED TO THE NORMAL STATE, THE LATERAL GENICULATE BODY RESPONSES FOLLOWING LSD-25 ADMINISTRATION ARE INCREASED. THE APPARENT LACK OF CEREBRAL DOMINANCE WAS NOTED IN THE GENICULATE BODIES. (50 REFERENCES)

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CAMERON, JEAN S.; SPECHT, PRISCILLA G.; WENDT, G.R. EFFECTS OF A DRAMAMINE-ANALGESIC-CAFFEINE COMBINATION ON MOODS, EMOTIONS AND MOTIVATIONS. JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY, 67:263-270, 1967.

EFFECTS OF PLACEBO AND 3 COMBINATION COMPOUNDS ARE PRESENTED: (1) MJ-122 (AN ANALGESIC CONTAINING ACETAMINOPHEN AND SALICYLAMIDE) 486 MG EACH, AND CAFFEINE, 65 MG; (2) MJ-122 AND DRAMAMINE, 25 MG, AND CAFFEINE, 65 MG; AND (3) MJ-122 AND 25 MG DRAMAMINE. THE SUBJECTS WERE 39 MALE AND 39 FEMALE VOLUNTEER STUDENTS, 21 YEARS OR OLDER; EACH RECEIVED 3 PLACEBO TREATMENTS AND 1 EACH OF THE COMBINATION TREATMENTS INTERSPERSED, AMONG OTHER TREATMENTS, WHICH INCLUDED EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL DOSES OF PLACEBO, DRAMAMINE, DEXEDRINE AND 2 APPETITE SUPPRESSANTS, LUCOFEN AND DEXAMYL. DATA SHOW THE FOLLOWING: MJ-122 (15 GR) AND CAFFEINE (65 MG) RESULTED IN SLIGHT MOOD IMPROVEMENT; MJ-122 ALONE HAD EFFECTS LIKE

PLACEBO EXCEPT FOR A SLIGHT TRANQUILIZING EFFECT; MJ-122 PLUS CAFFEINE PLUS DRAMAMINE (25 MG) SHOWED MODERATE MOOD DEPRESSION; MJ-122 PLUS DRAMAMINE SHOWED FAIRLY STRONG MOOD DEPRESSION. DRAMAMINE ALONE (80 MG FOR MEN, 50 MG FOR WOMEN) SHOWED ONLY SLIGHTLY STRONGER MOOD DEPRESSION THAN THE COMBINATION OF 25 MG DRAMAMINE WITH MJ-122.

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NEUBAUER, H.; GERSHON, S.; SUNDLAND, D. M. DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSES TO AN ANTICHOLINERGIC PSYCHOTOMIMETIC (DITRAN) IN A MIXED PSYCHIATRIC POPULATION. PSYCHIATRICA ET NEUROLOGIA (BASEL), 151:65-80, 1966.

TO DETERMINE WHETHER RESPONSE TO DITRAN WOULD DIFFER ACCORDING TO DIAGNOSIS, IT WAS ADMINISTERED TO A GROUP OF 33 PATIENTS OF BOTH SEXES, AGED 22-59, DIVIDED INTO 5 GROUPS: CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROME AND DIFFUSE BRAIN DAMAGE; ORGANIC BRAIN SYNDROME; INACTIVE SCHIZOPHRENICS; NONSCHIZOPHRENICS AND ACTIVE SCHIZOPHRENICS. THEIR BEHAVIOR WAS RATED BY THE LORR-IN-PATIENT MULTIDIMENSIONAL PSYCHIATRIC SCALE AND THE LORR WARD PSYCHOTIC REACTION PROFILE. DITRAN PRODUCED EFFECTS SIMILAR TO THOSE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED, BUT A DIFFERENTIAL RESPONSE WAS ENCOUNTERED IN THE VARIOUS DIAGNOSTIC GROUPS. ON THE BEHAVIORAL AND AUTONOMIC LEVELS, THE ACTIVE SCHIZOPHRENIC GROUP WAS CONSIDERED TO BE HYPORESPONSIVE TO THIS ANTICHOLINERGIC PSYCHOTOMIMETIC. THERE WAS A SIMILAR RESPONSE IN THE INACTIVE SCHIZOPHRENIC GROUP AND IN THE BRAIN-DAMAGED GROUP. (29 REFERENCES)

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0100050642999
WESTFALL, DAVID P.; FLEMING, WILLIAM W. SENSITIVITY CHANGES IN THE DOG HEART TO NOREPINEPHRINE, CALCIUM AND AMINOPHYLLINE RESULTING FROM PRETREATMENT WITH RESERPINE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 159(1):98-106, 1968.

THE PROBLEM INVESTIGATED IS THE ABILITY OF RESERPINE TO INDUCE SUPERSENSITIVITY TO THE CHRONOTROPIC EFFECTS OF NOREPINEPHRINE IN THE DOG-HEART-LUNG PREPARATION. THE NONSPECIFIC CHARACTER OF RESERPINE-INDUCED SENSITIVITY CHANGES IN THE NICTITATING MEMBRANE OF THE CAT (BROUGHT ABOUT BY ACETYLCHOLINE AS WELL AS BY NOREPINEPHRINE) SUGGESTS THAT THE UNDERLYING MECHANISM IS A CHANGE IN PHYSIOLOGY OF THE RESPONDING CELLS RATHER THAN A CHANGE EITHER IN THE RECEPTORS OR IN THE METABOLIC FATE OF THE AGONISTS. DATA WERE OBTAINED FROM 74 DOGS DIVIDED INTO 3 GROUPS: (1) NO PRETREATMENT; (2) PRETREATMENT WITH RESERPINE 1 DAY PRIOR TO USE IN THE HEART-LUNG PREPARATION; AND (3) PRETREATMENT WITH RESERPINE FOR 3 DAYS PRIOR TO USE. PRETREATMENT INDUCES A TIME-DEPENDENT SUPERSENSITIVITY, PARTLY NONSPECIFIC IN THAT IT OCCURS TO CALCIUM AS WELL AS TO NOREPINEPHRINE. THE RESPONSE TO AMINOPHYLLINE INDICATES THAT THIS AGONIST OWES PART OF ITS CHRONOTROPIC ACTIVITY TO THE RELEASE OF ENDOGENOUS CATECHOLAMINES. (23 REFERENCES)

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0100050643999
MEYERSON, BENGT J. OESTROUS BEHAVIOUR IN OESTROGEN TREATED OVARIECTOMIZED RATS AFTER CHLORPROMAZINE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH PROGESTERONE, TETRABENAZINE OR RESERPINE. ACTA PHARMACOLOGICA ET TOXICOLOGICA, 24:363-376, 1966.

RATS WERE STUDIED TO DETERMINE WHETHER SIMILARITIES IN CENTRAL NERVOUS EFFECTS OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND AMINE DEPLETORS, SUCH AS RESERPINE OR TETRABENAZINE, WERE ALSO FOUND IN THE ACTION OF THESE DRUGS ON ESTRUS BEHAVIOR. CHLORPROMAZINE IN DOSES OF 1.5 OR 10 MG/KG DID NOT CAUSE THE MATING INSTINCT IN ESTROGEN PRETREATED OVARIECTOMIZED RATS, ALTHOUGH NEUROLEPTIC EFFECTS SIMILAR TO THE ACTION OF AMINE DEPLETORS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED. THE COMBINATION OF CHLORPROMAZINE WITH PARGYLINE, A MAO INHIBITOR, RESULTED IN ENHANCED INHIBITORY EFFECTS ON ESTRUS BEHAVIOR ACTIVATED BY PROGESTERONE. PROGESTERONE OR TETRABENAZINE ACTIVATED ESTRUS BEHAVIOR WAS INHIBITED BY CHLORPROMAZINE IN DOSES OF 10 MG/KG. THIS INHIBITION WAS GREATER IN CASES OF PROGESTERONE ACTIVATION. IF THE HYPOTHERMIC ACTION OF CHLORPROMAZINE WAS NOT PREVENTED. THE VIEWPOINT THAT THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SEROTONINERGIC AND CATECHOLAMINERGIC MECHANISMS REACT DIFFERENTLY TO CHLORPROMAZINE IS STRENGTHENED. (24 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050644999
VOLOVIK, V.M. ALCOHOLIC TOLERANCE OF BARBITURATES. IN: PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLISM. (O TOLERANTNOSTI ALKOGOLIKOV K BARBITURATAM.) PROBLEMY ALKOGOLIZMA. TRUDY LENINGRADSKOGO NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKOGO PSIKHONEVROLOGICHESKOGO INSTITUTA IM. V. M. BEKHTEREVA (LENINGRAD), 36:151-157, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

THE SEDATIVE THRESHOLD WAS DETERMINED IN A GROUP OF ALCOHOLICS AFTER I.V. INJECTION OF 5(SODIUM AMYTAL SOLUTION. SEDATIVE THRESHOLD INDICATED A STABLE CHANGE IN THE EEG, WHICH IN MOST CASES WAS MANIFESTED IN REPLACEMENT OF THE DOMINANT RHYTHM WITH RAPID SPINDLE-SHAPED OSCILLATIONS OF FAIRLY BROAD AMPLITUDE (SIGMA RHYTHM). ANALYSIS OF THE EEGS REVEALED A SLIGHT ELEVATION OF THE "SEDATIVE THRESHOLD" IN THE PATIENTS IN THE MIDDLE STAGE OF ALCOHOLISM, BUT A SOMEWHAT LOWERED THRESHOLD IN THOSE IN THE FINAL STAGE OF UNCOMPLICATED ALCOHOLISM. THE DECREASE IN AMYTAL TOLERANCE WAS MORE PRONOUNCED IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM THE SEQUELAS OF CEREBRAL DISEASES. THESE PATIENTS WERE ALSO CHARACTERIZED BY A LOWERED ALCOHOL TOLERANCE. IN GENERAL, THE FLUCTUATIONS IN THE SEDATIVE THRESHOLD, REFLECTING THE LEVEL OF AMYTAL TOLERANCE, PARALLELED CHANGES IN ALCOHOL TOLERANCES.

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OWMAN, CHRISTER; SJOBERG, NILS-OTTO. DIFFERENCE IN RATE

OF DEPLETION AND RECOVERY OF NORADRENALINE IN "SHORT" AND "LONG" SYMPATHETIC NERVES AFTER RESERPINE TREATMENT. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(23):2549-2556, 1967.

THE DEPLETION AND SUBSEQUENT RECOVERY OF NOREPINEPHRINE AFTER A SINGLE INJECTION OF RESERPINE WAS STUDIED IN THE GENITAL TRACT OF ADULT, FEMALE, NONPREGNANT RABBITS. ANIMALS WERE GIVEN 5 MG/KG RESERPINE I.V. AND SACRIFICED BY AIR EMBOLISM AT 4-96 HOURS AFTER INJECTION. IN 4 ADDITIONAL ANIMALS, THE RIGHT UTERINE HORN WAS TRANSECTED JUST ABOVE THE CERVIX REGION IMMEDIATELY BEFORE RESERPINE INJECTION. THREE ADDITIONAL ANIMALS WERE ALSO OPERATED ON, GIVEN RESERPINE, AND THE HYPOGASTRIC NERVES ELECTRICALLY STIMULATED FOR 1 HOUR 3-4 CM BELOW THE INFERIOR MESENTERIC GANGLIA. TISSUE WAS ANALYZED FROM THE HEART, OVARY, OVIDUCT, UTERUS, AND VAGINA USING A FLUORESCENCE HISTOCHEMICAL METHOD TO DEMONSTRATE THE PRESENCE OF THE ADRENERGIC TRANSMITTER. NOREPINEPHRINE FLUORESCENCE DISAPPEARED FROM THE HEART WITHIN 4 HOURS OF RESERPINE TREATMENT. AFTER 72 HOURS, FLUORESCENCE BEGAN TO RETURN AND WAS NEARLY NORMAL AT 96 HOURS. IN THE MUSCULAR NERVES OF THE OVIDUCT, UTERUS, AND VAGINA, FLUORESCENCE DID NOT DISAPPEAR UNTIL 24-30 HOURS AFTER INJECTION AND BEGAN TO RETURN AFTER 42 HOURS. WHERE THE RIGHT UTERINE HORN WAS TRANSECTED, FLUORESCENCE INTENSITY OF THE ADRENERGIC NERVES WERE HIGHER THAN ON THE INTACT LEFT SIDE. THE SLOWER DISAPPEARANCE OF NOREPINEPHRINE IN SHORT NEURONS MAY BE CAUSED BY A LOWER RATE OF IMPULSE DISCHARGE AND THE PRESENCE OF A LARGER POOL OF FIRMLY-BOUND NOREPINEPHRINE. THE EARLIER RECOVERY OF NOREPINEPHRINE FLUORESCENCE IN THE SHORT NEURONS IS CONSISTENT WITH THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE FORMATION OF THE AMINE STORAGE MECHANISM IS INITIATED AT THE LEVEL OF THE CELL BODY. (25 REFERENCES)

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0100050646999
MARCUCCI, F.; MUSSINI, E.; VALZELLI, L.; GARATTINI, S. DECREASE IN N-ACETYL-L-ASPARTIC ACID IN BRAIN OF AGGRESSIVE MICE. JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, 15(1):53-54, 1968.

SINCE A RELATIONSHIP MAY EXIST BETWEEN N-ACETYL-L-ASPARTIC ACID (NAA) AND SEROTONIN METABOLISM IN THE BRAIN, AND SINCE A DECREASE IN SEROTONIN TURNOVER OCCURS IN THE BRAIN DURING AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR IN ANIMALS, CHANGES IN BRAIN NAA DURING AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR WERE STUDIED. AGGRESSION WAS INDUCED IN MALE MICE BY ISOLATION. THE BRAINS WERE DISSECTED INTO 6 AREAS: CEREBELLUM, OLFACTORY BULBS, HEMISPHERES, CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA, MESENCEPHALIC NUCLEI AND DIENCEPHALON. NAA WAS EXTRACTED FROM THE BRAIN AND DETERMINED BY GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY. ISOLATION CAUSED A SIGNIFICANT LOWERING OF BRAIN NAA IN MALE MICE, BUT NOT IN FEMALE MICE. IT HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN SHOWN THAT MALE, BUT NOT FEMALE MICE DEVELOP AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AFTER PROLONGED ISOLATION. ALL AREAS OF THE BRAIN EXCEPT THE CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA SHOWED A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN NAA LEVEL WHEN THEY WERE OBTAINED FROM ISOLATED (AGGRESSIVE) MICE.

ISTITUTO DI RICERCHE FARMACOLOGICHE "MARIO NEGRI"
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0100050647999
MITOMA, CH.; NEUBAUER, SUSANNA E. GAMMA-HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID AND SLEEP. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 24(1):12-13, 1968.

GAMMA-HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID (GHBA) INDUCES SLEEP IN A NUMBER OF ANIMALS AND MAN. IN THE PRESENT EXPERIMENTS, IT WAS FOUND THAT GHBA IS CONVERTED TO GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID (GABA) WITHOUT INVOLVING GLUTAMIC ACID. GHBA-1-C14 WAS INCUBATED WITH RAT BRAIN HOMOGENATES, AND GABA, GLUTAMIC ACID AND GLUTAMINE WERE SEPARATED AND COUNTED IN A SCINTILLATION SPECTROMETER. ISOLATED GABA HAD A SPECIFIC ACTIVITY SEVERAL TIMES HIGHER THAN THAT OF GLUTAMIC ACID.

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0100050648999
SOLOVYEV, A.S. USE OF GOBA AND LIBRIUM IN THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS. IN: PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLISM. (PRIMENENIYE GOMK I ELENIUMA DLYA KUPIROVANIYA ALKOGOLNOGO ABSTINENTNOGO SINDROMA.) PROBLEMY ALKOGOLIZMA. TRUDY LENINGRADSKOGO NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKOGO PSIKHONEVROLOGICHESKOGO INSTITUTA IM. V.M. BEKHTEREVA (LENINGRAD), 36:56-61, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.
GOBA (SODIUM SALT OF GAMMA-OXYBUTYRIC ACID) HAD NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS IN CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS; THE CRAVING FOR ALCOHOL, ANOREXIA, INSOMNIA, AUTONOMIC AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS PERSISTED THROUGHOUT THERAPY. LIBRIUM PRODUCED ALMOST IMMEDIATE IMPROVEMENT; SUCH AFFECTIVE DISORDERS AS FEAR, ANXIETY AND TENSION DISAPPEARED WITHIN 24 HOURS. THE CRAVING FOR ALCOHOL DECREASED, SLEEP IMPROVED THE FIRST NIGHT AND ANOREXIA GAVE WAY ON THE THIRD DAY IN MOST PATIENTS TO BULIMIA. DOSAGE WAS 10-20 MG IN THE MORNING AND AFTERNOON AND 30-40 MG IN THE EVENING.

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COPPEN, ALEC; SHAW, DAVID M.; HERZBERG, BRENDA; MAGGS, RONALD. TRYPTOPHAN IN THE TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION. LANCET (LONDON), NO. 7527:1178-1180, 1967.

THE ANTIDEPRESSANT EFFECT OF TRYPTOPHAN, WITH AND WITHOUT AN MAO INHIBITOR, WAS COMPARED WITH ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY IN SEVERELY DEPRESSED PATIENTS. THE 41 PATIENTS IN THE TRYPTOPHAN GROUP WERE GIVEN 5-7 G DL-TRYPTOPHAN IN 1 DOSE EACH MORNING FOR 28 CONSECUTIVE MORNINGS; 19 WERE ALSO GIVEN 30 MG/DAY PARGYLINE. ALL PATIENTS ALSO RECEIVED 100 MG PYRIDOXINE HCL DAILY AND 31 PATIENTS WERE GIVEN 97 MEQ/DAY POTASSIUM AND 700 ML/DAY CARBOHYDRATE SUPPLEMENT. THE 36 ECT PATIENTS WERE GIVEN 2 TREATMENTS A WEEK. PATIENTS COMPLETED A DEPRESSION INVENTORY TWICE A WEEK AND THE MAUDSLEY PERSONALITY INVENTORY AND MARKE-NYMAN TEMPERAMENT SCALE UPON ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE. TRYPTOPHAN APPEARED TO BE AS EFFECTIVE AS ECT IN TREATING DEPRESSION. PATIENTS TREATED WITH TRYPTOPHAN PLUS PARGYLINE TENDED TO SHOW A GREATER IMPROVEMENT THAN THOSE TREATED WITH TRYPTOPHAN ALONE, AND PATIENTS TREATED WITH TRYPTOPHAN AND PARGYLINE WITH POTASSIUM AND CARBOHYDRATE SUPPLEMENTS TENDED TO SHOW MORE IMPROVEMENT THAN THOSE TREATED WITH TRYPTOPHAN AND PARGYLINE ALONE.

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0100050650999
SEGAL, D. S.; COX, R.H., JR.; STERN, W.C.; MAICKEL, R.P.
STIMULATORY EFFECTS OF PEMOLINE AND CYCLOPROPYLPEMOLINE ON CONTINUOUS AVOIDANCE BEHAVIOR: SIMILARITY TO EFFECTS OF D-AMPHETAMINE. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(23):2567-2572, 1967.

IN THIS STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF PEMOLINE AND CYCLOPROPYLPEMOLINE ON A CONTINUOUS AVOIDANCE TASK (SIDMAN AVOIDANCE), IT WAS FOUND THAT THESE DRUGS ARE BASICALLY CENTRAL STIMULANTS WITH A MECHANISM OF ACTION SIMILAR TO THAT OF D-AMPHETAMINE. ADULT RATS WERE TRAINED ON A CONTINUOUS AVOIDANCE SCHEDULE IN A SKINNER BOX. THE ANIMALS WERE GIVEN EITHER SALINE, 1 MG/KG D-AMPHETAMINE, 10 MG/KG PEMOLINE, 1 MG/KG CYCLOPROPYLPEMOLINE OR PARGYLINE I.P. PEMOLINE, CYCLOPROPYLPEMOLINE AND D-AMPHETAMINE HAD SIGNIFICANT STIMULANT ACTION. CYCLOPROPYLPEMOLINE AND D-AMPHETAMINE HAD A MORE RAPID ONSET OF ACTION THAT PEMOLINE. PRETREATMENT WITH PARGYLINE ENHANCED AND PROLONGED THE ACTION OF ALL 3 STIMULANTS. THE POTENTIATION OF THE STIMULATORY EFFECTS OF PEMOLINE AND CYCLOPROPYLPEMOLINE BY PRETREATMENT WITH PARGYLINE SUGGESTS THAT THESE DRUGS MAY ACT VIA NOREPINEPHRINE. THE FACILITATION OF LEARNING CAUSED BY PEMOLINE MAY REALLY REFLECT THE INCREASED MOTOR ACTIVITY EVOKED BY THE DRUG.

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0100050651999
HAMMER, C.-G.; HOLMSTEDT, B. THE IDENTIFICATION OF CHLORPROMAZINE METABOLITES IN HUMAN BLOOD BY GAS LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHY. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 24(1):98-100, 1968.

BLOOD SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM PATIENTS WHO HAD RECEIVED 100-250 MG/DAY CHLORPROMAZINE. AFTER CENTRIFUGATION, THE PLASMA SAMPLE WAS EXTRACTED AT PH 12 WITH DICHLOROMETHANE TO REMOVE BASIC NONCONJUGATED METABOLITES. THE PLASMA WAS THEN ADJUSTED TO PH 3.8, INCUBATED WITH BETA-GLUCURONIDASE CONTAINING SULFATASE, READJUSTED TO PH 12 AND EXTRACTED WITH DICHLOROMETHANE TO REMOVE HYDROLYZED CONJUGATES. THE PLASMA WAS THEN ADJUSTED TO PH 1.5 AND EXTRACTED TWICE WITH DICHLOROMETHANE TO REMOVE ACIDIC METABOLITES. GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY REVEALED CONJUGATED AND NONCONJUGATED CHLORPROMAZINE, N-DESMETHYLCHLORPROMAZINE, N-DIDESMETHYLCHLORPROMAZINE AND CONJUGATED METHYL-3-(2-CHLORO-10-PHENOTHIAZINYL)PROPIONATE. NO NONCONJUGATED METABOLITES WERE FOUND IN RED BLOOD CELLS, BUT CONJUGATED DESMETHYLCHLORPROMAZINE AND DIDESMETHYL CHLORPROMAZINE WERE FOUND. CHLORPROMAZINE AND THE DESMETHYLATED NONCONJUGATES SEEMED TO DISAPPEAR FROM THE BLOOD A FEW HOURS, WHILE THE BOUND DESMETHYLATED COMPOUNDS PERSISTED IN THE BLOOD FOR AT LEAST 6 HOURS.

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0100050652999
HAKANSON, R.; LOMBARD DES GOUTTES, M.-N.; OWMAN, CH. ACTIVITIES OF TRYPTOPHAN HYDROXYLASE, DOPA DECARBOXYLASE, AND MONOAMINE OXIDASE AS CORRELATED WITH THE APPEARANCE OF MONOAMINES IN DEVELOPING RAT PINEAL GLAND. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(24):2577-2585, 1967.

THE PINEAL GLAND CONTAINS NO SEROTONIN AT BIRTH, BUT THE ADULT PINEAL CONTAINS HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF SEROTONIN. THE APPEARANCE OF SEROTONIN IN THE PINEAL WAS FOLLOWED HISTOCHEMICALLY AND ENZYME LEVELS OF TRYPTOPHAN HYDROXYLASE, DOPA DECARBOXYLASE AND MONOAMINE OXIDASE WERE DETERMINED DURING THE FIRST MONTHS AFTER BIRTH. TRYPTOPHAN HYDROXYLASE WAS ASSAYED BY INCUBATING SINGLE INTACT PINEALS WITH 4 MCG C14-L-TRYPTOPHAN FOR 2 HOURS AND THEN SEPARATING THE 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN BY THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY AND ASSAYING ITS AMOUNT BY LIQUID SCINTILLATION COUNTING. DOPA DECARBOXYLASE ACTIVITY WAS DETERMINED BY INCUBATING HOMOGENIZED PINEALS WITH 3 MCG C14-DL-DOPA AND MEASURING THE AMOUNT OF C14-DOPAMINE PRODUCED IN 1 HOUR. MONOAMINE OXIDASE ACTIVITY WAS DETERMINED BY INCUBATING THE PINEAL HOMOGENATE WITH 2 MCG C14-SEROTONIN AND COUNTING THE AMOUNT OF C14-5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID FORMED. THE PINEAL GLAND WAS ALSO STUDIED BY FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY. TRYPTOPHAN HYDROXYLASE ACTIVITY WAS HIGH AT BIRTH, WHILE MEASURABLE AMOUNTS OF DOPA DECARBOXYLASE AND MONOAMINE OXIDASE DID NOT APPEAR UNTIL 1 WEEK AFTER BIRTH. FLUORESCENCE STUDIES SHOWED THAT SEROTONIN DID NOT APPEAR UNTIL 1 WEEK AFTER BIRTH, AND ADULT LEVELS WERE NOT REACHED UNTIL 3 WEEKS OF AGE. PINEAL SEROTONIN APPEARED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN PAENCHYMAL CELLS AND SYMPATHETIC NERVES. (20 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050653999
GAL, E. MARTIN; MILLARD, SARA A. STUDIES ON THE METABOLISM OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE (SEROTONIN). V. RESERPINE-INDUCED SEDATION WITHOUT DEPLETION OF CEREBRAL 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(23):2505-2513, 1967.

RESERPINE-INDUCED SEDATION WAS FURTHER STUDIED IN SPRAGUE-DAWLEY AND HOODED MALE RATS WEIGHING 300-400 G. RESERPINE-H3 WAS INJECTED THROUGH STEREOTAXICALLY-PLACED CANNULAS INTO EITHER THE RIGHT CORTEX, BOTH CORTICES OR THE RIGHT LATERAL VENTRICLE. WHILE ONLY A SMALL PERCENT OF I.P.-ADMINISTERED RESERPINE REACHED THE BRAIN, IT REMAINED THERE FOR SEVERAL DAYS. INTRACEREBRAL OR INTRAVENTRICULAR INJECTION OF 100-250 MCG RESERPINE PRODUCED NO SEDATION OR DEPLETION OF SEROTONIN FROM ANY AREA OF THE BRAIN, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE RESULTING CONCENTRATION OF RESERPINE-H3 IN THE BRAIN WAS 100 TIMES THE CONCENTRATION THAT WOULD HAVE RESULTED FROM I.P. OR I.V. ADMINISTRATION. INJECTION OF 400-500 MCG RESERPINE INTO THE BRAIN CAUSED DEEP SEDATION WITHIN 1 HOUR, BUT NONE OF THE SEDATED ANIMALS SHOWED DEPLETION OF CEREBRAL SEROTONIN. (20 REFERENCES)

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0100050654999
CEGRELL, LENNART; FALCK, BENGT; ROSENGREN, ANNA-MARIA.
DOPAMINE AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE IN THE GUINEA-PIG
PANCREAS. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(23):2483-2489, 1967.

PANCREATIC GLANDS WERE REMOVED FROM 40 ADULT GUINEA PIGS WEIGHING ABOUT 400 G, 90 NEWBORN GUINEA PIGS LESS THAN 24 HOURS OLD AND 33 FETUSES 50-65 DAYS OLD. GLANDS WERE ANALYZED FOR CATECHOLAMINE AND SEROTONIN CONTENT, AND HISTOCHEMICALLY BY FLUORESCENCE. IN THIS TECHNIQUE, DOPA, DOPAMINE AND NOREPINEPHRINE CONDENSE WITH FORMALDEHYDE TO GIVE A GREEN FLUORESCENCE, WHILE 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE CONDENSE TO GIVE A YELLOW FLUORESCENCE. DOPAMINE CONCENTRATIONS IN THE FETAL GUINEA PIG PANCREAS RANGED FROM 0.12 - 4.9 MCG/G, AND IN THE NEWBORN GUINEA PIG PANCREAS FROM 0.08 - 5.0 MCG/G; MINUTE OR INSIGNIFICANT AMOUNTS OF DOPAMINE WERE FOUND IN THE ADULT GUINEA PIG PANCREAS. NOREPINEPHRINE CONTENT IN THE ADULT GUINEA PIG PANCREAS WAS 0.40 - 0.48 MCG/G; IN THE NEWBORN GUINEA PIG PANCREAS, 0.31 - 0.68 MCG/G, AND IN THE FETAL GUINEA PIG PANCREAS, 0.16 - 0.44 MCG/G. EPINEPHRINE WAS NOT DETECTED IN ANY OF THE SAMPLES. SEROTONIN CONTENT IN THE PANCREAS WAS 0.49 MCG/G IN ONE 50-DAY-OLD FETUS, 2.5 MCG/G IN ONE 63-DAY-OLD FETUS, 1.2 - 5.1 MCG/G IN NEWBORN GUINEA PIGS, AND 0.28 - 0.91 MCG/G IN THE ADULT GUINEA PIG. THE PANCREATIC DOPAMINE AND SEROTONIN ARE STORED IN MORPHOLOGICALLY SIMILAR CELLS LOCATED IN THE ISLETS OR SCATTERED AMONG THE EXOCRINE ACINI. BOTH AMINES ARE STORED CONCOMITANTLY IN SOME CELLS. (24 REFERENCES)

INSTITUTE OF ANATOMY AND HISTOLOGY
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TYKOCHINSKAYA, E.D. EFFECTS OF A GALVANIC CURRENT ON REACTIVITY OF THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM IN CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS. IN: PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLISM. (VLIYANIYE GAL'VANICHESKOGO TOKA NA REAKTIVNOST' VEGETATIVENOY NERVNOY SISTEMY U BOL'NYKH KHRONICHESKIM ALKOGOLIZMOM.) PROBLEMY ALKOGOLIZMA. TRUDY LENINGRADSKOGO NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKOGO PSIKHONEVROLOGICHESKOGO INSTITUTA IM. V.M. BEKHTEREVA (LENINGRAD), 36:26-36, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

REACTIVITY OF THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM IN CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS WAS STUDIED BY APPLYING A GALVANIC CURRENT TO 4 DIFFERENT REFLEXOGENIC ZONES, USING THE ELECTROPHORETIC EPINEPHRINE-DIONINE TEST AS AN INDICATOR. APPLICATION OF THE CURRENT TO THE COLLAR ZONE (ZONE OF THE CERVICAL AUTONOMIC APPARATUS) RESULTED IN A DECREASED REACTION TO EPINEPHRINE, BUT INTENSIFICATION OF A PREVIOUS WEAK OR NONEXISTENT REACTION TO DIONINE. INTRANASAL GALVANIZATION INTENSIFIED THE REACTION TO EPINEPHRINE IN SOME PATIENTS, BUT DECREASED IT IN OTHERS; IT ALSO DECREASED THE REACTION TO DIONINE IN MOST PATIENTS. APPLICATION TO THE OCULO-OCCIPITAL ZONE INTENSIFIED THE REACTION TO EPINEPHRINE AND DECREASED OR ABOLISHED THE REACTION TO DIONINE. APPLICATION TO THE INTERSCAPULAR ZONE DECREASED THE REACTION TO BOTH EPINEPHRINE AND DIONINE.

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0100050656999
LEUNG, K.C.; STONE, G.S.; HINE, C.H. SOME EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL AND REDUCED TEMPERATURE ON THE PERFORMANCE OF RATS. PROCEEDINGS OF THE WESTERN PHARMACOLOGY SOCIETY, 9:60-61, 1966.

THE AUTHORS SUMMARIZE EXPERIMENTAL DATA OBTAINED IN THE EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTS OF DECREASED ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURES ON METABOLISM, ABSORPTION, TOXICITY AND DEPRESSING EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL. ACUTE TOXICITY OF ETHYL ALCOHOL WAS DOUBLED BY 24-HOUR EXPOSURE TO LOWERED ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHALLENGE DOSE. LD50 VALUES WERE 1.43 GM/KG AT 0-5 DEGREES C AND 3.41 GM/KG AT 22-25 DEGREES C. MOTOR COORDINATION DETERIORATED SIGNIFICANTLY IN ANIMALS EXPOSED TO COLD FOR 168 HOURS AFTER SMALL DOSES OF ALCOHOL. IN HABITUATED ANIMALS THE ABSORPTION RATE OF A CHALLENGE DOSE OF 1.5 GM/KG OF ALCOHOL WAS MORE RAPID IN COLD-EXPOSED ANIMALS THAN IN ROOM-TEMPERATURE ANIMALS. WITH A 3.5 GM/KG CHALLENGE DOSE THE COLD-EXPOSED GROUP HAD A HIGHER BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL AND POORER PERFORMANCE THAN THE ROOM TEMPERATURE GROUP. WHEN ALCOHOL PLUS PENTOBARBITAL WERE ADMINISTERED THE COLD-EXPOSED GROUP SLEPT LONGER THAN THE ROOM-TEMPERATURE GROUP.

HINE LABORATORIES, INC.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

0100050657999
KLOSINSKA, BOZENA; WIERZBICKI, TADEUSZ. PROKETAZINE IN THE TREATMENT OF PSYCHOTIC SYNDROMES. (PROKETAZYNA W LECZENIU ZESPOLOW PSYCHOTYCZNYCH.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 17(1):69-71, 1967. IN POLISH.

CARPHENAZINE (PROKETAZINE) WAS ADMINISTERED TO 23 WOMEN IN DOSES OF 75-300 MG (AVERAGE 150 MG) FOR 10 DAYS TO 12 WEEKS (AVERAGE 6 WEEKS). DIAGNOSES INCLUDED PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA, SCHIZOPHRENIA ASSOCIATED WITH MENTAL IMPAIRMENT AND INVOLUTIONAL OR SENILE HALLUCINATORY OR DELUSIONAL PSYCHOSES. SIDE EFFECTS WERE MILD. THE DRUG PRODUCED REMISSION OF PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS AND A RESTORATION OF DRIVE.

ALEKSANDROWSKA 159
LODZ, POLAND

0100050658999
PLETSCHER, A.; TRANZER, J.P. ACTION OF RESERPINE AND IMIPRAMINE ON INTRACELLULAR STORAGE OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE IN BLOOD PLATELETS. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(4):289-291, 1967.

THE UPTAKE OF RADIOACTIVE 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE, TAGGED WITH CARBON 14, FROM THE TYRODE'S SOLUTION INCUBATION MEDIUM, IN BLOOD PLATELETS OF THE CAT INCUBATED WITH IMIPRAMINE AND RESERPINE IS MARKEDLY INHIBITED BY EACH OF THESE DRUGS. IN CONTRAST TO IMIPRAMINE, RESERPINE MARKEDLY DECREASES THE ENDOGENOUS 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE OF THE PLATELETS, CONFIRMING THAT RESERPINE AND IMIPRAMINE DIMINISH THE UPTAKE OF RADIOACTIVE 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE BY 2 DIFFERENT MECHANISMS. IMIPRAMINE DOES NOT MARKEDLY IMPAIR THE AMINE STORAGE IN THE 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE ORGANELLES, BUT APPEARS TO INHIBIT ITS TRANSPORT THROUGH THE PLATELET MEMBRANE. RESERPINE INTERFERES WITH THE STORAGE OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE IN THE INTRACELLULAR

ORGANELLES LEADING TO A DECREASE OF THE ENDOGENOUS 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE AS WELL AS THE NUMBER OF ORGANELLES STORING IT.

MEDIZINISCHE FORSCHUNGSABTEILUNG
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BASEL, SWITZERLAND

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BILY, JIRI. THE PROBLEM OF DISTINGUISHING BETWEEN SO-CALLED PSYCHOMIMETICS AND THYMOLEPTICS. (ZUR PROBLEMATIK DES UNTERSCHIEDES ZWISCHEN DEN SOG. PSYCHOMIMETIKEN UND THYMOLEPTIKEN.) SBORNIK VEDECKYCH PRACI LEKARSKE FAKULTY (HRADCI KRALOVE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA), 9:567-570, 1966. IN GERMAN.

METHYL PHENIDATE SUBSTANTIALLY SHORTENED THE DURATION OF INDUCED PAROXYSMAL INHIBITION IN RABBITS, WHEREAS HIGH DOSAGES OF IMIPRAMINE LENGTHENED IT, AND MODERATE DOSES YIELDED STATISTICALLY INCONCLUSIVE RESULTS. THE EXPERIMENT INDICATES THAT PAROXYSMAL INHIBITION CANNOT BE REGARDED AS A BASIS FOR A SATISFACTORY TEST FOR DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN NEUROLEPTIC AND THYMOLEPTIC ACTION.

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0100050660999
FORREST, FRED M.; SNOW, HAROLD L.; ERICKSON, GERTRUDE; GEITER, CLYDE W.; LAXSON, GERALD O. INCIDENCE OF LATE "MELANOSIS" SIDE EFFECTS IN CHRONIC MENTAL PATIENTS AFTER LONG TERM PHENOTHIAZINE THERAPY. PROCEEDINGS OF THE WESTERN PHARMACOLOGY SOCIETY. 9:18-20, 1966.

CHRONIC MALE SCHIZOPHRENIC INPATIENTS WHO WERE RECEIVING MORE THAN 300 MG CHLORPROMAZINE PER DAY OR EQUIVALENT AMOUNTS OF OTHER PHENOTHIAZINE DRUGS WERE CAREFULLY EXAMINED FOR ANY EVIDENCE OF OCULAR DEPOSITS ON LENS OR CORNEA, WHICH IS KNOWN TO BE A MELANOSIS SIDE EFFECT OF THE DRUG. EXAMINATION WAS COMPLETE, INCLUDING SLIT LAMP EXAMINATION AT 3-6 MONTH INTERVALS OVER A PERIOD OF 18 MONTHS. ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN PATIENTS OF 503 EXAMINED SHOWED EYE OPACITIES JUDGED TO BE SIGNIFICANT. HOWEVER, THIS EYE CONDITION CAN BE REVERSED WITH PROPER ADJUSTMENT OF DOSAGE AND THERAPY WITHOUT IMPAIRMENT OF VISION OR MENTAL RELAPSE.

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0100050661999
RIGEL, JIRI. DRUG THERAPY AND PSYCHOTHERAPY. (MEDIKAMENTOSE THERAPIE UND PSYCHOTHERAPIE.) SBORNIK VEDECKYCH PRACI LEKARSKE FAKULTY KARLOVY UNIVERSITY (HRADEC KRALOVE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA), 9:571-574, 1966. IN GERMAN.

REACTION TO MEPROBAMATE CAN FALSIFY THE PICTURE OF THE PATIENT'S SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT. IT CAN ALSO LEAD TO ADDICTION. THE DISTRICT PHYSICIAN HAS LITTLE TIME OR OPPORTUNITY TO ACQUAINT HIMSELF WITH HIS PATIENTS' LIFE SITUATION, AND HE MUST PRESCRIBE PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICALS ON THE BASIS OF INADEQUATE INFORMATION. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES 16 CASES OF SEVERE COMPULSIVE NEUROSES TREATED

WITH VARYING DEGREES OF SUCCESS USING UNSPECIFIED PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS.

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HRADEC KRALOVE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

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GUERRERO-FIGUEROA, R.; GALLANT, DONALD M. EFFECTS OF PINOXEPIN AND IMIPRAMINE ON THE MESENCEPHALIC RETICULAR FORMATION AND AMYGDALOID COMPLEX IN THE CAT: NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL CORRELATIONS IN HUMAN SUBJECTS. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, 9(7):387-403, 1967.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY HAS BEEN MADE OF THE EFFECTS OF PINOXEPIN (CIS-4(3-(2CHLORODIBENZ(B,E)OXEPIN-11(6-H-YLIDENE)PROPYL)-1 PIPERAZINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE) AND IMIPRAMINE (BOTH ARE TRICYCLIC COMPOUNDS WITH 7-MEMBERED CENTRAL RINGS) ON SPONTANEOUS EEG ACTIVITY AND ON EVOKED POTENTIALS RECORDED FROM THE MESENCEPHALIC RETICULAR FORMATION, POSTERIOR HYPOTHALAMUS, AMYGDALOID COMPLEX AND OTHER SUBCORTICAL STRUCTURES OF THE LIMBIC SYSTEM IN THE CAT. ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE SPONTANEOUS AND PROVOKED ACTIVITY AND GROSS BEHAVIOR OBSERVATIONS INDICATE MARKED DISSIMILARITY BETWEEN IMIPRAMINE AND PINOXEPIN. MARKED SIMILARITY WAS OBSERVED IN THE EFFECTS ON THE MESENCEPHALIC RETICULAR FORMATION AND THE AMYGDALOID COMPLEX. (22 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY
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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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HUG, JR., CARL C. TRANSPORT OF NARCOTIC ANALGESICS BY CHOROID PLEXUS AND KIDNEY TISSUE IN VITRO. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(2):345-359, 1967.

MALE AND FEMALE ALBINO RABBITS WEIGHING ABOUT 2 KG WERE SACRIFICED, AND THE CHORIOID PLEXUS WAS REMOVED FROM EACH LATERAL VENTRICLE AND PLACED IN FLUID CONTAINING A LABELED NARCOTIC ANALGESIC. CHORIOID PLEXUS WAS ALSO TAKEN FROM THE LATERAL VENTRICLES OF ANESTHETIZED MONGREL DOGS AND TREATED IN THE SAME WAY; RENAL SLICES FROM THE DOGS WERE ALSO STUDIED. ACCUMULATION OF DIHYDROMORPHINE PROCEEDED RAPIDLY IN THE RENAL CORTICAL SLICES IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF O2. IN AN ANAEROBIC ATMOSPHERE, RENAL TISSUE SLICES ACCUMULATED DIHYDROMORPHINE IN PROPORTION TO THE CONCENTRATION OF THE DRUG IN THE MEDIUM. ORGANIC BASES, INCLUDING NALORPHINE, INHIBITED THE UPTAKE OF DIHYDROMORPHINE. PROBENECID INHIBITED THE UPTAKE OF DIHYDROMORPHINE, AS WELL AS L-METHORPHAN AND LEVORPHAN. RABBIT CHORIOID PLEXUS ALSO ACCUMULATED DIHYDROMORPHINE RAPIDLY AT 37 DEGREES C, BUT UPTAKE WAS SLOW AND LIMITED AT 0 DEGREES. OUABAIN INHIBITED THE INITIAL RATE OF UPTAKE, AS DID DECAMETHONIUM, HEXAMETHONIUM AND MEPIPERPHENIDOL. CHOLINE, HEXAMETHONIUM AND NALORPHINE STIMULATED THE STEADY STATE UPTAKE OF DIHYDROMORPHINE, WHILE PROBENECID AND P-AMINOHIPPURIC ACID DECREASED IT. THE RATE OF UPTAKE OF LEVORPHAN WAS GREATER THAN THAT OF DEXTRORPHAN. DEMONSTRATION OF TRANSFER AGAINST A CONCENTRATION GRADIENT, SATURABILITY, SUBSTRATE CONCENTRATION, STEREOSPECIFICITY AND DEPENDENCE ON

AEROBIC METABOLISM SUGGEST THAT AN ACTIVE TRANSPORT PROCESS IS INVOLVED. (35 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN MEDICAL SCHOOL
ANN ARBOR, MICH.

0100050664999
RUBINSTEIN, MORTON K.; ROBERTS, EUGENE. RETURN OF GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRATE TRANSAMINASE ACTIVITY IN MOUSE BRAIN AFTER INHIBITION BY AMINOOXYACETIC ACID: CHEMICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL OBSERVATIONS. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(6):1138-1140, 1967.

A STUDY MADE WITH MICE INJECTED I.P. WITH A NEUTRAL SOLUTION OF HYDROXYLAMINE OR AMINOOXYACETIC ACID (AOAA) GAVE FINDINGS INDICATING THAT THE INTENSITY OF STAINING BY THE HISTOCHEMICAL PROCEDURE HAS A REASONABLE DEGREE OF CORRELATION WITH THE CHEMICAL PROCEDURE. IT THUS MAY BE USEFUL IN SHOWING REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN DISTRIBUTION OF GAMMA-ABA-T-S (GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID-ALPHA-KETOGLUTARATE TRANSAMINASE-SUCCINIC SEMIALDEHYDE DEHYDROGENASE SEQUENCE) ACTIVITY, PROVIDED THAT COMPARISONS ARE NOT MADE BETWEEN TOO HEAVILY STAINED REGIONS. USEFUL INFORMATION ALSO MAY BE OBTAINED ABOUT THE DIFFERENTIAL RATES OF DISAPPEARANCE AND REAPPEARANCE OF GAMMA ABA-T AFTER TREATMENT WITH SUBSTANCES THAT MAY INFLUENCE ITS ACTIVITY. THE HISTOCHEMICAL PROCEDURE MIGHT BE USED TO REVEAL THE TIMES OF APPEARANCE OF THIS ENZYME ACTIVITY IN VARIOUS BRAIN REGIONS DURING DEVELOPMENT. THIS POSSIBILITY IS BEING INVESTIGATED.

DIVISION OF NEUROLOGY
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0100050665999
GABAY, S.; HARRIS, S.R. STUDIES OF FLAVIN-ADENINE DINUCLEOTIDE-REQUIRING ENZYMES AND PHENOTHIAZINES.--III. INHIBITION KINETICS WITH HIGHLY PURIFIED D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(5):803-812, 1967.

INHIBITION BY VARIOUS PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES OF A HIGHLY PURIFIED D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE APOENZYME PREPARATION (SPECIFIC ACTIVITY: 300-330 MU LITER OF O2/MIN/MG PROTEIN) WAS STUDIED. ONLY DERIVATIVES POSSESSING ANTIPSYCHOTIC ACTIVITY WERE INHIBITORS. THE INHIBITORY CAPACITIES OF THESE COMPOUNDS WERE GENERALLY IN AGREEMENT WITH THEIR RELATIVE CLINICAL EFFICACY AND POTENCY IN ANTIPSYCHOTIC THERAPY. D-AMINO ACID OXIDASE WAS NOT INHIBITED BY PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES HAVING LITTLE OR NO CLINICAL EFFICACY AS TRANQUILIZERS (PROMAZINE, TRIMEPRAZINE, PROMETHAZINE, SULFOXIDES OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND THIORIDAZINE), NOR BY IMIPRAMINE, WHICH IS STRUCTURALLY SIMILAR TO THE PHENOTHIAZINES. CHLORPROTHIXENE, A THIAXANTHENE DERIVATIVE USED IN ANTIPSYCHOTIC THERAPY, WAS A COENZYME-COMPETITIVE INHIBITOR. THE STUDY APPEARS TO GIVE FURTHER SIGNIFICANCE TO THE HYPOTHESIS THAT PHENOTHIAZINES COULD ACT BY INHIBITING FLAVOENZYMES. THE INHIBITION WAS COENZYME-COMPETITIVE AND THE FOLLOWING KI'S WERE CALCULATED: CHLORPROMAZINE, 5 X 10-5M; TRIFLUPROMAZINE, 3 X 10-5M; PERPHENAZINE, 2.7 X 10-5M; FLUPHENAZINE, 2.3 X 10-5M; TRIFLUOPERAZINE, 2.0 X 10-5M; THIORIDAZINE, 1.6 X 10-5M; CHLORPROTHIXENE, 4 X 10-5M. (35 REFERENCES)

BIOCHEMICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
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0100050666999
DE IRALDI, AMANDA PELLEGRINO; ETCHEVERRY, GUILLERMO JAIM.
ULTRASTRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE NERVE ENDINGS OF THE MEDIAN EMINENCE AFTER NIALAMIDE-DOPA ADMINISTRATION.
BRAIN RESEARCH, 6(3):614-618, 1967.

RATS WERE INJECTED WITH 400 MG/KG OF NIALAMIDE I.P. 5-6 HOURS PRIOR TO SACRIFICE AND 30 MIN BEFORE SACRIFICE WITH 100 MG/KG OF DOPA S.C. TO STUDY THE NATURE OF THE GRANULATED VESICLES PRESENT IN THE NERVE ENDINGS OF THE MEDIAN EMINENCE. NUMEROUS AXON TERMINAL SWELLINGS WITH CLEAR AND GRANULATED VESICLES WERE FOUND AROUND THE PERIVASCULAR SPACE. THE OVERALL DENSER ASPECT OF THE NERVE ENDINGS WAS DUE TO AN APPARENT INCREASE IN VESICULAR CONTENT. GRANULATED VESICLES, 800-1200 A IN DIAMETER, INCREASED IN NUMBER, EXHIBITING A MORE IRREGULAR CONTOUR AS WELL AS A WIDER VARIANCE OF THE DENSITY OF CORES THAN THE CONTROLS. NUMEROUS PROFILES OF DILATED TUBULAR STRUCTURES WERE ALSO SEEN IN THESE ENDINGS. AFTER NIALAMIDE-DOPA TREATMENT THE AMOUNT OF GRANULATED VESICLES INCREASED ABOUT 49(ABOVE THAT IN THE CONTROLS. THE INCREASED CONTENT OF GRNAULATED VESICLES IN THE NERVE ENDINGS OF THE EXTERNAL LAYER OF THE MEDIAN EMINENCE FOLLOWING AN INCREASE IN CATECHOLAMINE CONTENT STRONGLY SUGGESTS THEIR INVOLVEMENT IN THE STORAGE OR METABOLISM OF MONOAMINES.

UNIVERSIDAD DE BUENOS AIRES
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

0100050667999
WEBER, LAVERN J.; ANGELL, L. ALWINN. HYPERTHERMIA AND ELEVATED BRAIN 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE OF RABBITS IN RESPONSE TO TRYPTOPHAN AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN INFUSION.
BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(12):2451-2454, 1967.

L-TRYPTOPHAN AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN (5-HTP) WILL CAUSE HYPERTHERMIA PRESUMABLY BY FORMATION OF SEROTONIN (5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE). SEROTONIN LEVELS WERE MEASURED AFTER INFUSION OF TRYPTOPHAN AND 5-HTP IN RABBITS AND WERE CORRELATED WITH BODY TEMPERATURE. RECTAL TEMPERATURES WERE RECORDED AT 15-MIN INTERVALS. AFTER STABILIZATION OF TEMPERATURE, TRANS-2-PHENYLCYCLOPROPYLAMINE (PCP) WAS INJECTED I.P. IN A DOSE OF 10 MG/KG. THE ANIMALS WERE INFUSED 1/2 HOUR LATER WITH EITHER 0.55 MG/ML 5-HTP, 10.2 MG/ML TRYPTOPHAN, OR NORMAL SALINE AT A RATE OF 0.051 ML/MIN. AT THE END OF THE 2-HOUR INFUSION, THE ANIMALS WERE KILLED, EXSANGUINATED, AND BRAIN, STOMACH AND LIVER REMOVED. INFUSION OF 5-HTP AND TRYPTOPHAN CAUSED EXCITATION FOLLOWED BY DEPRESSION, MYDRIASIS, INCREASED SALIVARY AND NASAL SECRETION, INCREASED RESPIRATORY RATE AND ELEVATED TEMPERATURE. 5-HTP CAUSED A SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER RISE IN TEMPERATURE THAN TRYPTOPHAN. BOTH 5-HTP AND TRYPTOPHAN CAUSED AN INCREASE IN SEROTONIN LEVELS IN THE HYPOTHALAMUS, THALAMUS, PONS-MEDULLA AND GRAY AND WHITE CORTICAL MATTER. THERE WAS SO SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN SEROTONIN IN STOMACH OR LIVER. IN THE THALAMUS AND WHITE CORTICAL MATTER, SEROTONIN LEVELS WERE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER WITH 5-HTP THAN WITH TRYPTOPHAN.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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SEATTLE, WASH.

0100050668999
KOROL, B.; BROWN, M.L. THE INFLUENCE OF THE EXISTING ARTERIAL PRESSURE ON AUTONOMIC DRUG RESPONSES IN CONSCIOUS DOGS. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE, 170(2):371-378, 1967.

REGRESSION ANALYSIS PLOTS WERE PREPARED RELATING TO THE BLOOD PRESSURE DATA TAKEN IN CONSCIOUS DOGS, SHOWING THEIR RESPONSE TO AUTONOMIC DRUGS. STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF A TEST DRUG ON AUTONOMIC DRUG RESPONSE CAN BE VALIDATED BY THE CURVES THAT ARE PRESENTED. THE CONSCIOUS DOG PREPARATION COMPRISED SURGICALLY PREPARED BILATERALLY EXTERNALIZED CAROTID ARTERY LOOPS. DRUGS FOR WHICH CURVES WERE DRAWN ARE TYRAMINE, EPINEPHRINE, NOREPINEPHRINE, YOHIMBINE, HISTAMINE, ACETYLCHOLINE AND 5-HT.

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0100050669999
KADZIELAWA, K.; GUMULKA, W. ADRENERGIC NEURONE BLOCKING ACTIVITY OF SOME NEW GUANIDINE DERIVATIVES. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 170(2):287-296, 1967.

ISOLATED VAS DEFERENS PREPARATIONS FROM GUINEA PIG PROVED TO BE AN ACCEPTABLE MEANS FOR TESTING IN VITRO POTENCY OF ADRENERGIC NEURON BLOCKING AGENTS. FOUR GUANIDINE DERIVATIVES THAT WERE TESTED, THOUGH DIFFERING IN STRUCTURE, CONTAINED A HIGHLY IONIZED CATIONIC RADICAL. THE ADRENERGIC BLOCKAGE DEVELOPED BY ALL TESTED COMPOUNDS WAS ABOLISHED BY DEXAMPHETAMINE AND ANTAGONIZED BY NOREPINEPHRINE. RELEASE OF CATECHOLAMINES IS CONSIDERED TO BE BASIC TO THE POTENTIATION OF NOREPINEPHRINE AFTER GUANOXAN AND GUANETHIDINE. THE SPECIFIC COMPOUNDS UTILIZED IN THE STUDY WERE N-(2(2,6-DICHLORPHENOXY)ETHYLAMINE)-GUANIDINE SULFATE, 2-GUANIDINOMETHYL-1,4-BENZODIOXAN SULFATE, N-(BETA-GUANIDINOETHYL)-HEXAHYDROBENZO-(D)-AZOCINE SULFATE, GUANETHIDINE AND METHAMPHETAMINE. (43 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL PHARMACOLOGY
ACADEMY OF MEDICINE
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0100050670999
KAKOLEWSKI, JAN; URBANEK, BOGUMILA. EFFECTS OF MULTIPLE ADMINISTRATION OF NEUROLEPTIC DRUGS APPLIED SEPARATELY, IN MIXTURES OR SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH ELECTROSHOCKS, ON THE BEHAVIOR OF RATS, WITH SPECIAL CONSIDERATION OF THE LICKING REFLEX. (WPLYW WIELOKROTNEGO PODAWANIA NEUROLEPTYKOW STOSOWANYCH ODDZIELNIE, W MIESZANKACH ORAZ LACZNIE Z ELEKTROWSTRZASAMI NA ZACHOWANIE SIE SZCZUROW ZE SZCZEGOLNYM UWZGLEDNIENIEM ODRUCHU LIZANIA.) ACTA POLONIAE PHARMACEUTICA (WARSZAWA), 23(3):389-396, 1966. IN POLISH.

NEUROLEPTIC DRUGS WERE ADMINISTERED TO RATS OVER A PERIOD OF TEN DAYS IN DOSES FROM 1 - 30 MG/KG. THE FOLLOWING DRUGS WERE USED EITHER ALONE OR IN COMBINATION: CHLORPROMAZINE, PERPHENAZINE; BUTYRYLPERAZINE; THIOPROPERAZINE; HALOPERIDOL. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CHLORPROMAZINE, HALOPERIDOL WAS ADMINISTERED IN

COMBINATION WITH EACH OF THE OTHER DRUGS LISTED. THE CONTROL GROUP OF RATS WAS GIVEN 0.5 ML OF 0.9(NACL. EXCEPT FOR THE ANIMALS RECEIVING BUTYRYLPERAZINE, THE LICKING REFLEX INCREASED IN ALL ANIMALS. THE LICKING REFLEX TIME WAS DECREASED WHEN ELECTROSHOCKS WERE APPLIED IN ADDITION TO DRUG THERAPY. IN THE 18 GROUPS OF ANIMALS, AN OVERALL WEIGHT INCREASE WAS NOTED AND THE HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL DECREASED IN MOST GROUPS. MULTINUCLEAR LEUKOCYTES INCREASED AND THE LYMPHOCYTES DECREASED. THE LICKING REFLEX TIME DID NOT APPEAR TO REFLECT THE EFFECTS OF THE MULTIPLE ADMINISTRATION OF THE NEUROLEPTIC DRUGS.

0100050671999
ABBS, E.T.; BROADLEY, K.J.; ROBERTS, D.J. INHIBITION OF CATECHOL-O-METHYL TRANSFERASE BY SOME ACID DEGRADATION PRODUCTS OF ADRENALINE AND NORADRENALINE. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(2):279-282, 1967.

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT IN THE ABSENCE OF CATECHOL-O-METHYL TRANSFERASE (COMT), BRAIN NOREPINEPHRINE IS METABOLIZED BY MAO AND THEN REDUCED AND CONDENSED WITH ANOTHER MOLECULE OF NOREPINEPHRINE TO YIELD NORADNAMINE (5-AMINOMETHYL-2,3,7,8-TETRAHYDROXYDIBENZO-ALPHA, EPSILON-CYCLO-HEPTATRIENE). IT HAS ALSO BEEN SUGGESTED THAT NORADNAMINE MAY CAUSE ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSION BY INHIBITING CATECHOL-O-METHYLTRANSFERASE (COMT). IN THIS STUDY, NORADNAMINE AND RELATED COMPOUNDS WERE TESTED FOR INHIBITORY ACTIVITY AGAINST COMT. A CRUDE ENZYME PREPARATION CONTAINING COMT WAS PREPARED BY EXSANGUINATING ADULT MALE RATS, REMOVING THE LIVERS, HOMOGENIZING THEM IN ICE-COLD KCL SOLUTION, AND THEN CENTRIFUGING AT 25,000 G FOR 30 MIN; THE SUPERNATANT CONTAINED THE COMT. COMT ACTIVITY WAS DETERMINED BY MEASURING THE AMOUNT OF METANEPHRINE FORMED FROM EPINEPHRINE. FIVE SUBSTANCES WERE DETERMINED FOR INHIBITORY ACTIVITY AGAINST COMT: DIEPINEPHRINE, ETHER, CATECHOL, NORADNAMINE, ADNAMINE AND PYROGALLOL. THE POTENCY RATIO FOR COMT INHIBITION BY THESE COMPOUNDS IS 1:2:4:8, WHEN THE COMPOUNDS ARE LISTED IN THE ABOVE ORDER. THE POTENCY OF THE COMPOUNDS WAS NOT RELATED TO THE NUMBER OF PAIRS OF ADJACENT HYDROXYL GROUPS PRESENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
PORTSMOUTH SCHOOL OF PHARMACY
PARK ROAD
PORTSMOUTH, ENGLAND

0100050672999
PSCHEIDT, G.R.; VOTAVA, Z.; HIMWICH, H.E. EFFECT OF PHYSOSTIGMINE ON THE LEVEL OF BRAIN BIOGENIC AMINES IN RATS AND RABBITS. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(6):1132-1134, 1967.

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF LARGE DOSES OF PHYSOSTIGMINE ON THE BRAIN BIOGENIC AMINES, SEROTONIN AND NOREPINEPHRINE, WAS MADE WITH THE OBJECT OF DEMONSTRATING A DIRECT EFFECT OF THIS DRUG ON THESE SUBSTANCES. THE RESULTS SHOW THAT CONVULSIVE AND NEARLY LETHAL DOSES OF PHYSOSTIGMINE IN RABBITS HAVE ONLY MINIMAL EFFECTS ON BRAIN CONCENTRATIONS OF SEROTONIN AND NOREPINEPHRINE. THE DEPLETION OF NOREPINEPHRINE FOUND AFTER THE HIGHEST DOSE OF PHYSOSTIGMINE MAY BE ASCRIBED TO THE EFFECTS OF CONVULSION OR NONSPECIFIC STRESS-INDUCED RELEASE OF NOREPINEPHRINE. IT IS NOTED THAT NICOTINE, ANOTHER DRUG WITH STRONG PARASYMPATHOMIMETIC PROPERTIES, ALSO FAILS TO REDUCE THE CONTENT OF BRAIN AMINES IN MICE AND GUINEA

PIGS. PHYSOSTIGMINE DOES NOT APPEAR TO HAVE A DIRECT DEPLETING OR RELEASING ACTION ON BRAIN AMINES. THE INVOLVEMENT OF CENTRAL ADRENERGIC MECHANISMS MUST BE SOUGHT EITHER IN TERMS OF A NONSPECIFIC STRESS EFFECT OR AS A SECONDARY ACTIVATION OF THE ADRENERGIC OUTFLOW FROM THE BRAIN.

THUDICHUM PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH LABORATORY
GALESBURG STATE RESEARCH HOSPITAL
GALESBURG, ILL.

0100050673999
OHLIN, P.; PEREC, C. THE EFFECT OF TREATMENT WITH PARASYMPATHOLYTICS ON THE WEIGHT OF THE SUBMAXILLARY GLAND OF RATS. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 22(10):668-669, 1966.

A STUDY OF THE SIZE OF SALIVARY GLANDS IN RELATION TO SECRETORY ACTIVITY WAS MADE WITH 33 FEMALE RATS. THE RIGHT SUBMAXILLARY GLAND WAS PARASYMPATHETICALLY DENERVATED IN ALL ANIMALS. A PREGANGLIONIC PARASYMPATHETIC DENERVATION WAS DONE BY SECTION OF THE CHORDALINGUAL NERVE. ELEVEN UNTREATED CONTROLS WERE USED TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF SURGICAL DENERVATION ALONE ON THE WEIGHT OF THE GLANDS. PHARMACOLOGICAL DENERVATION WAS FOUND TO INDUCE CHANGES, E.G., SUPERSENSITIVITY TO SECRETORY AGENTS, SIMILAR TO THOSE SEEN AFTER SURGICAL DENERVATION IN SALIVARY GLANDS OF CATS AND RATS, WITHOUT GLANDULAR ATROPHY. TREATMENT WITH PARASYMPATHOLYTICS, ATROPINE OR HOECHST 9980 REDUCED THE WEIGHT OF THE SUBMAXILLARY GLAND OF RATS WITH DOSES LARGER THAN THOSE USED IN PREVIOUS EXPERIMENTS. THE FINDING AGREES WITH THE SUGGESTION THAT THE SIZE OF SALIVARY GLANDS DEPENDS ON THE ORGAN ACTIVITY.

INSTITUTE OF PHYSIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF LUND
LUND, SWEDEN

0100050674999
HERZ, A.; ZIEGLGANSBERGER, W. SYNAPTIC EXCITATION IN THE CORPUS STRIATUM INHIBITED BY MICROELECTROPHORETICALLY ADMINISTERED DOPAMINE. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 22(12):839-840, 1966.

INTRALAMINAR THALAMIC NUCLEI OF RABBITS WERE STIMULATED WITH BIPOLAR ELECTRODES, AND NEURON DISCHARGES FROM THE CAUDATE NUCLEUS AND THE PUTAMEN WERE RECORDED, FOLLOWING ELECTROPHORETIC APPLICATION OF VARIOUS DRUGS. DOPAMINE (DA) INHIBITED THE CHARACTERISTIC SHORT LATENCY PRIMARY ACTIVATION FOLLOWING MEDIOTHALAMIC ELECTRIC STIMULATION ALMOST COMPLETELY. WHEN THE RESPONSE WAS REINFORCED BY HOMOCYSTEIC ACID, IT WAS BLOCKED TO A CONSIDERABLE DEGREE BY DA.

MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FUR PSYCHIATRIE
MUNICH, GERMANY

0100050675999
ROBBINS, EDWIN; ROBBINS, LILLIAN; FROSCH, WILLIAM A.; STERN, MARVIN. IMPLICATIONS OF UNTOWARD REACTIONS TO HALLUCINOGENS. BULLETIN OF THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, 43(11):985-999, 1967.

EARLY STUDIES OF LSD DEALT WITH ITS ROLE AS A

PSYCHOTOMIMETIC AGENT. IT WAS HOPED THAT A TEMPORARY AND ARTIFICIAL INDUCTION OF SYMPTOMS WOULD LEAD TO GREATER UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA, BUT THIS DID NOT OCCUR BECAUSE LSD SYMPTOMS DIFFERED FROM SCHIZOPHRENIC SYMPTOMS. FOLLOWING THIS PERIOD, THE PSYCHEDELIC MOVEMENT STARTED AND A BRIEF HISTORY IS GIVEN. IN 1966, MORE THAN 200 PATIENTS WERE ADMITTED TO BELLEVUE HOSPITAL IN NEW YORK CITY FOR LSD REACTIONS. THREE GROUPS OF PATIENTS WERE STUDIED: 18 PATIENTS WITH ACUTE REACTIONS, 11 PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT REACTIONS AND 11 PATIENTS WITH PROLONGED REACTIONS. ACUTE REACTIONS INCLUDE PANIC (DEPERSONALIZATION, LOSS OF CONTROL, HOMOSEXUAL PANIC, PARANOID REACTION) AND CONFUSION (ACUTE BRAIN SYNDROME CHARACTERIZED BY DELUSIONS OF GRANDEUR AND POOR JUDGMENT, SUCH AS ATTEMPTS TO FLY AND WALKING INTO A MOVING CAR). SYMPTOMS MAY RECUR UP TO 72 HOURS AFTER THE DRUG IS INGESTED OR AS LONG AS 1 YEAR AFTER THE LAST USE OF THE DRUG. PROLONGED EFFECTS FROM LSD WERE PSYCHOSIS AND CHRONIC ANXIETY. MANY PATIENTS THOUGHT THAT LSD HAD BENEFITED THEM, BUT OUTSIDE OBSERVERS COULD NOT SEE THESE BENEFICIAL CHANGES. NO INSTANCES OF PERMANENT DAMAGE TO THE BRAIN CAUSED BY LSD WERE SEEN. BOTH LSD AND MARIJUANA CAUSE A TENDENCY TO WITHDRAW FROM SOCIETY AND TO BECOME MORE INTERESTED IN CONTEMPLATION OF THE SELF AND OF DRUGS. (38 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL CENTER
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0100050676999
HARBISON, R.D.; SPRATT, J.L. NOVOBIOCIN-INDUCED HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA AND ITS REDUCTION BY PHENOBARBITAL PRETREATMENT. TOXICOLOGY AND APPLIED PHARMACOLOGY, 11(2):257-263, 1967.

STUDIES WERE CONDUCTED TO INVESTIGATE NOVOBIOCIN'S PRODUCTION OF A YELLOW PIGMENT, PRESUMED TO BE A NOVOBIOCIN METABOLITE, AND HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA WITH REGARD TO HEPATOTOXIC SIDE EFFECTS. THE EFFECT OF PHENOBARBITAL IN THE REDUCTION OF HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA, EITHER OF THE ENDOGENOUS OR EXOGENOUS TYPE, WAS STUDIED. TABULAR DATA INDICATE THE AMOUNT OF PLASMA BILIRUBIN IN NOVOBIOCIN-TREATED ADULT MALE MICE AND IN ADULT MALE RATS WITH AND WITHOUT PHENOBARBITAL PRETREATMENT. HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA WAS PRODUCED IN THESE ANIMALS BY A SINGLE SUBCUTANEOUS DOSE OF NOVOBIOCIN ANTIBIOTIC, 500 MG/KG. THE YELLOW PEAK WAS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA PEAK. PRETREATMENT WITH PHENOBARBITAL SHARPLY REDUCED HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA. THIS ALTERATION IN THE BILIRUBIN LEVEL IS ATTRIBUTED TO A MECHANISM INVOLVING THE LIVER.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050677999
BERNSTEIN, MARTIN E.; HUGHES, FRANCIS W.; FORNEY, ROBERT B. THE INFLUENCE OF A NEW CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ANALOGUE ON HUMAN MENTAL AND MOTOR PERFORMANCE. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 7(6):330-335, 1967.

THE EFFECT OF A NEW BENZODIAZEPINE DERIVATIVE, RO 5-4556, ON MENTAL AND MOTOR PERFORMANCE WAS STUDIED BOTH ALONE AND IN COMBINATION WITH ALCOHOL. THE SUBJECTS WERE 16

MALE VOLUNTEERS, AGED 21-31. THEY WERE GIVEN EITHER 10 MG RO 5-4556 PLUS ALCOHOL, 10 MG RO 5-4556 PLUS PLACEBO BEVERAGE, PLACEBO PLUS ALCOHOL OR PLACEBO PLUS PLACEBO BEVERAGE. A 4 X 4 LATIN SQUARE DESIGN WAS USED, EACH SUBJECT SERVING AS HIS OWN CONTROL AND 4 SUBJECTS RECEIVING EACH TREATMENT. EACH SUBJECT WAS GIVEN A CAPSULE FOLLOWED BY A BEVERAGE CONSUMED WITHIN 30 MIN. AFTER ANOTHER 30 MIN, BLOOD ETHANOL CONCENTRATIONS WERE DETERMINED BY BREATH ANALYSIS AND TESTING WAS BEGUN. IMMEDIATELY AFTER TESTING, BREATH ANALYSIS WAS AGAIN PERFORMED. THE ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTAINED 60 ML/150 LB OF ETHANOL, EQUIVALENT TO 4 OZ OF 100 PROOF WHISKEY. THE MENTAL TESTS WERE DONE UNDER CONDITIONS OF DELAYED AUDITORY FEEDBACK AND INCLUDED 9 TESTS, SUCH AS VERBAL OUTPUT, REVERSE READING, COUNTING PROCEDURES AND COLOR DISCRIMINATION. THE SECOND PHASE MEASURED ATTENTIVE MOTOR PERFORMANCE. THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN PERFORMANCE BETWEEN PLACEBO AND RO 5-4556 WHEN GIVEN EITHER WITH OR WITHOUT ALCOHOL. THE ALCOHOL PRODUCED IMPAIRMENT OF PERFORMANCE BOTH WITH THE DRUG AND WITH PLACEBO. THERE WAS NO DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BLOOD ALCOHOL CONCENTRATIONS WITH DRUG OR WITH PLACEBO.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY
INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

0100050678999
CORMAN, L. ANDRE; SIEGLER, PETER E.; NODINE, JOHN H.
DOUBLE-BLIND COMPARISON OF THE HYPNOTIC EFFECT OF TRICHLORETHYL PHOSPHATE, PHENOBARBITAL AND PLACEBO.
CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, 10(1):1-5, 1968.

BOTH CHLORAL HYDRATE AND TRICHLORETHYL PHOSPHATE ARE HYDROLYZED IN THE BODY TO TRICHLORETHANOL. BECAUSE OF THE UNPLEASANT SIDE EFFECTS OF CHLORAL HYDRATE AND TRICHLORETHANOL, TRICHLORETHYL PHOSPHATE WAS STUDIED AS A HYPNOTIC. THE PATIENTS WERE 31 GERIATRIC SUBJECTS WITH MODERATE SLEEP DISORDERS, 11 MALES AND 20 FEMALES, AGED 50-80. ALL WERE GIVEN PLACEBO FOR 4 DAYS, THEN ONE GROUP WAS GIVEN 1000 MG TRICHLORETHYL PHOSPHATE NIGHTLY FOR 5 DAYS AND THE OTHER GROUP WAS GIVEN 100 MG PHENOBARBITAL. ALL PATIENTS WERE THEN PLACED BACK ON PLACEBO FOR 4 DAYS AND THEN WERE GIVEN THE REVERSE DRUG FOR 5 DAYS. ADMINISTRATION WAS DOUBLE-BLIND. THROUGHOUT THE 18-DAY PERIOD, SLEEPING PATTERNS OF ALL PATIENTS WERE OBSERVED BY PHYSICIANS. SIGNIFICANTLY MORE PATIENTS WERE ASLEEP AT ALL TIMES WITH BOTH TRICHLORETHYL PHOSPHATE AND PHENOBARBITAL THAN WITH PLACEBO. NO SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE REACTIONS WERE OBSERVED.

SECTION OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE
HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE
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0100050679999
STANTON, H.C.; SCHWARTZ, A. EFFECT OF CERTAIN MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS ON ISOPROTERENOL-INDUCED CARDIAC NECROSIS IN RATS. PROCEEDINGS OF THE WESTERN PHARMACOLOGY SOCIETY, 9:6-7, 1966.

ISOPROTERENOL (ISO) WAS ADMINISTERED TO FEMALE WISTAR RATS IN 4 LARGE DOSES IN A 2-DAY PERIOD. THIS RESULTED IN GROSS MYOCARDIAL DAMAGE AND INCREASE IN CARDIAC SIZE WHICH WAS RELATED TO THE DOSAGE. PROTECTION WAS AFFORDED

BY PRETREATMENT WITH CERTAIN MAO INHIBITORS. LARGE MULTIPLE DOSES OF PHENELZINE, IPRONIAZID, N-BENZYL-N'ISOPRUPYLHYDRAZINE, 1(4-CHLOROPHENYLACETYLHYDRAZINE AND PHENIPRAZINE, BUT NOT ISOCARBOXAZID, NIALAMIDE, TRANYLCYPROMINE OR PARGYLINE PARTIALLY PROTECTED RATS FROM ISO-INDUCED CARDIAC NECROSIS AND HYPERTROPHY.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
BAYLOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
HOUSTON, TEX.

0100050680999
TURKER, R. K., KHAIRALLAH, P. A. DEMETHYLIMIPRAMINE (DESIPRAMINE), AN ALPHA-ADRENERGIC FLOCKING AGENT. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(4), 252, 1967.

THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF CATHECHOLAMINES AND ANGIOTENSIN WERE EXAMINED, USING DESIPRAMINE ON ISOLATED BLOOD VESSELS FROM AORTIC MATERIAL OF NORMAL AND RESERPINIZED RABBITS. DESIPRAMINE ALONE NEITHER RELAXED NOR CONTRACTED RABBIT AORTA, BUT IT ANTAGONIZED THE CONTRACTILE RESPONSE TO NOREPINEPHRINE ONLY PARTIALLY INHIBITED SEROTONIN RESPONSE AND HAD NO EFFECT ON RESPONSE TO ANCIOTENSIN. DESIPRAMINE OFFERED THAT IN SMOOTH VASCULAR MUSCLE THE ALPHA ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR AND THE MEMBRANE PUMP (CARLSSONS TERM) ARE IDENTICAL OR AT THE SAME SITE.

RESEARCH DIVISION
CLEVELAND CLINIC
CLEVELAND, OHIO

0100050681999
MARTIN, Y.C. THE EFFECT OF ETHCHLORVYNOL ON THE DRUG-METABOLIZING ENZYMES OF RATS AND DOGS. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(10):2041-2044, 1967.

SINCE PHENOBARBITAL AND CHLORAL HYDRATE INDUCE LIVER MICROSOMAL ENZYMES, THE EFFECT OF ETHCHLORVYNOL, ANOTHER SEDATIVE, ON THESE ENZYMES WAS STUDIED. DOSES OF 100 MG/KG OF PHENOBARBITAL, ETHCHLORVYNOL, GLUTETHIMIDE, OR METHYPRYLON WERE ADMINISTERED ORALLY OR I.P. DAILY FOR 5 DAYS TO MALE SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS. RATS WERE THEN STARVED FOR 18-24 HOURS, AFTER WHICH LIVER MICROSOMES WERE ISOLATED. THE HALF-LIFE OF BISHYDROXYCOUMARIN WAS DETERMINED IN DOGS AFTER AN ORAL DOSE OF 40 MG/KG. SERUM SAMPLES WERE TAKEN 1-7 DAYS LATER. THE DOGS WERE THEN GIVEN ORALLY 50-100 MG/KG ETHCHLORVYNOL DAILY FOR 24 DAYS AND THE HALF-LIFE DETERMINATION OF BISHYDROXYCOUMARIN WAS REPEATED. THE DOGS WERE THEN FED 16 MG/KG PHENOBARBITAL FOR 20 DAYS AND THE HALF-LIFE OF BISHYDROXYCOUMARIN WAS DETERMINED AGAIN. THE PROTEIN CONTENT OF RAT LIVER MICROSOME PREPARATIONS WAS ANALYZED BY THE BIURET PROCEDURE AND THE BISHYDROXYCOUMARIN CONCENTRATION IN PLASMA WAS DETERMINED BY EXTRACTION AND ULTRAVIOLET ANALYSIS. THE ACTIVITY OF THE DRUG-METABOLIZING ENZYMES WAS MEASURED BY FOLLOWING THE RATE OF CONSUMPTION OF NADPH (TPNH) AT 340 MMC. PHENOBARBITAL AND METHYPRYLON SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED THE ACTIVITY OF DRUG-METABOLIZING ENZYMES. GLUTETHIMIDE TENDED TO INCREASE ENZYME ACTIVITY, BUT ETHCHLORVYNOL HAD NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT. NONE OF THE DOGS TREATED WITH ETHCHLORVYNOL SHOWED A SIGNIFICANT SHORTENING OF THE HALF-LIFE OF BISHYDROXYCOUMARIN. THE DATA SUGGEST THAT ETHCHLORVYNOL NEITHER INDUCES NOR INHIBITS THE LIVER ENZYMES THAT METABOLIZE DRUGS.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
ABBOTT LABORATORIES
NORTH CHICAGO, ILL.

0100050682999
SMITH, ROGER P.; ALKAITIS, ALGIS A.; SHAFER, PAUL R.
CHEMICALLY INDUCED METHEMOGLOBINEMIAS IN THE MOUSE.
BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(2):317-328, 1967.

THE EFFECTS OF A NUMBER OF COMPOUNDS WERE STUDIED ON CHARLES RIVER CD-1 FEMALE MICE AND SPRAGUE-DAWLEY FEMALE RATS. NITROBENZENE POISONING SEEMED TO CAUSE CNS DEPRESSION, WHILE ANILINE POISONING CAUSED CNS STIMULATION. IN ANILINE POISONING, THERE WAS NO DIFFERENCE IN MORTALITY BETWEEN ISOLATED AND AGGREGATED ANIMALS. ARGININE HAD NO INFLUENCE ON THE LETHALITY OF EITHER NITROBENZENE OR ANILINE. METHEMOGLOBINEMIA WAS NOT A CAUSE OF DEATH IN NITROBENZENE OR ANILINE POISONING. P-AMINOPROPIOPHENONE (P-APP) WAS A POTENT METHEMOGLOBIN-FORMING AGENT, WHILE P-AMINOACETOPHENONE AND P-AMINOTOLUENE HAD LITTLE METHEMOGLOBIN-FORMING EFFECT. P-HYDROXYLAMINOPROPIOPHENONE, P-HYDROXYLAMINOTOLUENE AND PHENYLHYDROXYLAMINE ALL HAD METHEMOGLOBIN-FORMING PROPERTIES AND WERE ABOUT EQUAL TO P-APP IN THIS RESPECT. PRETREATMENT WITH SKF 525-A HAD NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON P-APP-INDUCED METHEMOGLOBINEMIA, BUT IPRONIAZID PRETREATMENT REDUCED THE METHEMOGLOBIN LEVELS CAUSED BY P-APP. NAN3 CAUSED DEPRESSION OF METHEMOGLOBIN LEVELS AT 20 MIN, WITH ELEVATION OF THE LEVELS AT 60 MIN. O-AMINOPHENOL WAS A WEAKER METHOMEGLOBIN-FORMING AGENT THAN P-APP, BUT WAS MORE POTENT THAN P-AMINOPHENOL. WHEN ANILINE OR NITROBENZENE WAS GIVEN WITH NANO2, CIRCULATING METHEMOGLOBIN LEVELS WERE PROLONGED, BUT NEITHER NITROBENZENE NOR ANILINE PROLONGED THE RESPONSE OBTAINED WITH P-APP. METHYLENE BLUE ATTENUATED THE METHEMOGLOBINEMIC RESPONSE TO BOTH P-APP AND NITRITE. METHEMOGLOBINEMIA PRODUCED BY PHENYLHYDROXYLAMINE APPEARS TO LAST LONGER IN RED CELLS THAN IN THE INTACT ANIMAL; THUS FACTORS EXTERNAL TO THE RED CELL ARE IMPORTANT IN TERMINATING SOME KINDS OF INDUCED METHEMOGLOBINEMIA. (21 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY
DARTMOUTH MEDICAL SCHOOL
HANOVER, N.H.

0100050683999
MIROLLI, M. ADVANTAGES OF N-HEPTANOL IN THE EXTRACTION OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE (5-HT). EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 22(12):788, 1966.

USING N-HEPTANOL INSTEAD OF N-BUTANOL, IT IS POSSIBLE TO EXTRACT AND MEASURE WITH LESS THAN 5(ERROR THE 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE CONTENT OF TISSUES IN WHICH THERE IS 50-100 TIMES AS MUCH 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN. THIS HOLDS TRUE EVEN WHEN THE 5-HT CONTENT IS AS LOW AS 1 OR 2 MCG. EXCITATION AND FLUORESCENCE SPECTRA IN STRONG HCL ARE NOT ALTERED.

CLINICAL NEUROPHARMACOLOGY RESEARCH CENTER
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0100050684999
EDELSON, J.; DOUGLAS, J.F. BENACTYZINE INHIBITION OF MICROSOMAL MEPROBAMATE METABOLISM. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(10):2050-2052, 1967.

BECAUSE OF THE SYNERGISTIC PROPERTIES SHOWN BY THE

COMBINATION OF BENACTYZINE AND MEPROBAMATE. THE EFFECTS OF BENACTYZINE ON MICROSOMAL MEPROBAMATE METABOLISM WERE STUDIED. MALE SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS WERE DECAPITATED AND THE LIVERS WERE REMOVED, HOMOGENIZED IN KCL AND CENTRIFUGED AT 14,000 G. THE SUPERNATANT, CONTAINING MICROSOMES AND THE SOLUBLE FRACTION, WAS USED AS THE SOURCE OF DRUG-METABOLIZING ENZYMES. THE SUPERNATANT WAS INCUBATED WITH 90 MCM OF MEPROBAMATE-C14-CARBAMATE AND VARYING CONCENTRATIONS OF BENACTYZINE HCL. THE REACTION WAS STOPPED BY ACETONE AND ALIQUOTS OF THE ACETONE/WATER SUPERNATANT WERE CHROMATOGRAPHED ON PAPER IN N-BUTANOL/ACETIC ACID/WATER (4:1:5) TO SEPARATE HYDROXYMEPROBAMATE AND MEPROBAMATE. THE RADIOACTIVITY PRESENT IN THE AREA OF THE PAPER CHROMATOGRAM CORRESPONDING TO THE 2 COMPOUNDS WAS QUANTITATED WITH AN AUTOSCANNER. OTHER RATS WERE ALSO FED A DIET AUGMENTED WITH EITHER 0.06(PHENOBARBITAL OR 0.16(BENACTYZINE FOR 2-3 WEEKS. MICROSOMES FROM THESE LIVERS WERE PREPARED AS DESCRIBED. BENACTYZINE INHIBITED THE METABOLIC OXIDATION OF MEPROBAMATE TO HYDROXYMEPROBAMATE, THE AMOUNT OF INHIBITION BEING PROPORTIONAL TO THE AMOUNT OF BENACTYZINE PRESENT. BENZILIC ACID ALSO INHIBITED THE OXIDATION OF MEPROBAMATE, BUT DIETHYLAMINOETHANOL HAD NO EFFECT. RATS PRETREATED WITH PHENOBARBITAL HAD AN INCREASED RATE OF MEPROBAMATE OXIDATION; THIS RATE WAS SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED WHEN THE MICROSOMES WERE INCUBATED WITH BENACTYZINE. RATS PRETREATED WITH BENACTYZINE SHOWED A REDUCTION IN MEPROBAMATE OXIDATION.

WALLACE LABORATORIES
DIVISION OF CARTER-WALLACE, INC.
CRANBURY, N.J.

0100050685999
BONETTI, E.; GUERZONI, A.P.; STIRPE, F. INDUCTION OF TRYPTOPHAN PYRROLASE IN RATS AFTER EARLY INJECTIONS OF TRYPTOPHAN OR NEONATAL THYMECTOMY. EXPERIENTIA(BASEL). 23(6):436-437, 1967.

THE REPORTED ANALOGY BETWEEN THE FORMATION OF ANTIBODIES AND THE INDUCTION OF ENZYMES WAS STUDIED. THE EFFECT OF EARLY TRYPTOPHAN INJECTIONS IN THE INDUCTION OF TRYPTOPHAN PYRROLASE IN NEONATALLY THYMECTOMIZED RATS SHOWED NO ANALOGY BETWEEN ENZYME INDUCTION AND CAPACITY OF IMMUNE RESPONSE, THE LATTER BEING GREATLY IMPAIRED IN NEONATALLY THYMECTOMIZED RATS.

ISTITUTO DI PATOLOGIA GENERALE
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0100050686999
DEMIAUX, J.P.; MOTIN, J.; ROCHE, L.; BADINAND, A. STUDY OF THE ELIMINATION OF DIBENZOAZEPINE DERIVATIVES IN THE COURSE OF ACUTE POISONINGS. (ETUDE DE L'ELIMINATION DE DERIVES DE LA DIBENZOAZEPINE AU COURS D'INTOXICATIONS AIGUES.) COMPTES RENDUS DES SEANCES DE LA SOCIETE DE BIOLOGIE ET DE SES FILIALES (PARIS). 160:1470-1472, 1966. IN FRENCH.

PREPARATION OF BLOOD SAMPLES FOR FLUOROSPECTROMETRIC DETERMINATION OF DIBENZOAZEPINE IS DESCRIBED. CONCENTRATIONS THAT ARE DETERMINED IN THE SAMPLES MAY BE AS LOW AT 50 MCG/LITER. TABLES ARE PRESENTED, SHOWING PLASMA LEVELS PER GRAM INGESTED IMIPRAMINE (4 CASES) AND TRIMEPRIMINE (3 CASES). THE PLASMA LEVEL IS LOW IN

COMPARISON TO THE DOSE (2.5 G DRUG; 2 MG/LITER IN THE PLASMA). A SECOND TABLE SHOWS PLASMA AND URINARY DRUG LEVELS IN 3 CASES. THE POISON IS ELIMINATED MOSTLY IN THE URINE, WHERE IT APPEARS VERY RAPIDLY, AND CONTINUES TO BE EXCRETED FOR SEVERAL DAYS. THERE IS NO RELATION BETWEEN PLASMA AND URINARY LEVELS. URINALYSIS INDICATES THE PRESENCE OF 4 METABOLITES.

LABORATOIRE CENTRAL DE CHIMIE BIOLOGIQUE
HOPITAL E. HERRIOT C.H.U.
LYONS, FRANCE

0100050687999
GHOSH, MONIKA; STRAUB, R.W. THE EFFECT OF LITHIUM IONS ON THE POST-TETANIC POTENTIATION OF NEURO-MUSCULAR TRANSMISSION. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(4):255-256, 1967.

POST-TETANIC POTENTIATION APPEARED IN CURARIZED PREPARATIONS OF HEMIDIAPHRAGM PHRENIC NERVE OF GUINEA PIG KEPT IN LI SOLUTION. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THIS POTENTIATION IS THE RESULT OF ACCUMULATION OF INTRACELLULAR NA RATHER THAN OF POST-TETANIC HYPERPOLARIZATION.

INSTITUT DE PHARMACOLOGIE
ECOLE DE MEDECINE
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

0100050688999
ISOO, Y. CATECHOLAMINE: (2) CLINICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MEASURING THE METABOLITES IN URINE. JAPANESE JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY (TOKYO), 13:443-445, 1965. IN JAPANESE.

THE AUTHOR PRESENTS SCHEMES OF THE METABOLIC DISTRIBUTION RATE OF CATECHOLAMINES AND DESCRIBED METHODS OF DETERMINING THE TOTAL METANEPHRINES AND URINARY HOMOVANILLIC ACID. THE AMOUNT OF METANEPHRINE AND NORMETHANEPHRINE PER DAY IS 340 PLUS OR MINUS 40 MCG FOR THE NORMAL ADULT; PATIENTS WITH PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA, DIABETES, PSYCHONEUROSIS AND LABILE HYPERTENSION SHOW HIGH LEVELS. WHEN THE VALUE IN PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA IS OVER 3000 MCG, IT BECOMES DOUBTFUL AS A DIAGNOSTIC TOOL. THE AUTHOR REPORTS 3 CASES. THE FIRST CASE WAS ONE OF PHEOCHROMOCYTOMA WITH NORMAL HOMOVANILLIC ACID VALUES, BUT ABNORMALLY HIGH METANEPHRINE AND NORMETANEPHRINE VALUES OF 3.8 MG AND A 27.2 MG VALUE FOR VANILLYL MANDELIC ACID. THE SECOND CASE (DOPAMINE-PRODUCING NEUROBLASTOMA) SHOWED NORMAL METANEPHRINE AND NORMETANEPHRINE VALUES OF 0.4 MG; VANILLYL MANDELIC ACID VALUE WAS ALSO NORMAL, BUT THERE WAS A HIGH HOMOVANILLIC ACID VALUE OF 136 MG. THE THIRD CASE WAS ONE OF NEUROBLASTOMA WITH ABNORMALLY HIGH VALUES OF HOMOVANILLIC ACID, 420 MG; METANEPHRINE AND NORMETANEPHRINE VALUES WERE 4.5 MG AND VANILLYL MANDELIC ACID VALUES 36 MG. PROBABLY THESE ENZYMES WERE ACTIVATED, DA-BETA-OXIDASE IN THE FIRST CASE, GAMMA-HYDROXYLASE IN THE SECOND CASE AND TYROSINE-HYDROXYLASE AND DA-BETA-OXIDASE IN THE THIRD CASE.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE
OSAKA UNIVERSITY
OSAKA, JAPAN

0100050689999
BROWN, MARJORIE L.; GERSHON, S.; KOROL, B. SOME PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF A NEW POTENTIAL ANTIDEPRESSANT CYPROLIDOL (IN1060) COMPARED WITH IMIPRAMINE. MEDICINA ET PHARMACOLOGIA EXPERIMENTALIS (BASEL), 15:329-343, 1966.

THE IMINODIBENZYL COMPOUNDS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES ARE THE DRUGS OF CHOICE IN TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION. SINCE FINDINGS IN PREVIOUS ANIMAL BEHAVIOR STUDIES AND PRELIMINARY CLINICAL INVESTIGATIONS WITH A NEW COMPOUND, CYPROLIDOL, INDICATED ANTIDEPRESSANT ACTIVITY, THE PRESENT STUDY COMPARED THE PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THIS DRUG WITH THOSE OF IMIPRAMINE. THE EFFECTS OF THE TEST DRUGS, IMIPRAMINE AND CYPROLIDOL, WERE RECORDED AS SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RESPONSE ON BOTH CONSCIOUS AND ANESTHETIZED DOGS AND CATS. THE EFFECTS OF THESE DRUGS ON SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE WERE ALSO TESTED IN ASSOCIATION WITH CHALLENGING VASOACTIVE COMPOUNDS SUCH AS NOREPINEPHRINE, EPINEPHRINE, TYRAMINE, HISTAMINE, ACETYLCHOLINE, SEROTONIN, BRETYLIUM AND CHLORPROMAZINE. IN GENERAL THERE IS INDICATION THAT THE EXPERIMENTAL DRUG, CYPROLIDOL, PRODUCES ALTERATIONS IN AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM RESPONSES, QUALITATIVELY SIMILAR TO THOSE PRODUCED BY IMIPRAMINE. THE RESULTS USING VARIOUS VASOACTIVE COMPOUNDS AS CHALLENGING AGENTS ALSO SUGGEST THAT CYPROLIDOL AND IMIPRAMINE HAVE SIMILAR PROFILES OF AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM EFFECTS. (31 REFERENCES)

MISSOURI INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
5400 ARSENAL STREET
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0100050690999
HEISS, W.D.; HEILIG, P.; HOYER, J. RETINAL IMPULSE ACTIVITY AND ELECTRORETINOGRAM INFLUENCED BY DESIPRAMINE. (RETINALE IMPULSAKTIVITAT UND ELEKTRORETINOGRAMM UNTER DEM EINFLUSS VON DESIPRAMIN.) EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(4):728-729, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE EFFECT OF INJECTED DESIPRAMINE ON SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY (42 SINGLE NEURONS) AND RESPONSE TO ILLUMINATION WAS EXAMINED IN 8 CATS. SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY WAS NOTABLY REDUCED EVEN WITH DOSES OF 4 MG/KG, AND IT WAS COMPLETELY SUPPRESSED AT 15-25 MG/KG. PHASE RESPONSE TO ILLUMINATION WAS AFFECTED ONLY TO A LIMITED DEGREE. THE C-WAVE OF THE ERG INCREASED WITH DESIPRAMINE DOSES OF 5-20 MG/KG, WHILE THE B-WAVE WAS DECREASED AT HIGHER DOSES. THE C-WAVE EFFECT HAS ONLY BEEN REPORTED PREVIOUSLY FOR PARTIAL ISCHEMIA OF THE RETINA. THERE IS NO BASIS FOR ASSUMPTION OF EFFECT ON HIGHER CENTERS: A PRIMARY ACTION IN THE RETINA IS ASSUMED.

INSTITUT FUR ALLGEMEINE UND VERGLEICHENDE PHYSIOLOGIE
UNIVERSITAT WIEN
VIENNA, AUSTRIA

0100050691999
TRANZER, J.P.; THOENEN, H. ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC LOCALIZATION OF 5-HYDROXYDOPAMINE (3,4,5-TRIHYDROXY-PHENYLETHYLAMINE), A NEW "FALSE" SYMPATHETIC TRANSMITTER. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(9):743-745, 1967.

THE TREATMENT OF CATS WITH 5-HYDROXYDOPAMINE, AN AMINE ACTING AS A FALSE SYMPATHETIC TRANSMITTER, LEADS TO THE ACCUMULATION OF A HIGHLY OSMIOPHILIC SUBSTANCE IN THE

VESICLES OF SYMPATHETIC NERVE TERMINALS, WHEREAS THEIR NOREPINEPHRINE CONTENT IS SEVERELY REDUCED. IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED THAT THIS OSMIOPHILIC MATERIAL REPRESENTS MAINLY 5-HYDROXYDOPAMINE. THE VESICLES OF CHOLINERGIC NERVE ENDINGS REMAIN EMPTY. LOCALIZATION OF THE OSMIOPHILIC MATERIAL WAS ACCOMPLISHED BY ELECTRON MICROSCOPY.

DEPARTMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE
HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE AND CO., LTD.
BASEL, SWITZERLAND

0100050692999
CRAM, RICHARD L.; FOUTS, JAMES R. THE INFLUENCE OF DDT AND GAMMA-CHLORDANE ON THE METABOLISM OF HEXOBARBITAL AND ZOXAZOLAMINE IN TWO MOUSE STRAINS. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(6):1001-1006, 1967.

TWO STRAINS OF MALE MICE, SWISS-WEBSTER AND CFL, WERE USED IN A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF PRETREATMENT WITH TWO INSECTICIDES, GAMMA-CHLORDANE (50 MG/KG) AND DDT (100 MG/KG), ON ZOXAZOLAMINE AND HEXOBARBITAL DISPOSITION. IN BOTH STRAINS, DDT AND GAMMA-CHLORDANE STIMULATED HEPATIC OXIDATION OF ZOXAZOLAMINE IN VITRO AND SHORTENED THE PARALYSIS TIME OF THIS DRUG. THE METABOLISM OF ZOXAZOLAMINE WAS STIMULATED TO A GREATER DEGREE BY GAMMA-CHLORDANE THAN BY DDT; PARALYSIS TIME WAS ALSO SHORTENED. GAMMA-CHLORDANE PRETREATMENT STIMULATED OXIDATION OF HEXOBARBITAL IN VITRO AND SHORTENED HEXOBARBITAL SLEEPING TIME IN BOTH STRAINS. THIS DRUG ALSO ACCELERATED THE RATE OF DISAPPEARANCE OF A HYPNOTIC DOSE OF HEXOBARBITAL FROM THE BODY OF SWISS-WEBSTER MICE. DDT PRETREATMENT DID NOT AFFECT EITHER HEXOBARBITAL SLEEPING TIME OR HEXOBARBITAL METABOLISM IN THE 2 STRAINS. THE TOTAL BODY LEVEL OF HEXOBARBITAL AFTER AROUSAL FROM THE DRUG-INDUCED SLEEP WAS THE SAME IN DDT PRETREATED MICE AS IN CONTROL MICE, BUT IN GAMMA-CHLORDANE-PRETREATED MICE THE TOTAL BODY LEVEL OF HEXOBARBITAL WAS SOMEWHAT HIGHER.

0100050693999
JOHNSON, JOHN; MILNER, GEORGE. PSYCHIATRIC COMPLICATIONS OF AMPHETAMINE SUBSTANCES. ACTA PHYSIOLOGICA SCANDINAVICA, 42:252-263, 1966.

IN AN ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT TO WHICH AMPHETAMINE CONSUMPTION WAS RELATED TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL ADMISSION, AND IN ORDER TO ASSESS THE VALUE OF THE METHYL ORANGE TEST FOR DETECTING THE PRESENCE OF AMPHETAMINES IN THE URINE, ALL PATIENTS UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE WERE TESTED. DURING A ONE YEAR PERIOD 370 ADMISSIONS WERE TESTED. AMPHETAMINE SUBSTANCES WERE DETECTED IN 127 (34.3 PERCENT), BUT ACTUAL INGESTION OF AMPHETAMINES WAS CONFIRMED IN ONLY 17 PATIENTS (4.6(). IN THE REMAINING PATIENTS THE POSITIVE RESULT WAS ATTRIBUTED TO SOME OTHER DRUG. THUS THE DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF THE METHYL ORANGE TEST OF THE URINE WAS LIMITED BY THE FALSE POSITIVES (30(). PSYCHOSIS, DRUG DEPENDENCE AND PERSONALITY REACTION ASSOCIATED WITH AMPHETAMINE CONSUMPTION CONSTITUTED 3.5(OF ALL THESE ADMISSIONS. NO CAUSAL RELATIONSHIP EXISTS BETWEEN AMPHETAMINE CONSUMPTION AND SCHIZOPHRENIA BUT THERE DOES SEEM TO BE AN EFFECT OF AMPHETAMINE CONSUMPTION ON ACUTE DISORDERS OF BEHAVIOR IN ABNORMAL PERSONALITIES. SEVENTEEN CASE HISTORIES ARE PRESENTED. (21 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
OLDHAM AND DISTRICT GENERAL HOSPITAL
OLDHAM, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND

0100050694999
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. WHO EXPERT COMMITTEE ON DEPENDENCE-PRODUCING DRUGS. FIFTEENTH REPORT. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES NO. 343. GENEVA, 1966. 19 P.

THE WHO EXPERT COMMITTEE ON DEPENDENCE-PRODUCING DRUGS MET IN GENEVA FROM 4 TO 9 JULY 1965 AND TOOK THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS: 1. NOTIFICATIONS. CONSIDERED THE REPORT ON THE NARCOTIC ACETORPHINE AND RECOMMENDED THAT IT BE PLACED ON SCHEDULE IV OF THE SINGLE CONVENTION. RECOMMENDED THAT CYPRENORPHINE NOT BE PLACED ON ANY OF THE SCHEDULES. RECOMMENDED THAT ETORPHINE BE PLACED ON SCHEDULE IV. RECOMMENDED THAT NICODICODINE AND ITS SALTS FALL UNDER THE REGIME LAID DOWN IN ARTICLE 1, PARAGRAPH 2, GROUP 1 OF THE 1931 CONVENTION. 2. DECIDED THAT THE SITUATION IN RESPECT OF PENTAZOCINE WAS SUCH THAT IT PRESENTED NO SIGNIFICANT RISK TO PUBLIC HEALTH. 3. CONSIDERED THE WORK OF INTERNATIONAL BODIES CONCERNED WITH THE CONTROL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS. 4. CONSIDERED THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961. 5. SIGNIFICANCE OF SPECIFIC OPIATE ANTAGONISTS IN RESPECT OF ABUSE. NOTED THAT THE STUDY OF SPECIFIC OPIATE ANTAGONISTS CONTINUES TO BE THE MOST PROMISING LEAD TOWARDS SEPARATION OF ANALGESIC AND DEPENDENCE-PRODUCING PROPERTIES AND ABUSE LIABILITY. 6. NEW APPROACHES IN TREATING DRUG DEPENDENCE. A NUMBER OF PROGRAMS WERE REVIEWED THAT ARE ATTEMPTING TO REHABILITATE DRUG ADDICTS BY DRUG SUBSTITUTION. 7. SOCIOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF DRUG DEPENDENCE. INTEREST IS EXPRESSED IN STUDIES OF SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DRUG DEPENDENCE. ANNEX 1 GIVES DETAILS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUCH STUDIES. 8. ABUSE AND CONTROL OF DRUGS NOT FALLING UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS. ADEQUATE CONTROLS MUST BE SET UP FOR BARBITURATES AND AMPHETAMINES. 9. TESTING FOR DEPENDENCE LIABILITY. NEED FOR RESEARCH IS EMPHASIZED. ANNEX 2 IS A LIST OF DRUGS UNDER INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

0100050695999
VOVIN, R. YA. DYNAMICS OF THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND EXCRETION OF CATECHOLAMINES IN TREATMENT OF PARANOIC AND PARANOID SYNDROMES. (DINAMIKA PSIKHOPATOLOGICHESKOY STRUKTURY I EKSKRETSII KATEKHOLAMINOV V PROTSESSE LECHENIYA BOLNYKH S PARANOYYALNYMI I PARANOIDNYMI SINDROMAMI.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA). 67(12):1825-1831, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

ANALYSIS OF EPINEPHRINE AND NOREPINEPHRINE IN THE DAILY URINE OF MENTAL PATIENTS (PARANOIC, PARANOID, INVOLUTIONARY PSYCHOSIS) REVEALED STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES ONLY IN THOSE WITH ACUTE SYMPTOMS AND IN THOSE WITH THE APATHIC-ABOULIC SYNDROME. IN PATIENTS WITH SYMPTOMS OF DELIRIUM THE CHANGES WERE SIGNIFICANT ONLY IN THE CASE OF NOREPINEPHRINE. WITH RESPECT TO EPINEPHRINE, THERE WAS A TENDENCY FOR IT TO INCREASE ONLY IN THE URINE OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE SYMPTOMS OF PARANOIA. IN THE SCHIZOPHRENICS WITH THE APATHIC-ABOULIC SYNDROME,

THERE WAS A MARKED DECREASE IN THE EXCRETION OF BOTH EPINEPHRINE AND NOREPINEPHRINE. THUS, ACUTE DELIRIOUS STATES WITH THE CHARACTERISTIC AFFECTIVE DISORDERS ARE ACCOMPANIED BY AN INTENSIFICATION OF CATECHOLAMINE METABOLISM, WHEREAS STATES CHARACTERIZED BY DECREASED AFFECTIVITY ARE ACCOMPANIED BY A SLOWING OF CATECHOLAMINE METABOLISM.

CLINIC OF EXPERIMENTAL THERAPY OF PSYCHOSES
LENINGRAD RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100050696999
PARKER, K.D.; HINE, C.H. MANUAL FOR THE DETERMINATION OF NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS IN THE URINE. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 19(2):51-57, 1967.

TWO URINE TESTS ARE DESCRIBED, 1 FOR DETERMINING HEROIN, MORPHINE, CODEINE, NALORPHINE, OXYCODONE, METHYLDIHYDROMORPHINE, DIHYDROMORPHINONE AND DIHYDROCODEINONE; AND 1 FOR DETERMININE METHADONE, PETHIDINE, COCAINE, AMPHETAMINE, METHAMPHETAMINE, CYCLAZOCINE AND D-PROPOXYPHENE. THE TESTS REQUIRE 60 ML OF URINE AND ARE BASED ON LIQUID-LIQUID EXTRACTIONS AT CONTROLLED PHS, SOLVENT CONCENTRATION, AND IDENTIFICATION AND SEMIQUANTITATION BY THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY. DETAILED PROCEDURES FOR THE 2 TESTS ARE GIVEN. A LABORATORY TECHNICIAN CAN PERFORM ABOUT 30 TESTS A DAY.

HINE LABORATORIES, INC.
1099 FOLSOM STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94103

0100050697999
VEL'SHIKAYEV, R. KH. METHODS OF TREATING ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS. IN: PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLISM. (METODY KUPIROVANIYA ALKOGOLNOGO ABSTINENTNOGO SINDROMA.) PROBLEMY ALKOGOLIZMA. TRUDY LENINGRADSKOGO NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKOGO PSIKHONEVROLOGICHESKOGO INSTITUTA IM. V. M. BEKHTEREVA (LENINGRAD), 36:46-55, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM IS MOST EFFECTIVE WHEN THE DRUGS AND PROCEDURES ARE SELECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STAGE AND INTENSITY OF THE WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS. SINCE IN THE INITIAL STAGE ALL DISORDERS ARE FUNCTIONAL, IT IS SUFFICIENT TO USE DETOXIFICATION, ANALEPTIC AND TONIC THERAPY. PHYSIOTHERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES ARE PARTICULARLY BENEFICIAL. IN A MORE ADVANCED STAGE WHEN ALL DISORDERS ARE MORE PRONOUNCED, NEUROLEPTICS LIKE LIBRIUM, METHYLDIAZIL AND CHLORPROMAZINE SHOULD BE GIVEN IN ADDITION TO VITAMINS AND SYMPTOMATIC THERAPY TO RELIEVE PSYCHIC TENSION, AUTONOMIC IRRITATION AND INSOMNIA. FOR PATIENTS IN THE CULMINATING STAGE OF ABSTINENCE BORDERING ON A PSYCHOTIC STATE, USE SHOULD BE MADE OF MODERATE TO LARGE DOSES OF CHLORPROMAZINE, LIBRIUM, TONICS, VITAMIN B AND PHYSIOTHERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES.

LENINGRAD RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100050698999
ETEVENON, PIERRE. EFFECTS OF DIFFERENTIAL PHOTIC STIMULATION ON THE CORTICOVISUAL AREAS OF THE RABBIT.

SPECIFIC LATERALIZATION OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC RESPONSES AND THEIR VARIATIONS AFTER ADMINISTERING AMPHETAMINE OR PENTOBARBITAL. (EFFETS DE LA STIMULATION EN LUMIERE INTERMITTENTE SUR LES AIRES CORTICO-VISUELLES DU LAPIN. LATERALISATION SPECIFIQUE DES REPONSES ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIQUES ET SES VARIATIONS APRES ADMINISTRATION D'AMPHETAMINE OU DE PENTOBARBITAL.) COMPTES RENDUS HEBDOMADAIRES DES SEANCES DE L'ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES (PARIS). 265:885-888. 1967. IN FRENCH.

PHASED PHOTIC STIMULATION WAS DIRECTED TO BOTH EYES AND DIFFERENTIALLY TO THE RIGHT EYE OF RABBITS TO STUDY THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENTIAL STIMULATION AT 3 HERTZ ON THE VISUAL CORTEX. THE SAME TEST PROCEDURE WAS REPEATED AFTER I.V. ADMINISTRATION OF 1 MG/KG D-AMPHETAMINE SULFATE OR 3 MG/KG PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM IN A NORMAL SALINE SOLUTION TO DETERMINE THE STABILITY OF NORMAL LATERALIZATION. THE ELECTROCORTICOGRAMS WERE QUANTIFIED BY 2 SIMILARLY CALIBRATED INTEGRATORS, AND ANY VARIATION IN THE ELECTROGENESIS WAS NOTED. ELECTROCHRONOGRAMS, GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATIONS OF THE VARIATION IN TIME OF ELECTROGENESIS, ILLUSTRATE THE DEGREE OF RIGHT OR LEFT LATERALIZATION IN THE DRUGGED AND CONTROL ANIMALS. ALTHOUGH IT CAN BE GENERALLY STATED THAT CEREBRAL DOMINANCE IS INCREASED FOLLOWING AMPHETAMINE ADMINISTRATION AND IS REDUCED BY PENTOBARBITAL, IT WAS NOTED THAT DIFFERENTIAL PHOTIC STIMULATION IS A FUNCTION OF NORMAL LATERALIZATION AND THAT EACH LABORATORY ANIMAL PRESENTED INDIVIDUAL REACTIONS DUE TO FUNCTIONAL VARIATIONS.

UNITE DE RECHERCHES DE NEURO-PSYCHO-PHARMACOLOGIE
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0100050699999
CARLSSON, ARVID; LINDQVIST, MARGIT. THE INTERFERENCE OF TETRABENAZINE, BENZQUINAMIDE AND PRENYLAMINE WITH THE ACTION OF RESERPINE. ACTA PHARMACOLOGICA ET TOXICOLOGICA. 24:112-120, 1966.

WHITE FEMALE MICE AND WHITE RABBITS OF BOTH SEXES WERE INJECTED I.P. WITH TETRABENAZINE, BENZQUINAMIDE AND PRENYLAMINE TO STUDY INTERFERENCE OF THESE DRUGS WITH THE ACTION OF RESERPINE ON BRAIN AND HEART MONOAMINE LEVELS. TWENTY-FOUR HOURS AFTER RESERPINE INJECTION, THE ANIMALS WERE KILLED AND THEIR ORGANS ANALYZED. ON GROSS BEHAVIOR AND BRAIN MONOAMINE LEVELS (5-HT, NORADRENALINE AND DOPAMINE), IT WAS FOUND THAT TETRABENAZINE AND PRENYLAMINE SERVED AS PARTIAL PROTECTION AGAINST THE ACTION OF RESERPINE; THIS SUGGESTED THAT THESE AGENTS COMPETE WITH RESERPINE. THE EFFECTS OF RESERPINE ON BRAIN CATECHOLAMINE LEVELS AND BEHAVIOR WERE ENHANCED BY BENZQUINAMIDE ADMINISTRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF GOTEBORG
GOTEBORG, SWEDEN

0100050700999
COLTON, THEODORE; GOSSELIN, R.E.; SMITH, ROGER P. THE TOLERANCE OF COFFEE DRINKERS TO CAFFEINE. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, 9(1):31-39, 1968.

USING A DOUBLE-BLIND, SIMPLE CROSSOVER DESIGN, 149 NORMAL MEDICAL STUDENTS WERE GIVEN INDIVIDUAL SINGLE-SERVING

PACKETS OF SOLUBLE DECAFFEINATED COFFEE POWDER TO WHICH WAS ADDED EITHER 150 MG OF LACTOSE OR 150 MG OF CAFFEINE, ONE TO BE TAKEN (AT BEDTIME) DURING THE FIRST TRIAL AND THE OTHER 3-5 WEEKS LATER. AT EACH TRIAL THE SUBJECTS COMPLETED A QUESTIONNAIRE RECORDING PULSE RATES, SUBJECTIVE SYMPTOMS AND OTHER DATA. NO DISTURBANCE OF SLEEP AND NO CONSISTENT CHANGE IN RESTING PULSE RATES WERE OBSERVED IN THOSE WHO HABITUALLY CONSUMED CAFFEINATED BEVERAGES (NOT LESS THAN 1 CUP OF COFFEE, TEA OR COLA DRINK, PER DAY). SLEEP WAS DISTURBED AND THE RESTING PULSE RATE WAS SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED IN THOSE WHO DID NOT HABITUALLY CONSUME CAFFEINATED BEVERAGES. (31 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE
HARVARD UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL
BOSTON, MASS.

0100050701999
BELYAYEV, G.S.; POPOV, I.P. USE OF METRONIDAZOL IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM. IN: PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLISM. (OPYT PRIMENENIYA METRONIDAZOLA PRI LECHENII KHRONICHESKOGO ALKOGOLIZMA.) PROBLEMY ALKOGOLIZMA. TRUDY LENINGRADSKOGO NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKOGO PSIKHONEVROLOGICHESKOGO INSTITUTA IM. V.M. BEKHTEREVA (LENINGRAD), 36:95-96, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

THIRTEEN 3RD STAGE ALCOHOLICS WHO FAILED TO RESPOND TO OUTPATIENT OR INPATIENT TREATMENT WERE GIVEN THERAPEUTIC DOSES OF METRONIDAZOLE (1-BETA-OXYETHYL-2-METHYLINE-TROIMIDAZOLE), AN ANTITRICHOMONAD AGENT. THE 7 MALES RECEIVED 2 TABLETS DAILY FOR 30 DAYS (15 G PER COURSE), WHILE THE 6 FEMALES RECEIVED 4 TABLETS DAILY FOR 10 DAYS (10 G). WITHIN 2 OR 3 DAYS THEY COMPLETELY LOST THE CRAVING FOR ALCOHOL, BUT NONE DEVELOPED A NEGATIVE ATTITUDE OR AVERSION TO ALCOHOL. AFTER DISCHARGE FROM THE HOSPITAL 5 OF THEM ABSTAINED FROM DRINKING AND FOUND IT EASY TO DO SO. ONE PERSON BECAME DRUNK WHILE "TESTING" THE CURE, BUT THE NORMAL PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE ON ALCOHOL DID NOT RETURN. THE FOLLOWING DAY SHE REFUSED TO DRINK AND REMAINED ABSTINENT FOR A MONTH, A PERIOD MUCH LONGER THAN THE USUAL SPONTANEOUS REMISSIONS SHE HAD EXPERIENCED IN THE PAST. SIDE EFFECTS WERE MILD.

FIFTH PSYCHONEUROLOGICAL HOSPITAL
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100050702999
CORRODI, H.; FUXE, K. THE EFFECT OF CATECHOLAMINE PRECURSORS AND MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITION ON THE AMINE LEVELS OF CENTRAL CATECHOLAMINE NEURONS AFTER RESERPINE TREATMENT OR TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE INHIBITION. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(13):1345-1350, 1967.

DOPAMINE AND NORADRENALINE NEURONS BEHAVE DIFFERENTLY. IN RATS WHOSE CATECHOLAMINE STORES HAVE BEEN DEPLETED BY ADMINISTRATION OF RESERPINE, TREATMENT WITH NIALAMIDE AND DIHYDROXYPHENYLALANINE MARKEDLY INCREASED INTRANEURONAL DOPAMINE LEVELS UP TO AND ABOVE NORMAL VALUES. HISTOCHEMICAL STUDY SHOWS THAT A LARGE PART OF THE DOPAMINE FORMED IN THE BRAIN AFTER THE NIALAMIDE-DIHYDROXYPHENYLALANINE TREATMENT IS LOCATED EXTRANEURONALLY IN THE CELLS OF THE CAPILLARY WALLS, WHICH POSSESS DIHYDROXYPHENYLALANINE DECARBOXYLASE ACTIVITY. CERTAIN DIFFERENCES FOUND IN THE INTRANEURONAL DOPAMINE LEVELS EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANT ROLE MAO

INHIBITION PLAYS IN REGULATING THE AMINE LEVELS OF THE DOPAMINE NEURONS.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF GOTEBORG
GOTEBORG, SWEDEN

0100050703999
INCHIOSA, JR., MARIO A. ENZYMIC OXIDATION OF EPINEPHRINE WITH FORMATION OF AN ACTOMYOSIN ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATASE INHIBITOR. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(2):329-344, 1967.

OXIDATION OF EPINEPHRINE BY AN EXTRACT OF BOVINE UTERINE MUSCLE HAS BEEN OBSERVED TO RESULT IN THE FORMATION OF OXIDATION PRODUCTS WHICH INHIBIT UTERINE AND CARDIAC ACTOMYOSIN ATPASE ACTIVITY. THE PRESENT STUDY SOUGHT TO FURTHER PURIFY AND CHARACTERIZE THE EPINEPHRINE-OXIDIZING ENZYME AND TO ISOLATE AND TENTATIVELY IDENTIFY THE ATPASE INHIBITOR. THE OXIDATION OF EPINEPHRINE TO ADRENOCHROME WAS DETERMINED BY SPECTROPHOTOMETRY. UTERINE ENZYME WAS PREPARED FROM BOVINE UTERINE MYOMETRIUM BY A SERIES OF CENTRIFUGATIONS AND SEPARATIONS. SPECTROPHOTOMETRY SHOWED THAT EPINEPHRINE WAS OXIDIZED TO ADRENOCHROME. WITH EXTENDED OXIDATION, THE ADRENOCHROME SPECTRUM DISAPPEARED. THE TIME COURSE OF ACTION OF EPINEPHRINE OXIDATION WAS SIMILAR TO THE TIME COURSE OF ACTION FOR TYROSINE OXIDATION. THE BEST SUBSTRATE FOR THE ENZYME WAS L-EPINEPHRINE, BUT D-EPINEPHRINE WAS ALSO OXIDIZED. OPTIMAL ACTIVITY OCCURRED AT 37 DEGREES C. CYANIDE AND MG IONS INHIBITED THE ENZYME, WHILE CA IONS STIMULATED IT. CITRATE DID NOT INHIBIT THIS ENZYME, ALTHOUGH CITRATE INHIBITS CERULOPLASMIN, ANOTHER ENZYME WHICH OXIDIZES EPINEPHRINE TO ADRENOCHROME. THESE DATA FITTED THE MICHAELIS-MENTEN EQUATION. NEITHER ADRENOCHROME NOR ADRENOLUTIN INHIBITED ACTOMYOSIN ATPASE. THE STRUCTURE INHIBITING THE ENZYME WAS STUDIED BY PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY AND APPEARS TO BE A ZWITTERION ISOMER OF ADRENOCHROME. THE INHIBITOR APPEARS TO BE BOUND TO MYOSIN SULFHYDRYL GROUPS. (23 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050704999
GRAVA, C.; BRESSANI, F. CLINICAL STUDY OF A NEW NEUROLEPTIC DRUG: PROPERICIAZINE (FI 6145). (STUDIO CLINICO DI UN NUOVO NEUROLETTICO: LA PROPERICIAZINE (FI 6145).) GIORNALE DI PSICHIATRIA E DI NEUROPATOLOGIA (FERRARA), 94:817-826, 1966. IN ITALIAN.

TWENTY-FIVE MALE AND 5 FEMALE OUTPATIENTS BETWEEN 12 AND 54 YEARS OF AGE WERE TREATED FOR PSYCHONEUROSES OVER A PERIOD OF 6 MONTHS AT DOSES OF FI 6145 NEUROLEPTIC OF 10-100 MG A DAY, IN 3 EQUAL DAILY DOSES. SUBSEQUENTLY, A MAINTENANCE DOSE OF 30-40 MG WAS CONTINUED FOR 10-60 DAYS. STATISTICAL DATA SHOW THE RESULTS OBTAINED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND SYMPTOMATOLOGY, AND THERAPEUTIC RESULTS ARE REPORTED IN ANOTHER TABLE. THE DRUG ACTS FAVORABLY ON BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS BY DEVELOPING SELF-CONTROL IN PATIENTS. THE NEUROLEPTIC HAS A TRANQUILIZING EFFECT AND ACTS WELL ON HYPOCHONDRIACS, ESPECIALLY THOSE EXHIBITING ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION SYMPTOMS. NO SIGNIFICANCE WAS OBSERVED IN TREATING PHOBIAS, OBSESSIONS

OR HYSTERIA. IMPROVEMENT IS RAPID, ESPECIALLY AFTER 10 DAYS. THE DRUG IS WELL TOLERATED AND THERE WERE NO EXTRAPYRAMIDAL EFFECTS. IT IS KNOWN CHEMICALLY AS 2-CYANO-3-((4-HYDROXY-1-PIPERIDINO)-3-PROPYL)-10-PHENOTHIAZINE.

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0100050705999
KODINETS-MOROZOVA, L.G. EXCRETION OF CATECHOLAMINES IN DEPRESSIVE STATES. (NEKOTORYYE OSOBENNOSTI EKSKRETSII KATEKHOLAMINOV PRI DEPRESSIVNYKH SOSTOYANIYAKH.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(12):1815-1820, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

EXCRETION OF CATECHOLAMINES WAS STUDIED IN 61 MENTAL PATIENTS IN THE ACUTE STAGE OF THE DISEASE - 23 WITH MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS, 19 WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND 19 WITH REACTIVE STATES. EXCRETION VARIED WITH THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE DEPRESSIVE STATES. IN DEPRESSIONS OF THE HYPERERGIC TYPE, THE EXCRETION OF BOTH NOREPINEPHRINE AND EPINEPHRINE INCREASED WITHIN 24 HOURS, ESPECIALLY THAT OF EPINEPHRINE. IN DEPRESSIONS OF THE HYPOERGIC TYPE, THE EXCRETION OF NOREPINEPHRINE DECREASED SHARPLY, WHILE THAT OF EPINEPHRINE WAS NEARLY NORMAL. COMMON TO BOTH TYPES WAS AN INCREASE IN THE RELATIVE AMOUNT OF EPINEPHRINE IN THE TOTAL CATECHOLAMINES.

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0100050706999
CEGRELL, LENNART. DOPAMINE IN THE PANCREAS OF ALBINIC AND PIGMENTED NEWBORN GUINEA-PIGS. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(23):2491-2495, 1967.

PANCREATIC GLANDS FROM 137 NEWBORN GUINEA PIGS LESS THAN 24 HOURS OLD WERE OBTAINED. THE ANIMALS WERE OF BOTH SEXES AND WERE DIVIDED INTO 2 GROUPS, ALBINO AND PIGMENTED. THE PANCREAS WAS REMOVED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DECAPITATION AND ANALYZED FOR CATECHOLAMINES AND SEROTONIN. A FLUORESCENCE WAS FOUND IN ADRENERGIC NERVES AND IN THE CYTOPLASM OF NUMEROUS MORPHOLOGICALLY SIMILAR CELLS LOCALIZED IN THE ISLETS OF LANGERHANS OR IN THE PARENCHYMA. THE 3 DIFFERENT TYPES OF FLUORESCENCE OBSERVED WERE GREEN, YELLOW AND GRAYISH-YELLOW FLUORESCENCES. IN THE PIGMENTED ANIMALS, GREEN CELLS PREDOMINATED, WHILE IN THE ALBINO ANIMALS YELLOW AND GRAYISH-YELLOW CELLS PREDOMINATED. THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PIGMENTED AND ALBINO ANIMALS IN AMOUNT OF PANCREATIC NOREPINEPHRINE AND SEROTONIN, BUT THE PIGMENTED ANIMALS HAD A SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER CONTENT OF PANCREATIC DOPAMINE. THERE WAS NO CORRELATION BETWEEN THE AMOUNT OF GREEN FLUORESCENCE AMONG PIGMENTED ANIMALS AND THE AMOUNT OF PIGMENTATION OF THESE ANIMALS. THE GREEN FLUORESCENCE APPEARS TO INDICATE STORAGE OF DOPAMINE.

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0100050707999
REVIEW OF THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS. FORTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 19(2):59-61, 1967.

THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS MET IN GENEVA IN DECEMBER 1966. THE 21 COUNTRIES REPRESENTED WERE ARGENTINA, CANADA, CHINA, FRANCE, WEST GERMANY, GHANA, HUNGARY, INDIA, IRAN, JAPAN, KOREA, MEXICO, NIGERIA, PERU, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, USSR, UAR, UK, USA AND YUGOSLAVIA. THE COMMISSION ADOPTED A RESOLUTION REQUIRING GOVERNMENTS TO CONTROL PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND IMPORT AND EXPORT OF LSD, AND TO LIMIT ITS USE TO SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL PURPOSES AND INSURE THAT LSD IS ADMINISTERED ONLY UNDER CLOSE SUPERVISION. SINCE SYNTHETIC DRUGS HAVE NOT PROVEN SATISFACTORY SUBSTITUTES FOR THE OPIATES, AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING AND ADDICTION THRIVES ON ILLICITLY PRODUCED OPIUM, THE COMMISSION DECIDED NOT TO TAMPER WITH THE PLACE OF OPIUM. IN LEBANON, SUNFLOWERS HAVE BEEN ADOPTED AS A SUBSTITUTE CROP FOR HASHISH. TWO EXERCISES FOR TRAINING NARCOTICS OFFICIALS WERE HELD, ONE IN TEHERAN AND ONE IN LATIN AMERICA. ALMOST 60 COUNTRIES HAVE BECOME PARTIES TO THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS. THE MAIN SOURCES, ROUTES, AND DESTINATIONS OF OPIUM, COCA, AND CANNABIS WERE REVIEWED: OPIUM STARTS IN THE NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST AND TRAVELS TO EUROPE AND THE EAST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA, OR STARTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND TRAVELS TO HONG KONG, JAPAN, FORMOSA AND THE WEST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA; COCA IS HARVESTED IN PERU AND BOLIVIA; CANNABIS TRAFFIC, USUALLY LOCAL, ALSO TRAVELS FROM CERTAIN AFRICAN COUNTRIES TO EUROPE, FROM MEXICO TO THE U.S., AND FROM LEBANON TO THE UAR. IT WAS DECIDED THAT DRUG ABUSE WITHIN A COUNTRY SHOULD BE HANDLED BY EACH GOVERNMENT; THAT ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS IN ADDICTION ARE RELATED TO DRUG, CONSUMER, AND ENVIRONMENT; AND THAT ULTIMATE TREATMENT OF ADDICTION IS NOT MERELY WITHDRAWAL OR DETOXICATION, BUT COMPLETE REHABILITATION.

0100050708999
CAMERON, JEAN S.; SPECHT, PRISCILLA G.; WENDT, G.R.
EFFECTS OF PLACEBO AND AN ACETAMINOPHEN-SALICYLAMIDE COMBINATION OF MOODS, EMOTIONS AND MOTIVATIONS. JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGY, 67:257-262, 1967.

EFFECTS OF PLACEBO AND A COMBINATION OF ACETAMINOPHEN AND SALICYLAMIDE (468 MG EACH) ON 78 MALE AND 78 FEMALE VOLUNTEER STUDENTS, 21 YEARS OR OLDER, ARE DESCRIBED. EACH RECEIVED EITHER 1 OR 2 DOSES OF THE ANALGESIC COMBINATION (MJ-122) FOR 234 DETERMINATIONS. SHORT, FORCED-CHOICE ADJECTIVE LIST (ACL), CONTAINING 32 PAIRS OF SELF-DESCRIPTIVE ADJECTIVES PLUS QUESTIONS OF DEGREE OF SUBJECTIVE AWARENESS OF DRUG EFFECT, AND THE LONG, FREE-CHOICE ADJECTIVE CHECK LIST GIVING THE SUBJECT THE OPPORTUNITY TO SELECT ONE OF 133 ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE HIS FEELINGS, ARE PRESENTED. DATA COLLECTION FOR THE GROUP WERE DIVIDED INTO 4 PHASES. RESULTS FOR THE 390 DETERMINATIONS OF PLACEBO AND 234 DETERMINATIONS OF MJ-122 SHOW THAT PLACEBO HAD A SLIGHT SHIFT TOWARD A RELAXED POSITIVE MOOD. MJ-122 RESULTS WERE SIMILAR RESULTS TO PLACEBO, YIELDING VERY SMALL DIFFERENCES SUGGESTING THAT A SLIGHT TRANQUILIZATION EFFECT MAY BE PRESENT, ACTIVITY AND DRIVE MAY BE LESSENED, WHILE RELAXATION AND DROWSINESS IS INCREASED. FREE-CHOICE ACL RESULTS AGREE WITH THOSE FROM THE FORCED-CHOICE ACL, WHICH INDICATES THAT MJ-122 EFFECTS CLOSELY RESEMBLE A POSTPLACEBO STATE

AND THAT MJ-122 HAS NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS ON MOODS, EMOTIONS OR MOTIVATIONS EXCEPT FOR A POSSIBLE SLIGHTLY TRANQUILIZING EFFECT.

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GANE, P.; STROESCU, V.; CIORBARU, RITA; GHEORGHIU, P.
FURTHER ASPECTS OF THE MECHANISM OF THE ACTION OF TRANQUILIZING SUBSTANCES. THE INFLUENCE OF HALOPERIDOL ON CONDITIONED REFLEX ACTIVITY AND THE BEHAVIOR OF RATS. (ASPECTE NOI PRIVIND MECANISMUL DE ACTIUNE AL SUBSTANTELOR TRANCHILIZANTE. INFLUENTAREA ACTIVITATII REFLEX-CONDITIONATE SI A COMPORTAMENTULUI SOBOLANULUI PRIN HALOPERIDOL.) STUDII SI CERCETARI DE FIZIOLOGIE (BUCURESTI), 11(3):247-251, 1966. IN RUMANIAN.

TRANQUILIZING DOSES OF HALOPERIDOL WERE ADMINISTERED I.P. TO RATS TO STUDY CONDITIONING MECHANISMS. DOSES OF 0.125 - 0.250 MG/KG DEPRESS HIGHER NERVOUS ACTIVITY IN RATS AFTER APPROXIMATELY 24 HOURS, WITHOUT CAUSING BEHAVIORAL CHANGES. GRAPHS ILLUSTRATE THE NEUROLEPTIC ACTION OF HALOPERIDOL, AS A FUNCTION OF TIME, ON THE REFLEXES OF RATS, FOLLOWING ELECTRIC AND TACTILE STIMULATION. MODIFICATIONS OF THE MOTOR ACTIVITY ARE CONSIDERED A FUNCTION OF REACTIVITY. AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR OF RATS INCREASES AFTER 24 HOURS. WHEN INJECTED I.P. IN DOSES OF 25 MG/KG, 20 TO 30 MIN AFTER HALOPERIDOL, CAFFEINE ANTAGONIZES THE CNS DEPRESSANT EFFECT OF HALOPERIDOL. THESE RESULTS AGREE WITH PREVIOUS EXPERIMENTS REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE.

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0100050710999
WILSON, WILLIAM P. DEPRESSION DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT WITH DRUGS. TEXAS MEDICINE, 63(11):64-70, 1967.

INCAPACITATING AFFECTIVE STATES ARE DIVIDED INTO 3 CATEGORIES: REACTIONS INVOLVING AN INDIVIDUAL'S VALUE SYSTEM AND STRESS THRESHOLD, NEUROTIC AFFECTIVE REACTIONS, AND SELF-LIMITED AFFECTIVE REACTIONS. AFFECTIVE DISORDERS ARE CHARACTERIZED BY DISTURBANCES OF FEELING TONE; THERE IS A PATHOLOGICALLY SEVERE AND PROLONGED DISTURBANCE OF AFFECT WITH ASSOCIATED BIOLOGICAL CHANGE. THE ONLY ANTIANXIETY DRUGS WHICH HAVE BEEN EFFECTIVE IN TREATING AFFECTIVE DISORDERS ARE MEPROBAMATE, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, AND OXAZEPAM. PATIENTS WITH NORMAL AFFECTIVE REACTIONS TO STRESS ARE USUALLY TREATED WITH AN ANTIANXIETY DRUG; IF THE ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IS SEVERE, A TRICYCLIC DRUG MAY BE USED. IN NEUROTIC AFFECTIVE REACTIONS, ANTIANXIETY DRUGS SHOULD BE USED FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME ONLY AND ONE SHOULD GUARD AGAINST ADDICTION. SELF-LIMITED AFFECTIVE REACTIONS RESPOND BEST TO AMITRIPTYLINE OR NORTRIPTYLINE; USUALLY PERPHENAZINE IS ADDED TO THE ANTIDEPRESSANT. MAO INHIBITORS ARE PRESCRIBED ONLY WHEN THE TRICYCLIC DRUGS HAVE FAILED, AND SHOULD BE USED ONLY BY THE EXPERIENCED PSYCHIATRIST. THERE IS NO EVIDENCE THAT AMPHETAMINES HAVE ANY THERAPEUTIC EFFICACY IN AFFECTIVE DISORDERS ALTHOUGH THEY ARE WIDELY USED. ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY IS STILL THE TREATMENT OF CHOICE IN PATIENTS WHO ARE SUICIDAL, ARE

QUITE SEVERELY ILL OR DO NOT RESPOND TO DRUGS. ELECTROSHOCK PRODUCES 80-90% GOOD RESULTS, COMPARED WITH 60% FOR THE TRICYCLIC DRUGS AND 35% FOR MAO INHIBITORS. AMPHETAMINE-BARBITURATE COMBINATIONS AND PLACEBO. FOUR CASE HISTORIES ARE PRESENTED.

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0100050711999
AIRAKSINEN, M.M.; GIACALONE, E.; VALZELLI, L.
HYDROXYLATION OF TRYPTOPHAN IN THE BRAIN IN VIVO.
JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, 15(1):55-56. 1968.

L-TRYPTOPHAN, IN A DOSE OF 50 OR 100 MCG, WAS INJECTED INTRACEREBRALLY INTO RATS WHICH WERE THEN DECAPITATED. 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE (SEROTONIN) AND 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID (5-HIAA) WERE DETERMINED BY SPECTROFLUOROMETRY. THE 50 MCG DOSE OF TRYPTOPHAN CAUSED AN INCREASE IN BRAIN SEROTONIN AND 5-HIAA AND THE 100 MCG DOSE CAUSED A MORE MARKED INCREASE IN BOTH COMPOUNDS. THE RESULTS CONFIRM THE ABILITY OF THE BRAIN TO HYDROXYLATE TRYPTOPHAN WITH THE FORMATION OF METABOLITES SIMILAR TO THOSE FORMED ENDOGENOUSLY.

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0100050712999
NEZHENTSEV, V.M.; SHTEREVA, L.V.; POLOZOVA, T.V.
PATHOGENESIS AND TREATMENT OF DELIRIUM TREMENS. IN: PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLISM. (MATERIALY K PATOGENEZU I LECHENIYU BELOY GORYACHKI.) PROBLEMY ALKOGOLIZMA. TRUDY LENINGRADSKOGO NAUCHNO-ISSLEDOVATELSKOGO PSIKHONEVROLOGICHESKOGO INSTITUTA IM. V. M. BEKHTEREVA (LENINGRAD), 36:117-124, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

AUTOPSY OF 9 ALCOHOLICS WHO DIED OF DELIRIUM TREMENS REVEALED PROGRESSIVE BRAIN EDEMA WITH OCCLUSION OF THE BRAIN STEM AS THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH. THE RECOMMENDED THERAPY IS AIMED AT PREVENTING EDEMA BY I.V. INJECTION OF HYPERTONIC SOLUTIONS, INCLUDING GLUCOSE, MAGNESIUM SULFATE AND UROTROPIN. THOSE EXHIBITING PSYCHOMOTOR EXCITATION SHOULD RECEIVE I.M. INJECTIONS OF 5% AMYTAL SODIUM SOLUTION AND PARALDEHYDE. RESERPINE (0.025 MG DAILY) MAY ALSO BE BENEFICIAL. SEVERE INTOXICATION IS REDUCED BY S.C. INFUSION OF RINGER-LOCKE SOLUTION AND I.V. INFUSION OF 30% SODIUM THIOSULFATE. ADMINISTRATION OF NIKETHAMIDE OR ANOTHER CARDIAC STIMULANT IS ESSENTIAL. BLOODLETTING (200-250 CM3) IS HIGHLY EFFECTIVE AND SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY INJECTION OF GLUCOSE WITH VITAMINS.

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0100050713999
ZENEVICH, G.V.; TYKOCHINSKAYA, E.D. REACTIVITY OF THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM IN CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM. IN: PROBLEMS OF ALCOHOLISM. (OSOBENNOSTI REAKTIVNOSTI VEGETATIVNOY NERVNOY SISTEMY PRI KHRONICHESKOM ALKOGOLIAME.) PROBLEMY ALKOGOLIZMA TRUDY LENINGRADSKOGO NAUCHNOISSLEDOVATELSKOGO PSIKHONEVROLOGICHESKOGO

INSTITUTA IM. V.M. BEKHTEREVA (LENINGRAD), 36:19-25, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

THE REACTIVITY OF THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM IN 38 CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS WAS TESTED IN THE "COLD PERIOD" (3-4 WEEKS AFTER ABSTENTION FROM ALCOHOL AND DISAPPEARANCE OF WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS) BY THE ELECTROPHORETIC EPINEPHRINE-DIONINE TEST. MOST OF THE ALCOHOLICS REACTED SHARPLY TO EPINEPHRINE, FREQUENTLY WITH IMPAIRED FINE DIFFERENTIATION OF DIFFERENT CONCENTRATIONS, BUT THEY REACTED WEAKLY OR NOT AT ALL TO DIONINE. THE EOSINOPHIL COUNT WAS INVESTIGATED IN 45 OTHER PATIENTS AS AN INDIRECT INDEX OF THE HYPOPHYSEAL-EPINEPHRINE SYSTEM. ONLY 10 HAD A NORMAL COUNT (180-200); IN THE OTHER 35 THE ABSOLUTE NUMBER OF EOSINOPHILS WAS LOW (25-170) OR HIGH (210-700). THUS, MARKED EXCITABILITY OF THE SYMPATHETIC PORTION OF THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM AND INHIBITION OF THE PARASYMPATHETIC PORTION ARE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM.

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0100050714999
SOLOMONS, GERALD. CHILD HYPERACTIVITY: DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT. TEXAS MEDICINE, 63(11):52-57, 1967.

HYPERACTIVITY IN CHILDREN MAY BE CAUSED BY CONSTITUTION ACTIVITY LEVEL OF INHERENT TEMPERAMENTAL DIMENSION, IMMATURITY OR MATURATIONAL LAG, EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE OR DIFFUSE BRAIN DAMAGE. HYPERACTIVITY IN CHILDREN MAY BE CAUSED BY ABNORMAL CORTICAL-DIENCEPHALIC RELATIONS. THE EEG IS NOT HELPFUL IN EITHER DIAGNOSIS OR POSSIBLE ETIOLOGY OF THE HYPERKINETIC IMPULSE DISORDER. THE DRUG OF FIRST CHOICE IS DELTA-AMPHETAMINE; METHYLPHENIDATE IS THE DRUG OF SECOND CHOICE. OTHER HELPFUL DRUGS ARE THIORIDAZINE, CHLORPROMAZINE, PROCHLORPERAZINE AND DIPHENHYDRAMINE. THE DOSE OF DELTA-AMPHETAMINE MUST BE INDIVIDUALIZED. THE PARENTS SHOULD TAKE PRESSURE OFF THE CHILD WHENEVER POSSIBLE. IF NONE OF THESE DRUGS WORK, DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN MAY BE TRIED, PARTICULARLY IF THE EEG IS ABNORMAL. PHENOBARBITAL OFTEN EXCITES THESE CHILDREN AND MAKES MATTERS WORSE. (22 REFERENCES)

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0100050717999
SIMPSON, GEORGE M.; KRAKOV, LAZARO. A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF MOLINDONE (EN-1733A) IN CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, 10(1):41-46, 1968.

MOLINDONE WAS STUDIED IN 10 MALE CHRONIC DRUG-RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENICS, AGED 25-59. LENGTH OF HOSPITALIZATION WAS FROM 5-17 YEARS. THE STUDY CONSISTED OF A 4-WEEK BASELINE PERIOD, A 12-WEEK MEDICATION PERIOD AND A 4-WEEK POSTDRUG PERIOD. PATIENTS WERE RATED WEEKLY ON A GLOBAL IMPROVEMENT SCALE RANGING FROM -2 TO 6. THE RESEARCH PSYCHIATRIST COMPLETED THE INPATIENT MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALE AND THE BRIEF PSYCHIATRIC RATING SCALE EVERY 4 WEEKS AND THE RESEARCH NURSES COMPLETED THE NURSES OBSERVATION SCALE FOR INPATIENT EVALUATION EVERY 2 WEEKS. EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SIDE EFFECTS WERE RATED WEEKLY. OTHER TESTS INCLUDED LIVER FUNCTION TESTS, URINALYSIS, COMPLETE BLOOD CELL COUNT, SEDIMENTATION RATE, SERUM CHOLESTEROL,

BLOOD UREA NITROGEN, EKG, SKIN SENSITIVITY, SLIT LAMP EYE EXAMINATION, PULSE, BLOOD PRESSURE AND THYROID FUNCTION. THE STARTING DOSAGE WAS 20 MG/DAY, INCREASED TO MEAN MAXIMUM OF 140 MG/DAY. ONE PATIENT SHOWED MODERATE IMPROVEMENT, 2 SHOWED MILD IMPROVEMENT, 4 SHOWED MINIMAL IMPROVEMENT, 1 SHOWED NO CHANGE AND 2 BECAME WORSE. IMPROVEMENT WAS MAINLY IN THE SYMPTOMS OF AUDITORY HALLUCINATIONS AND AGITATION. SIDE EFFECTS INCLUDED DROWSINESS AND EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS. SIX PATIENTS COMPLETING THE STUDY REQUIRED ANTIPARKINSON MEDICATION (BIPERIDEN).

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0100050718999
HANZLICEK, L. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF 3,4-DIMETHOXYPHENYLETHYLAMINE EXCRETION IN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS. (PRISPEVEK K VYZNAMU 3,4-DIMETOXYFENYLETYLAMINU U SCHIZOFRENII.) CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE (PRAHA), 63(5):293-296, 1967. IN CZECH.

THE AUTHOR REVIEWED THE MEDICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL LITERATURE ON RESULTS OF URINALYSES IN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS IS REPORTED FOR A CONTROL GROUP OF 20 PATIENTS AND A GROUP COMPOSED OF 7 ACUTE AND 13 CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIC CASES. CHEMICAL FORMULAS ARE GIVEN FOR DMPEA (3,4-DIMETHOXYPHENYLETHYLAMINE). AND MESCALINE. DMPEA IS THE METABOLITE OF DOPAMINE AND MESCALINE DRUGS FREQUENTLY FOUND IN THE URINE OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS. FINDINGS ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF OTHER AUTHORS TO THE EFFECT THAT THE AMOUNT OF DMPEA EXCRETED CANNOT LEAD TO SPECIFIC CONCLUSIONS ON THE UTILIZATION OF THESE DRUGS OR ON THE PATIENTS' CONDITION. THE HYPOTHESIS THAT DMPEA EXCRETION IN SCHIZOPHRENICS IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THIS CONDITION IS NOT CONFIRMED. (21 REFERENCES).

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0100050719999
MARTIN, ARNOLD R.; BRIGGS, GERALD G.; YALE, TIMOTHY J. TETRACYCLIC PHENOTHIAZINES I. REINVESTIGATION OF THE BROMINATIONS OF SOME PYRIDO (3,2,1-KL)PHENOTHIAZINES. JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 57(1):166-169, 1968.

TREATMENT OF 1,2-DIHYDRO-3-KETO-3H-PYRIDO(3,2,1-KL)PHENOTHIAZINE AND ITS SULFOXIDE WITH BROMINE GAVE 3-HYDROXYPYRIDO(3,2,1-KL)PHENOTHIAZINIUM BROMIDE. TREATMENT OF 3-KETO-3H-PYRIDO(3,2,1-KL)PHENOTHIAZINE WITH BROMINE GAVE 2-BROMO-3-HYDROXYPYRIDO(3,2,1-KL)PHENOTHIAZINIUM BROMIDE. STRUCTURES OF THE PRODUCTS WERE CONFIRMED BY ULTRAVIOLET AND INFRARED SPECTRA. DETAILS OF THE SYNTHESES ARE GIVEN.

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0100050720999
FOX, RUTH. ALCOHOLISM AND RELIANCE UPON DRUGS AS DEPRESSIVE EQUIVALENTS. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, 21(3):585-596, 1967.

DEPRESSION AND ALCOHOLISM OFTEN OCCUR IN THE SAME INDIVIDUAL IN BOTH A CAUSE-AND-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP. EXCLUDING DEPRESSIONS WITH PHYSIOLOGIC RETARDATION, MARKED AMELIORATION OR ABATEMENT OF THE DEPRESSIVE ELEMENT AS WELL AS OF DRINKING USUALLY IS ATTAINED, IF SOBRIETY IS PRODUCED BY PSYCHIATRIC COUNSELING, ADMINISTRATION OF DISULFIRAM (ANTABUSE), GROUP THERAPY AND ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS. SYMPTOMS OF THE PHYSIOLOGIC RETARDATION DEPRESSION, DEPRESSION AS THE PRODROME OF ORGANIC ILLNESS AND DEPRESSION SECONDARY TO A PROBLEM IN LIVING ARE DISCUSSED, WITH A REVIEW OF ALCOHOLISM AS AN ADDICTION AND TREATMENT AND DRUG THERAPY FOR ALCOHOLICS.

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0100050721999
ZABOJNIKOVA, M.; KOVALCIK, V. THE MECHANISM OF INHIBITION OF THE EFFECT OF RESERPINE BY MORPHINE. (K MECHANIZMU INHIBICNEHO EFEKTU RESERPINU VOCI MORFINU.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(3):317, 1967. IN CZECH.

TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF MORPHINE INHIBITION ON THE ACTION OF RESERPINE, DOSAGES FROM 8 TO 22 MG/KG WERE ADMINISTERED, AND THE MEDIAN EFFECTIVE DOSE (ED-50) OF MORPHINE WAS ESTABLISHED. IT WAS OBSERVED THAT RESERPINE ACTS ON THE BIOGENIC AMINES. MORPHINE INHIBITS THE ACTION OF RESERPINE SINCE IT INDUCES THE RELEASE OF RATHER LARGE AMOUNTS OF NORADRENALINE AND PHYSOSTIGMINE. RESERPINE CANNOT ORDINARILY NEUTRALIZE THE ACTION OF THESE 2 SUBSTANCES.

KATEDRA FARMAKOLOGIE LEK. FAK. UK
BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100050722999
EGANA, E.; VELARDE, M.I. EFFECTS OF BETA-INTERNAL (P32) IRRADIATION ON THE 5-HT CONTENT OF CNS LEVELS. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(7):526-527, 1967.

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECTS OF BETA-INTERNAL IRRADIATION (P32) OF THE SPECIFIC BRAIN AREAS IN WHICH 5-HT HAS PARTICULAR NEUROCHEMICAL SIGNIFICANCE--CORTEX, DIENCEPHALON, HYPOTHALAMUS, OLFACTORY BULBS, MESENCEPHALON, SPINAL CORD-- SHOWED THAT DOSES BELOW 500 RAD INCREASED THE SEROTONIN CONTENT OF THESE AREAS IN RATS, WHILE DOSES ABOVE 500 RAD DECREASED IT. THE RESULTS CONFIRM THE UNEVEN 5-HT DISTRIBUTION IN RAT NEURO-AXIS, WITH THE HYPOTHALAMUS AND MESENCEPHALON AS THE AREAS OF HIGH CONTENT.

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0100050723999
SIMPSON, G.M.; KUNZ-BARTHOLINI, ESTHER; WATTS, T.P.S. A PRELIMINARY EVALUATION OF THE SEDATIVE EFFECTS OF CATAPRES, A NEW ANTIHYPERTENSIVE AGENT, IN CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THE JOURNAL OF NEW DRUGS, 7(4):221-225, 1967.

CATAPRES, 2-(2,6-DICHLORPHENYLAMINE)-2-IMIDAZOLINE HCL, LOWERS BLOOD PRESSURE AND PRODUCES SEDATION. IT WAS

STUDIED IN 9 MALE CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENICS WITH A MEAN AGE OF 36 AND MEAN DURATION OF ILLNESS OF 14 YEARS. THE PATIENTS DISPLAYED A HIGH DEGREE OF ANXIETY, AGITATION, RESTLESSNESS AND DISTURBANCE OF BEHAVIOR. PREVIOUS MEDICATIONS WERE DISCONTINUED FOR A BASELINE PERIOD OF 1 MONTH; THE PATIENTS WERE THEN STARTED ON A DAILY DOSE OF 1 MCG. INCREASED UNTIL A DAILY DOSE OF 2100 MCG WAS ATTAINED. BEYOND THIS POINT, THE DOSE HAD TO BE INDIVIDUALIZED FOR EACH PATIENT BECAUSE OF ITS HYPOTENSIVE EFFECT; THE FINAL DAILY DOSE RANGE WAS 900-2100 MCG FOR 12 WEEKS. PATIENTS WERE RATED MONTHLY ON THE INPATIENT MULTIDIMENSIONAL PSYCHIATRIC SCALE AND ON A 7-POINT GLOBAL ESTIMATION SCALE FOR INPATIENT EVALUATION, AND BIWEEKLY ON THE NURSES OBSERVATION SCALE FOR INPATIENT EVALUATION; WEEKLY CLINICAL EVALUATIONS OF IMPROVEMENT WERE ALSO MADE. BLOOD PRESSURE AND PULSE WERE MEASURED TWICE WEEKLY. WEIGHT, URINALYSIS, COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT AND SERUM GLUTAMIC PYRUVIC TRANSAMINASE WERE DONE WEEKLY AND A FULL LIVER PROFILE AND MICROSCOPIC URINE EXAMINATION MONTHLY. ONE PATIENT SHOWED MILD IMPROVEMENT, 6 NO IMPROVEMENT AND 2 BECAME WORSE. THE RATING SCALES SHOWED NO IMPROVEMENT. THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT DECLINE IN PULSE RATE, BLOOD PRESSURE AND BODY WEIGHT. A MARKED SEDATIVE EFFECT WAS OBSERVED IN 8 PATIENTS.

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0100050724999
FISH, BARBARA; FRIEDHOFF, ARNOLD J.; GERSHON, SAMUEL; HEKIMIAN, LEON J. REPORTS OF CLINICAL STUDIES OF PSYCHIATRIC DRUGS. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THE JOURNAL OF NEW DRUGS, 7(5):308, 1967. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

A SET OF RIGID CRITERIA SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR ALL DRUG STUDIES. IN ONE STUDY, AN EXTENSIVE LARGE-SCALE DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY MAY BE REQUIRED, WHILE IN ANOTHER STUDY THIS TYPE OF PROCEDURE MAY BE WHOLLY INAPPROPRIATE.

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0100050725999
DLABAC, A.; MASEK, K.; TRCKA, V. THE INFLUENCE OF MEDIODESPIDINE UPON THE MONOAMINES OF THE BRAIN AND ON THE BEHAVIOR OF MICE. (VLIV MEDIODESPIDINU NA MONOAMINY V MOZKU A CHOVANI U MYSI.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(3):316-317, 1967. IN CZECH.

MEDIODESPIDINE, CHEMICALLY KNOWN AS 10,11-METHYLENEDIOXYDESPYRROLODESERPIDINE, WAS ADMINISTERED TO RATS TO OBSERVE THE EFFECT OF THE DRUG ON THEIR BEHAVIOR. IT ACTS ON THE AMINES OF THE BRAIN, SUCH AS CATECHOLAMINE, NORADRENALINE (NA), 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE (5-HT) AND DOPAMINE. THE DRUG WAS ADMINISTERED TO MICE IN DOSES OF 25 MG/KG. IT CAUSED A DECREASE IN THE AMINES AT A MAXIMUM VALUE 80 MIN AFTER ADMINISTRATION. ACTUALLY EACH AMINE WAS AFFECTED DIFFERENTLY, AND THE LOWEST VALUES WERE DETERMINED 320 MIN AFTER ADMINISTRATION. BEHAVIORAL ALTERATIONS WERE SEEN IN REFLEXES; THIS WAS COUNTERACTED BY ADMINISTERING 40 MG/KG THIOPENTAL, I.V.

0100050726999
DUNLOP, SIR DERRICK. THE ASSESSMENT OF THE SAFETY OF DRUGS AND THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN THEIR CONTROL. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THE JOURNAL OF NEW DRUGS, 7(4):184-192, 1967.

THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE CONTROL OF DRUG USE AND THE TESTING OF DRUGS IS DISCUSSED.

DEPARTMENT OF THERAPEUTICS AND CLINICAL MEDICINE
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0100050727999
HRDINA, P.; GARATTINI, S. EFFECT OF DESIPRAMINE ON THE DEPOLARIZED ISOLATED RENAL ARTERY. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY (LONDON), 19(10):667-673, 1967.

LOW DOSES OF IMIPRAMINE INCREASE THE PHARMACOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO EXOGENOUS OR ENDOGENOUS NOREPINEPHRINE, WHILE HIGH DOSES OF IMIPRAMINE DECREASE ADRENERGIC RESPONSES. THE EFFECT OF DESIPRAMINE ON MECHANISMS AFFECTING MEMBRANE PERMEABILITY WAS STUDIED ON DEPOLARIZED VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE. THE ISOLATED RENAL ARTERY OF THE RAT WAS FIRST PERFUSED WITH KREBS-BICARBONATE SOLUTION FOR 60 MIN, AND THEN THE BASIC PERFUSION FLUID WAS EXCHANGED FOR THE K2SO4 DEPOLARIZING SOLUTION. NOREPINEPHRINE WAS INJECTED PROXIMAL TO THE ARTERY AND OTHER DRUGS WERE ADDED TO THE PERFUSION SOLUTION. DRUGS USED WERE DESIPRAMINE, CHLORPROMAZINE, COCAINE, PHENOXYBENZAMINE AND PHENTOLAMINE. THE K-RICH SOLUTION CAUSED A SUBMAXIMAL CONTRACTION OF THE ARTERY, FOLLOWED BY A PARTIAL RELAXATION AND SLOWLY-DEVELOPING CONTRACTURE. NOREPINEPHRINE STILL PRODUCED A CONTRACTION OF THE DEPOLARIZED ARTERY, BUT ITS EFFECT WAS REDUCED. DESIPRAMINE REDUCED CONTRACTILE RESPONSE TO DEPOLARIZATION AND INCREASED RELAXATION RESPONSE. CHLORPROMAZINE PRODUCED RELAXATION, WHILE PHENOXYBENZAMINE AND PHENTOLAMINE HAD NO EFFECT. COCAINE HAD NO EFFECT ON THE CONTRACTURE CAUSED BY DEPOLARIZATION, BUT INDUCED RELAXATION AT HIGH CONCENTRATION. CAION CAUSED CONTRACTION OF THE DEPOLARIZED ARTERY, WHICH WAS REDUCED BY DESIPRAMINE. THUS THE RELAXATION OF THE DEPOLARIZED ARTERY PRODUCED BY DESIPRAMINE MAY BE DUE TO INTERFERENCE WITH THE ACTION OF CA IN INITIATING AND MAINTAINING CONTRACTION OF ARTERIAL SMOOTH MUSCLE. (25 REFERENCES)

INSTITUTO DI RICERCHE FARMACOLOGICHE "MARIO NEGRI"
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MILAN, ITALY

0100050728999
KOUTSKY, J. THE EFFECT OF CERTAIN SOMATIC AND PSYCHIC STATES ON THE AUTONOMIC REACTIVITY. (ODRAZ NEKTERYCH SOMATICKYCH A PSYCHICKYCH STAVU VE VEGETATIVNI REAKTIVITE.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(3):324-325, 1967. IN CZECH.

CERTAIN SOMATIC AND PSYCHIC STATES WERE INVESTIGATED IN PATIENTS WITH MENTAL DISEASES. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION IS GIVEN OF THE PARALYSIS OF CERTAIN RESPONSES TO PARASYMPATHETIC STIMULATION FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATION OF ATROPINE. VARIOUS SOMATIC CHANGES ARE OUTLINED WHICH AFFECT THE ANATOMY, E.G., THE HYPOTHALAMUS. AUTONOMIC REACTIVITY IS EXPRESSED OFTEN BY AN UNUSUAL NUMBER OF

EJACULATIONS IN MALES AND BY PREMENSTRUAL DISCHARGES IN FEMALES. THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE VAGUS NERVE IS DISCUSSED.

PSYCH. LECEBNA
KROMERIZ, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100050729999
THOMPSON, J.H.; CAMPBELL, L.B. BOWEL SEROTONIN LEVELS IN THE FASTED AND NON-FASTED SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RAT. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(1):67-68, 1967.

THE SEROTONIN CONTENT OF THE GASTROINTESTINAL MUCOSA WAS DETERMINED IN SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS FASTED FOR 16 HOURS. THE TISSUES SAMPLED INCLUDED ESOPHAGUS, FUNDUS OF STOMACH, STOMACH BODY AND PYLORIC ANTRUM, DUODENUM, JEJUNUM, TERMINAL ILEUM, CECUM, DESCENDING AND ASCENDING COLON, APPENDIX AND PROXIMAL RECTUM. THE RESULTS OF THE ASSAY SHOWED THAT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE STOMACH FUNDUS, ALL TISSUES FROM THE ESOPHAGUS TO THE APPENDIX IN THE FASTED RATS EXHIBITED AN INCREASE IN MUCOSAL SEROTONIN COMPARED TO THE NONFASTED CONTROLS. THE LARGEST INCREASE WAS NOTED IN THE PYLORIC ANTRUM AND APPENDIX. THE AMINE LEVELS FROM THE CECUM TO THE RECTUM WERE ALIKE IN BOTH GROUPS. THE FINDINGS MAY BE OF SOME IMPORTANCE IN EVALUATING THE IN VIVO AND IN VITRO EFFECT OF DRUGS.

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0100050730999
KLEINROK, ZDZISLAW; SWIEZYNSKA, MARIA. INFLUENCE OF NIALAMIDE, PARGYLINE, METHYLPHENIDANE, AMPHETAMINE, CARBOETHOXYPHTHALAZINEHYDRAZINE, BENZQUINAMIDE AND RESERPINE ON THE SWIMMING SPEED OF NORMAL AND LOADED WHITE RATS. ACTA PHYSIOLOGICA POLONICA (WARSZAWA), 17(4):549-556, 1967.

THE SWIMMING SPEED OF RATS PULLING A WEIGHT EQUAL TO 5(OF THEIR BODY WEIGHT WAS ONE-HALF THAT OF UNENCUMBERED ANIMALS. AMPHETAMINE (5 MG/KG) AND RESERPINE (0.3 MG/KG) INCREASED THE SWIMMING SPEED IN THE CONTROL, WHILE PARGYLIN (10 MG/KG) SLOWED IT. SWIMMING SPEED INCREASED IN THE LOADED RATS ONLY AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF AMPHETAMINE. CARBOETHOXYPHTHALAZINEHYDRAZINE (30 MG/KG) AND BENZQUINAMIDE (20 MG/KG) CAUSED A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT SLOWING OF THE SWIMMING SPEED. NIALAMIDE (100 MG/KG) AND METHYLPHENIDANE (2 MG/KG) HAD NO EFFECT ON THE ANIMALS' SPEED OR RATE OF FATIGUE.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050731999
OBRZUT, ALFONS; MOLENDA, RYSZARD. EFFECT OF INSULIN AND CHLORPROMAZINE ON VISCERAL TEMPERATURE. ACTA PHYSIOLOGICA POLONICA (WARSZAWA), 17(4):557-565, 1967.

INSULIN ADMINISTERED IN LOW DOSES (2 UNITS/KG) DECREASED THE TEMPERATURE OF RAT MUSCLES AND LIVER, WHILE MUCH HIGHER DOSES (10 UNITS/KG) PRODUCED HYPERTHERMIA. CHLORPROMAZINE (5 AND 10 MG/KG) MARKEDLY DECREASED THE TEMPERATURE OF BOTH TISSUES. INSULIN ADMINISTERED

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH CHLORPROMAZINE ABOLISHED OR REVERSED THE HYPOTHERMIC EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE, DEPENDING ON THE DOSE. COMBINED ADMINISTRATION OF GLUCOSE, INSULIN AND CHLORPROMAZINE CAUSED A MUCH LESS PRONOUNCED DECREASE IN THE TEMPERATURE OF LIVER AND MUSCLES THAN AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF CHLORPROMAZINE ALONE. THUS, INSULIN AND CHLORPROMAZINE SEEM TO BE METABOLIC ANTAGONISTS AS FAR AS HEAT PRODUCTION BY LIVER AND MUSCLES IS CONCERNED. (28 REFERENCES)

MEDICAL ACADEMY
BIALYSTOK, POLAND

0100050732999
CAMPBELL, DAG E.S.; RICHTER, WOLFGANG. AN OBSERVATIONAL METHOD ESTIMATING TOXICITY AND DRUG ACTIONS IN MICE APPLIED TO 68 REFERENCE DRUGS. ACTA PHARMACOLOGICA ET TOXICOLOGICA (KOBENHAVEN), 25(3):345-363, 1967.

A SENSITIVE, SIMPLE METHOD IS PROPOSED FOR THE SCREENING OF NEW COMPOUNDS WITH RESPECT TO TOXICITY AND QUANTITATIVE AUTONOMIC AND CENTRAL DRUG EFFECTS IN MICE. SIXTEEN DIFFERENT SYMPTOMS OR SIGNS ARE USED AS INDICATORS OF VARIOUS PHARMACODYNAMIC ACTIONS. THE INFORMATION INHERENT IN EACH SIGN HAS A MULTIDIMENSIONAL CHARACTER EXPRESSIBLE IN TERMS OF DURATION, INTENSITY, FREQUENCY AND DOSE RANGE. THE CONCISENESS OF THE INFORMATION ABOUT THE DIFFERENT EFFECTS OF EACH COMPOUND FACILITATES COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT SIGNS AND DRUGS. THE PROCEDURE WAS APPLIED TO 68 DRUGS, WITH TYPICAL SIGN PATTERNS REVEALED IN THE FOLLOWING CATEGORIES: SYMPATHOMIMETICS, SYMPATHOLYTICS, PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS, PARASYMPATHOLYTICS, STRONG CNS STIMULANTS, CNS DEPRESSANTS, CHLORPROMAZINE-LIKE COMPOUNDS AND STRONG ANALGESICS. OTHER DRUG CATEGORIES, EVEN WITH PRONOUNCED PHARMACODYNAMIC EFFECTS, DID NOT PRODUCE CHARACTERISTIC, OBSERVABLE SIGNS. (22 REFERENCES)

RESEARCH DIVISION, PHARMACIA AN
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0100050733999
BARBEAU, A.; LESCOP, J.; DUPLESSIS, P.; ELIE, R. EFFECT OF 3,4-DIMETHOXYPHENYLETHYLAMINE INJECTIONS UPON DOPAMINE METABOLISM IN RATS AND DOGS. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(7):536-538, 1967.

URINARY EXCRETION OF CATECHOLAMINES AFTER INJECTION OF 3, 4-DIMETHOXYPHENYLETHYLAMINE (DIMPEA) WAS STUDIED IN THE RAT. APPARENTLY DIMPEA INTERFERS WITH THE RE-UPTAKE MECHANISM OR OPERATES BY RECEPTOR BLOCKADE TO MODIFY DOPAMINE METABOLISM. THIS PRE-OR POSTSYNAPTIC INTERFERENCE WITH DOPAMINE PROBABLY TRIGGERS A COMPENSATORY SYNTHESIS OF DOPAMINE, SHOWN BY A MARKED INCREASE IN EXCRETED HOMOVANILLIC ACID, WHICH IS THE MAIN METABOLITE OF DOPAMINE. THE EFFECT WAS STUDIED IN MORE DETAIL IN DOGS; IT IS SUGGESTED THAT DIMPEA MAY AFFECT AN ACCELERATION OF DOPAMINE TURNOVER.

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0100050734999
JOACHIMOGLU, G.; KIBURIS, J.; MIRAS, C. STUDIES WITH THE

U.N. CANNABIS REFERENCE SAMPLE. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 19(1):21-22, 1967.

THE ACTIVITY OF HASHISH WAS COMPARED WITH A REFERENCE SAMPLE. MANY SAMPLES OF HASHISH AND OTHER CANNABIS SAMPLES, COLLECTED FROM OVER THE WORLD, WERE MIXED. THE EXTRACTED RESIN OF HASHISH WAS DISSOLVED IN OLIVE OIL AND THE SOLUTION WAS ADMINISTERED I.P. TO RATS. THE LD-50 OF THE REFERENCE STANDARD WAS 23.3 MG/G. ULTRAVIOLET AND INFRARED SPECTRA OF THE REFERENCE STANDARD WERE MEASURED, AND THE REFERENCE STANDARD WAS ALSO EXAMINED BY THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY.

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0100050735999
TAYLOR, GRAHAM C. AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS PRESENTED IN THE USE OF LSD. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 19(1):7-13, 1967.

THE USE OF LSD IN PSYCHIATRY AND THE ROLE OF LSD AS A "CONSCIOUSNESS-EXPANDER" ARE DISCUSSED. ALTHOUGH LSD SOMETIMES PRODUCES CONDITIONS RESEMBLING SCHIZOPHRENIA, IT IS NOT AN IMITATOR OR MIMIC OF THE PSYCHOTIC STATE. LSD HAS BEEN USED TO AID DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS BECAUSE OF ITS TENDENCY TO INTENSIFY WHATEVER PSYCHOPATHOLOGY IS PRESENT. THE EFFECTS OF LSD ARE INFLUENCED BY THE SETTING. LSD CAN AID OR FACILITATE PSYCHOTHERAPY BY ENHANCING THE LEARNING PROCESS AND BY ACHIEVING A CORRECTIVE EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE. UNDER LSD, THE PATIENT IS LESS DEFENSIVE, THE INTENSITY OF THE EXPERIENCE PERMITS A STRONGER ABREACTION, AND THE VISUAL IMAGERY ENABLES A PATIENT TO SYMBOLIZE HIS CONFLICT IN A MORE VIVID WAY. WHEN LSD IS TAKEN AS A CONSCIOUSNESS-EXPANDING DRUG, THE SET AND SETTING ARE ALSO IMPORTANT. EFFECTS OF LSD INCLUDE INCREASED SENSITIVITY TO SENSORY STIMULI, VISUAL HALLUCINATIONS AND ILLUSIONS, FEELINGS OF DEPERSONALIZATION AND DEREALIZATION, ALTERATION OF BODY IMAGE, FEELINGS OF DETACHMENT AND A SENSE OF UNREALITY. THE DRUG MAY ALSO BRING INTO AWARENESS SENSATIONS, FEELINGS OR MATERIAL PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN TO THE SUBJECT. MANY SUBJECTS REPORT MYSTICAL OR RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCES. THERE IS NEED FOR FURTHER RESEARCH ABOUT LSD BY COMPETENT INVESTIGATORS WITH A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH. EACH TIME THE DRUG IS ADMINISTERED, A PHYSICIAN FAMILIAR WITH THE EFFECTS OF THE DRUG SHOULD BE PRESENT. AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS SHOULD BE CREATED TO STUDY PROBLEMS IN CONTROLLING LSD. CENTERS FOR LSD RESEARCH SHOULD BE SET UP AND PERSONNEL WILL HAVE TO BE TRAINED TO STAFF THEM. (26 REFERENCES)

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0100050736999
DELAY, JEAN. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY. TOWARDS A CLASSIFICATION OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 19(1):1-5, 1967.

THE REFERENCE TO A PSYCHOTROPIC DRUG, PROBABLY OPIUM, IN HOMER'S ODYSSEY, AND THE USE BY THE AZTECS OF MEDICINAL PLANTS CONTAINING HALLUCINOGENS ARE DISCUSSED. PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS ARE CLASSIFIED INTO PSYCHOLEPTICS

(PSYCHIC SEDATIVES), PSYCHOANALEPTICS (PSYCHIC STIMULANTS) AND PSYCHODYSLEPTICS (PSYCHIC DEVIATORS). PSYCHOLEPTICS MAY BE SUBDIVIDED INTO NOOLEPTICS (DRUGS WHICH DEPRESS ALERTNESS), SUCH AS CHLORAL HYDRATE AND BARBITURATES; THYMOLEPTICS (DRUGS WHICH DEPRESS MOOD), SUCH AS PHENOTHIAZINES, RESERPINE AND BUTYROPHENONES; AND TRANQUILIZERS, SUCH AS MEPROBAMATE AND AZACYCLONOL. PSYCHOANALEPTICS MAY BE DIVIDED INTO NOO-ANALEPTICS (STIMULANTS OF ALERTNESS), SUCH AS THE PSYCHOTONIC AMINES; THYMOANALEPTICS (STIMULANTS OF MOOD), SUCH AS IPRONIAZID AND IMIPRAMINE, AND OTHER STIMULANTS, SUCH AS VITAMIN C. EXAMPLES OF PSYCHODYSLEPTIC SUBSTANCES ARE LSD-25, MESCALINE, PSILOCYBIN AND DITRAN (ETHOTRIMEPRAZINE). THE PSYCHODYSLEPTIC DRUGS PRODUCE ACUTE EXOGENOUS PSYCHOSES. SOME DRUGS PERMIT PHARMACODYNAMIC EXPLORATION OF THE CONSCIOUS AND SUBCONSCIOUS IN TECHNIQUES INVOLVING NARCOANALYSIS. LSD AND PSILOCYBIN HAVE BEEN USED IN DREAM ANALYSIS. PHARMACOTHERAPY AND SOCIOTHERAPY ARE NOT OPPOSED, BUT COMPLEMENT EACH OTHER.

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0100050737999
KLEBER, HERBERT D. PROLONGED ADVERSE REACTIONS FROM UNSUPERVISED USE OF HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS. JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE, 144(4):308-319, 1967.

THE CURRENT USE AND ABUSE OF HALLUCINOGENIC COMPOUNDS AND THE LITERATURE ON ADVERSE EFFECTS TO THESE DRUGS IS DISCUSSED. FIVE CASE HISTORIES ARE REPORTED OF STUDENTS WHO SUFFERED PROLONGED ADVERSE REACTIONS TO THE USE OF HALLUCINOGENS. CASE 1 IS A STUDENT WHO HAD USED SEVERAL DRUGS CHRONICALLY. PRIOR TO DRUG USE, HE WAS ALREADY STRUGGLING WITH IMPULSE CONTROL AND GRADUALLY DISINTEGRATED UNDER THE IMPACT OF THE FREQUENT EXPOSURES TO UNCONSCIOUS MATERIAL WITH WHICH HE COULD NOT COPE. CASE 2 DESCRIBES A PARANOID REACTION WITH SEVERE ANXIETY FEATURES, ILLUSTRATING THE DANGERS OF DRUG USE IN RIGID, COMPULSIVE INDIVIDUALS, ESPECIALLY WHEN THERE ARE WARNING SIGNS OF WEAKENING OF THE EGO DEFENSES. CASE 3 IS A STUDENT WHO HAD AMBIVALENT FEELINGS ABOUT DEFYING THE MORES OF HIS FAMILY AND ITS EMPHASIS ON COMMUNITY SERVICE AND RESPONSIBILITY. UNDER THE IMPACT OF REPEATED DRUG-USE, WITH THE EMPHASIS ON FEELING RATHER THAN DOING, HIS CONFLICT WAS RESOLVED WITH A RELEASE OF ASOCIAL TRENDS AND ABANDONMENT OF SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. CASE 4 DESCRIBES A CASE OF PERSISTENT HALLUCINOSIS. THE PATIENT HAD USED HALLUCINOGENS REPEATEDLY AND HAD SYMPTOMS RECURRING WEEKS AFTER STOPPING DRUG USE. CASE 5 IS A STUDENT WHO WAS PSYCHIATRICALLY ILL BEFORE THE USE OF DRUGS AND WHOSE PREEXISTING PSYCHIATRIC ILLNESS WAS AGGRAVATED BY THE USE OF DRUGS. ALL 5 PATIENTS HAD SERIOUS IDENTITY CONFLICTS. (30 REFERENCES)

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0100050738999
SMITH, KATHLEEN; SURPHLIS, WILLIAM R.P.; GYNTHER, MALCOLM D.; SHIMKUNAS, ALGIMANTAS M. ECT-CHLORPROMAZINE AND CHLORPROMAZINE COMPARED IN THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE, 144(4):284-290, 1967.

ECT-CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY WAS COMPARED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY IN 44 RANDOMLY SELECTED ACUTE SCHIZOPHRENICS, AGED 19-44 YEARS. THE FIRST GROUP COMPRISED 9 MALES AND 20 FEMALES AND WAS GIVEN 3 ECT TREATMENTS A WEEK FOR 4 WEEKS AND 100 MG CHLORPROMAZINE Q.I.D. THE SECOND GROUP CONSISTED OF 10 MALES AND 15 FEMALES AND WAS GIVEN ONLY CHLORPROMAZINE, AN AVERAGE OF 655 MG/DAY. PATIENTS WERE RATED ON THE INPATIENT MULTIDIMENSIONAL PSYCHIATRIC SCALE AND THE WARD BEHAVIOR RATING SCALE AND GLOBAL RATINGS WERE MADE SEPARATELY. RATINGS WERE MADE AT PRETREATMENT, 1 WEEK, 3 WEEKS AND 6 WEEKS, AND FOLLOW-UP RATINGS AT 6 MONTHS AND 1 YEAR AFTER ADMISSION. PATIENTS IMPROVED RAPIDLY IN THE BEGINNING; LATER THE RATE OF IMPROVEMENT LEVELED OFF. PATIENTS IN THE ECT-DRUG GROUP IMPROVED MORE RAPIDLY; HOSTILITY AND IDEAS OF PERSECUTION DIMINISHED, BUT MEMORY DEFICIT AND CONFUSION WERE EXACERBATED. THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GROUPS AT 6 MONTHS OR 1 YEAR. PATIENTS IN THE ECT-DRUG GROUP WERE DISCHARGED SOONER AND READMITTED LESS FREQUENTLY THAN PATIENTS ON THE DRUG ALONE. COMBINED THERAPY SEEMS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN DRUG THERAPY ALONE FOR RAPID RELIEF OF SUFFERING, EARLY RELEASE FROM THE HOSPITAL AND LONGER-LASTING REMISSION.

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0100050739999
KUHN, E.; VOJTECHOVSKY, M.; VALEK, J. INFLUENCE OF SHORT-TERM MENTAL STRESSES ON THE LIPID METABOLISM OF HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS, SCIENTISTS AND NEUROTICS. (VLIV KRATKODOBE DUSEVNI ZATEZE NA LIPIDOVY METABOLISMUS U ZDRAVYCH, OBEZNICH A NEUROTIKU.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(3):321, 1967. IN CZECH.

TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF MENTAL STRESS ON LIPID METABOLISM, 17 HEALTHY PEOPLE, 19 SCIENTISTS AND 26 NEUROTICS WERE GIVEN LABORATORY AND CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS. AFTER BEING SUBJECTED TO DIFFERENT MENTAL STRESSES, THEIR REACTIONS WERE RECORDED. CERTAIN BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES TOOK PLACE, SUCH AS DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF 17-KETOSTEROIDS EXCRETED IN THE URINE. RESEARCH INDICATED THAT INDIVIDUALS REACT DIFFERENTLY ACCORDING TO CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS SUCH AS ENERGY STORED IN THE BODY.

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PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100050740999
STRANG, R.R. A CLINICAL EVALUATION OF CHLORPHENOXAMINE WITH CAFFEINE IN THE TREATMENT OF PARKINSON'S DISEASE, INCLUDING A COMPARISON WITH METHIXENE. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THE JOURNAL OF NEW DRUGS, 7(4):214-220, 1967.

METHIXENE HCL, A THIOXANTHENE DERIVATIVE, WAS COMPARED WITH CHLORPHENOXAMINE HCL, A DRUG CLOSELY RESEMBLING DIPHENHYDRAMINE IN 27 MALES AND 33 FEMALES, AGED 37-76 YEARS. CLASSIFICATIONS WERE 10 POSTENCEPHALITIC, 12 ARTERIOSCLEROTIC AND 38 IDIOPATHIC PARKINSONISM. THEY WERE GIVEN AN ENVELOPE CONTAINING 5-MG SCORED TABLETS OF METHIXENE AND ANOTHER ENVELOPE WITH COATED TABLETS CONTAINING 50 MG CHLORPHENOXAMINE AND 80 MG CAFFEINE. ALL WERE INSTRUCTED TO TAKE THE SCORED TABLETS FIRST FOR

2 MONTHS AND THEN THE COATED TABLETS FOR 2 MONTHS. AT THE END OF THE SECOND 2-MONTH PERIOD, THEY WERE ASKED TO DECIDE IN COLLABORATION WITH THE NEAREST RESPONSIBLE RELATIVE WHICH COURSE OF TREATMENT HAD BEEN SUPERIOR. FOR IMPROVEMENT OF RIGIDITY, 18 PATIENTS PREFERRED CHLORPHENOXAMINE, 5 PREFERRED METHIXENE, 4 DERIVED NO BENEFIT FROM EITHER DRUG AND IN 2 CASES THERE WAS NO DIFFERENCE. IN THE AMELIORATION OF TREMOR, 19 PREFERRED METHIXENE, 12 PREFERRED CHLORPHENOXAMINE, 4 DERIVED NO BENEFIT FROM EITHER DRUG AND IN 5 CASES, THERE WAS NO DIFFERENCE. FOR OVERALL IMPROVEMENT 20 PATIENTS PREFERRED CHLORPHENOXAMINE, 6 PREFERRED METHIXENE, 4 WERE NOT SATISFIED WITH EITHER DRUG, AND IN 3 CASES THERE WAS NO DIFFERENCE. AT THE END OF 4 MONTHS OF CHLORPHENOXAMINE-CAFFEINE THERAPY, FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY WAS IMPROVED IN 33, RIGIDITY IN 25, TREMOR IN 27 AND REACTIVE DEPRESSION IN 21. SIDE EFFECTS FROM CHLORPHENOXAMINE WERE ATAXIA, BALANCE DISTURBANCES, DEHYDRATION, BLURRED VISION AND NAUSEA. SIDE EFFECTS OF METHIXENE WERE DRY MOUTH, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, TIREDNESS, REDUCED CONCENTRATION, DIZZINESS, BLURRED VISION, HEADACHE, ATAXIA AND CONFUSION.

0100050741999
LANTOS, C.P.; CANNATA, M.A. METABOLISM OF C21 STEROIDS BY INCUBATED ADRENALS OF ACTH TREATED RATS. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(7):534-535, 1967.

THE RESULTS OF PERIODIC ADMINISTRATION OF ACTH TO FEMALE RATS SHOW THAT INCORPORATION OF TRITIUM FROM PROGESTERONE INTO CORTICOSTERONE (B), AS REPRESENTED BY H3/C14 RATIOS, WAS INCREASED, DEMONSTRATING AN ENHANCED, INSTEAD OF A LOWERED, 21 HYDROXYLATING CAPACITY FOR ADRENALS OF TREATED ANIMALS. TRITIUM INCORPORATION INTO THE B FRACTION FROM THE PRECURSOR DOC (21-HYDROXY-DELTA-4-PREGNENE-DIONE-3,20) REMAINED UNCHANGED. TRITIUM INCORPORATION INTO THE 18 OH DOC (18,21-DIHYDROXY-DELTA-4-PREGNENE-DIONE-3,20) FRACTION DECREASED. THUS, ACTH IN VIVO EXERTS A DISTINCT ACTION ON INCUBATED ADRENALS, WHICH IS AT TIMES OPPOSITE TO THAT OF EXOGENOUS AGGREGATED ACTH IN VITRO AT THE START OF INCUBATION.

INSTITUTO DE NEUROBIOLOGIA
BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

0100050742999
KRUMHOLZ, W.V.; SHEPPARD, C.; MERLIS, S.; SUGARMAN, A.A.; ANGUS, S.; ET AL. COMPARISON OF P-5227 AND THIORIDAZINE IN CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THE JOURNAL OF NEW DRUGS, 7(5):287-295, 1967.

P-5227 IS A DIBENZOXEPINE COMPOUND WHICH IS EFFECTIVE IN CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS. THE DRUG WAS STUDIED AT 4 HOSPITALS. THE TOTAL SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 96 PATIENTS. THEY WERE CHRONICALLY HOSPITALIZED, MALE SCHIZOPHRENICS, MEAN AGE OF 38 AND MEAN LENGTH OF HOSPITALIZATION OF 12 YEARS. AFTER NO MEDICATION FOR 14-30 DAYS, THEY WERE ASSIGNED DOUBLE-BLIND TO EITHER P-5227 OR THIORIDAZINE FOR 8-10 WEEKS. STARTING DOSE OF P-5227 WAS 50 MG/DAY ORALLY, INCREASED TO A MAXIMUM OF 400 MG/DAY; THE STARTING DOSE OF THIORIDAZINE WAS 100 MG/DAY INCREASED TO A MAXIMUM OF 800 MG/DAY. EXTRAPYRAMIDAL EFFECTS WERE CONTROLLED BY REDUCING DOSAGE, ADDITION OF 4-6 MG/DAY BENZTROPINE, OR BOTH. STANDARDIZED BEHAVIORAL OBSERVATIONS INCLUDED THE BRIEF PSYCHIATRIC RATING SCALE

AND THE NURSES OBSERVATION SCALE FOR INPATIENT EVALUATION. REGULAR OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE OF SIDE EFFECTS, TEMPERATURE, RESPIRATION, PULSE, BLOOD PRESSURE AND LABORATORY TESTS. BOTH DRUGS PRODUCED SOME DEGREE OF GLOBAL IMPROVEMENT IN ABOUT 70(OF PATIENTS, NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN ABOUT 25(, AND WORSENING IN 6(. BOTH DRUGS PRODUCED SIMILAR CHANGES ON THE RATING SCALES. P-5227 PRODUCED MORE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SIDE EFFECTS AND THIORIDAZINE MORE CARDIOVASCULAR EFFECTS. EKG AND EEG ABNORMALITIES WERE NOTED WITH BOTH DRUGS. SGOT AND SGPT ELEVATIONS OCCURRED IN SEVERAL PATIENTS ON P-5227. P-5227 WAS MORE PHOTOSENSITIZING THAN THIORIDAZINE. BOTH DRUG GROUPS GAINED WEIGHT.

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CENTRAL ISLIP, N.Y.

0100050743999
BURTON, RONALD; BELL, GEORGE E.; HUSTON, JOHN R. WATER AND ELECTROLYTE CONTENT OF THE RAT HEART AFTER THIORIDAZINE ADMINISTRATION. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THE JOURNAL OF NEW DRUGS, 7(5):271-274, 1967.

THE EFFECTS OF A PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVE ON THE ELECTROLYTES OF THE HEART WERE STUDIED IN RATS DIVIDED INTO 3 GROUPS. THE EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS WERE GIVEN 3 I.P. INJECTIONS OF 40 MG/KG THIORIDAZINE HCL SPACED 90 MIN APART. THE CONTROL ANIMALS WERE GIVEN AN EQUAL VOLUME OF NORMAL SALINE, WHILE THE UNTREATED ANIMALS WERE HANDLED IN THE SAME WAY AS THE EXPERIMENTAL AND CONTROL ANIMALS, BUT RECEIVED NO INJECTIONS. THE ANIMALS WERE DECAPITATED AND THE HEARTS REMOVED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. THE VENTRICLES WERE DRIED AT 1/3 ATM TO CONSTANT WEIGHT, AND THE SAMPLES WERE THEN ASHED IN A MUFFLE FURNACE AT 450 DEGREES C AND THE ASH DISSOLVED IN 0.1 N HCL. NA AND K WERE DETERMINED IN A SPECTROPHOTOMETER BY FLAME EMISSION ANALYSIS, AND MG WAS DETERMINED BY AN ATOMIC ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETER. WATER CONTENT WAS ASSUMED TO BE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WET AND DRY WEIGHTS OF THE HEART. FOLLOWING THIORIDAZINE ADMINISTRATION, THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN MYOCARDIAL NA AND WATER AND A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN MYOCARDIAL K; MYOCARDIAL MG WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED.

RESEARCH LABORATORY
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0100050744999
UPPAL, ROMA; DUTTA, S.N.; SANYAL, R.K. THE INFLUENCE OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE ON THE ACTIONS OF ADRENALINE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY (LONDON), 19(8):554, 1967.

NOREPINEPHRINE AND SEROTONIN (5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE) HAVE AN ADDITIVE EFFECT ON THE BLOOD PRESSURE OF THE RABBIT AND DOG, ON THE PERFUSED FROG HEART AND ON THE ISOLATED RABBIT ILEUM. HOWEVER, SEROTONIN IN THE RABBIT BLOCKS THE INCREASE IN BLOOD SUGAR CAUSED BY NOREPINEPHRINE.

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0100050745999
MUSHAHWAR, ISA K.; ALTER, ARTHUR; SCHULZ, ARTHUR R. SOME METABOLIC STUDIES OF BETA-AMINOISOBUTYRIC ACID. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(12): 1317-1330, 1967.

EVIDENCE IS PRESENTED THAT IN THE INTACT RAT, BETA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID CAN ARISE FROM VALINE AND THAT SUCCINATE IS AN INTERMEDIATE PRODUCT IN BETA-AMINOISOBUTYRIC ACID CATABOLISM. THE RATS WERE GIVEN BETA-AMINOISOBUTYRIC ACID-C14 I.P. AND WERE THEN DECAPITATED AT VARYING INTERVALS AND THE TISSUES ANALYZED FOR DISTRIBUTION OF BETA-AMINOISOBUTYRIC ACID. LIVER AND KIDNEY CONTAINED THE GREATEST CONCENTRATIONS OF THE ISOTOPE 30 MIN AFTER INJECTION, WITH THE ISOTOPE ALSO BEING PRESENT IN LUNG, HEART AND SPLEEN. WITHIN 2 HOURS, 25-28(OF THE DRUG HAD BEEN CONVERTED TO RESPIRATORY C1402, AND WITHIN 24 HOURS, 39-41(HAD BEEN CONVERTED TO RESPIRATORY C1402, WHILE 17(OF THE RADIOACTIVITY WAS EXCRETED IN THE URINE. FRACTIONATION OF THE URINE BY ION EXCHANGE CHROMATOGRAPHY REVEALED SEVERAL RADIOACTIVE PEAKS, 2 OF WHICH WERE UNCHANGED BETA-AMINOISOBUTYRIC ACID AND N-ACETYL-BETA-AMINOISOBUTYRIC ACID. WHEN BETA-AMINOISOBUTYRIC ACID-BETA-C14 WITH AN OVERLOAD OF SUCCINATE WAS GIVEN, SUCCINATE-C14 WAS ISOLATED FROM THE URINE. DEGRADATION OF THE LABELED SUCCINATE SHOWED THAT 80(OF THE C14 WAS IN THE CARBOXYL CARBONS AND 20(WAS IN THE METHYLENE CARBONS. WHEN VALINE-4-C14 AND UNLABELED BETA-AMINOISOBUTYRIC ACID WAS GIVEN I.P., BETA-AMINOISOBUTYRIC ACID-C14 WAS ISOLATED FROM THE URINE. THUS BETA-AMINOISOBUTYRIC ACID IS BROKEN DOWN TO SUCCINATE IN THE RAT AND BETA-AMINOISOBUTYRIC ACID IS IN EQUILIBRIUM WITH THE PATHWAY BY WHICH VALINE IS METABOLIZED. (27 REFERENCES)

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0100050746999
ZINBERG, NORMAN E.; LEWIS, DAVID C. SOME PROBLEMS IN PRESCRIBING NARCOTIC DRUGS: THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 19(1):33-35, 1967.

PATIENTS WHO ASK FOR NARCOTICS FROM THEIR PHYSICIANS TEND TO SHOW MARKED EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCE, FREQUENTLY CHARACTERIZED BY MARKED ANGER AGAINST SOCIETY AND ITS REPRESENTATIVE, SUCH AS THE DOCTOR. THIS REACTION CAN CAUSE A CRISIS IN THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP WHICH CAN BE DETRIMENTAL TO BOTH. MANY PATIENTS USE NARCOTICS AS AN EXPRESSION FOR ANTISOCIAL FEELINGS. A STUDY OF OVER 400 PATIENTS, IN WHOM NARCOTIC USAGE IS THE MAIN PROBLEM FOR PATIENT AND PHYSICIAN, SHOWED THAT THE PATIENTS COULD BE CHARACTERIZED AS DEEPLY ANGRY AND DISTINCTLY HOSTILE TO AND AGGRESSIVE TOWARD THEIR PHYSICIANS. ALTHOUGH THE PATIENT MAY CAUSE ANNOYANCE IN THE PHYSICIAN, THE LATTER MUST MAINTAIN HIS PROFESSIONAL OBJECTIVITY.

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0100050747999
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION EXPERT COMMITTEE ON DEPENDENCE-PRODUCING DRUGS: FIFTEENTH REPORT. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 19(1):29-32, 1967.

THERE IS A NEED FOR MORE ACCURATE STATISTICS ON THE ACTUAL EXTENT OF DRUG ABUSE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES; MORE RESEARCH ON PARTICULAR FACTORS INVOLVED IN THE VARYING ETIOLOGY OF DRUG DEPENDENCE IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD; AND ADEQUATE FACILITIES IN ALL AREAS FOR TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION OF DRUG-DEPENDENT PERSONS. CHEMICAL MODIFICATIONS OF THE MORPHINE, MORPHINAN, BENZOMORPHAN AND PETHIDINE SERIES OF DRUGS ARE PROVIDING A WIDE RANGE OF COMPOUNDS WITH ANTAGONISTIC ACTION. SOME OF THEM HAVE HIGH ANALGESIC POTENCY AND, AT MOST, PRODUCE MILD DEPENDENCE. IN AN EXPERIMENT OF OVER 2 YEARS' DURATION, A GROUP OF SUBJECTS PREDOMINATELY DEPENDENT ON HEROIN WAS STABILIZED ON LARGE SINGLE DAILY DOSES OF METHADONE. MOST OF THESE SUBJECTS ABANDONED THEIR ANTISOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND IMPROVED IN SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT. ANOTHER GROUP OF SUBJECTS WAS STABILIZED ON THE ANTAGONIST CYCLAZOCINE; THIS IS GIVEN IN INCREASING DOSES TO A LEVEL SUFFICIENT TO BLOCK THE EUPHORIGENIC EFFECTS OF THE INITIAL DRUG OF DEPENDENCE. THESE SUBJECTS APPEAR TO BE PROGRESSING TOWARD REHABILITATION. THE SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF DRUG DEPENDENCE NEED TO BE STUDIED.

C/O THE JOURNAL
DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS
PALAIS DES NATIONS
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

0100050748999
ESTIMATED WORLD REQUIREMENTS OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN 1967.
BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 19(1):37-39, 1967.

DRUGS UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL ARE LISTED WITH ESTIMATES FOR THE QUANTITY NEEDED FOR DOMESTIC MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES; THE QUANTITY NEEDED FOR MANUFACTURE OF OTHER DRUGS, OF PREPARATIONS FOR EXPORT OF WHICH EXPORT AUTHORIZATIONS ARE NOT REQUIRED, AND SUBSTANCES NOT COVERED BY THE SINGLE CONVENTION; THE QUANTITY TO BE ADDED TO SPECIAL STOCKS, AND THE QUANTITY TO BE HELD IN STOCKS AT THE END OF THE YEAR. THE DRUGS LISTED ARE: ACETYLDIHYDROCODEINE, ALPHAPRODINE, ANILERIDINE, BENZYLMORPHINE, BETAMEPRODINE, BETAPRODINE, CANNABIS, CANNABIS RESIN, COCA LEAF, COCAINE, CODEINE, CODEINE-N-OXIDE, CONCENTRATE OF POPPY STRAW, DESOMORPHINE, DEXTROMORAMIDE, DIETHYLTHIAMBUTENE, DIHYDROCODEINE, DIHYDROMORPHINE, DIMETHYLTHIAMBUTENE, DIPHENOXYLATE, DIPIPANONE, ECGONINE, ECGONINE METHYL ESTER, ETHYLMETHYLTHIAMBUTENE, ETHYLMORPHINE, ETOXERIDINE, FENTANYL, HEROIN, HYDROCODONE, HYDROMORPHONE, ISOMETHADONE, KETOBEMIDONE, LEVOMETHORPHAN, LEVOMORAMIDE, LEVORPHANOL, METAZOCINE, METHADONE, METHADONE-INTERMEDIATE, METOPON, MORAMIDE-INTERMEDIATE, MORPHINE, NICOCODINE, NICODICODINE, NICOMORPHINE, NORMETHADONE, NORMORPHINE, NORPIPANONE, OPIUM, OXYCODONE, OXYMORPHONE, PETHIDINE, PETHIDINE-INTERMEDIATE-A, PETHIDINE-INTERMEDIATE-B, PETHIDINE-INTERMEDIATE-C, PHENADOXONE, PHENAZOCINE, PHENOPERIDINE, PHOLCODINE, PIMINODINE, PIRITRAMIDE, PROPERIDINE, RACEMORAMIDE, THEBACON, THEBAINE AND TRIMEPERIDINE.

C/O THE JOURNAL
DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS
PALAIS DES NATIONS
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

0100050749999
WIEGERSHAUSEN, B.; KLAUSCH, B. THE SPECIFICITY OF THE

BLOOD PRESSURE REFLEX TRIGGERED BY BRADYKININ, KALLIDIN AND MET-KALLIDIN IN THE CAT. (ZUR SPEZIFITAT DES DURCH BRADYKININ, KALLIDIN UND MET-KALLIDIN AUSGELOSTEN BLUTDRUCKREFLEXES AN DER KATZE.) EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(1):29-31, 1967. IN GERMAN.

VASOCONSTRICTION, A SYSTEMIC BLOOD PRESSURE REFLEX, STIMULATED RESPIRATION AND CONTRACTION OF THE NICTITATING MEMBRANE WERE INDUCED BY INJECTION OF BRADYKININ, KALLIDIN OR MET-KALLIDIN INTO THE FEMORAL ARTERY OF ISOLATED HINDLEG OF CAT. PRETREATMENT OF THE ISOLATED EXTREMITY WITH ATROPINE SUPPRESSED THE REFLEX REACTION TRIGGERED BY ACETYLCHOLINE, WHEREAS IT HAD NO EFFECT ON THE REFLEX REACTION OR VASOCONSTRICTION INDUCED BY THE KININS. REACTIONS TO KININS AND TO ACETYLCHOLINE WERE SUPPRESSED BY PHENYLBUTAZONE, WHICH TRIGGERED REFLEX REACTIONS IN THE ANIMAL. THERE ARE VARIOUS KINDS OF CHEMORECEPTORS IN THE PERIPHERAL VESSELS, CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH TRIGGERING OF PAIN. THESE CHEMORECEPTORS ARE DISTINGUISHABLE PHARMACOLOGICALLY, AND THEY ALSO APPEAR TO BE SPECIES DEPENDENT. KININS ARE THE MOST SPECIFIC OF THE TESTED SYNTHETIC SUBSTANCES IN INDUCING SYSTEMIC BLOOD PRESSURE REFLEX REACTIONS. (20 REFERENCES)

INSTITUT FUR PHARMAKOLOGIE DER UNIVERSITAT ROSTOCK
ROSTOCK, GERMANY

0100050750999
THOMPSON, J.H. VARIATION IN INTESTINAL SEROTONIN LEVELS, AND THE EFFECT OF RESERPINE IN SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS FROM DIFFERENT SOURCES. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(1):28-29, 1967.

RESULTS OF THE PRESENT STUDY INDICATE THAT ANIMALS OF THE SAME SPECIES, FROM THE SAME SUPPLIER, MAY EXHIBIT VARIATIONS IN DRUG RESPONSE. THE DIFFERENCES MAY INTRODUCE AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF ERROR. THE ANIMALS OF THE REPORTED EXPERIMENT WERE FROM 2 BREEDING SHEDS IN THE CHARLES RIVER LABORATORIES. STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN SEROTONIN LEVELS WERE FOUND IN BOTH STRAINS.

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0100050751999
MELCHIOR, J.C.; SVENSMARK, O.; TROLLE, D. PLACENTAL TRANSFER OF PHENOBARBITONE IN EPILEPTIC WOMEN, AND ELIMINATION IN NEWBORNS. LANCET, 7521: 860-861, 1967.

A SERIES OF 32 PREGNANT EPILEPTICS WERE TREATED FOR SOME MONTHS BEFORE PARTURITION WITH ORAL PHENOBARBITONE OR PRIMIDONE (WHICH IS PARTLY METABOLIZED INTO PHENOBARBITONE). THE CONCENTRATIONS OF PHENOBARBITONE WERE ABOUT THE SAME IN THE SERUM OF THE MOTHER AND IN SERUM OBTAINED FROM THE UMBILICAL CORD. THE RATE OF ELIMINATION IN NEWBORN INFANTS WAS EITHER SLOWER OR NO MORE THAN EQUAL TO THAT IN ADULTS. THIS IS CONSISTENT WITH THE OBSERVATION THAT THE LIVER OF NEWBORN ANIMALS IS UNABLE TO METABOLIZE BARBITURATES.

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF PAEDIATRICS
RIGSHOSPITALET, UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

0100050752999
BALLARD, BERTON E.; MENCZEL, EFRAIM. SUBCUTANEOUS ABSORPTION KINETICS OF BENZYL ALCOHOL. JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 56(11):1476-1485, 1967.

BENZYL ALCOHOL WAS USED AS A MODEL COMPOUND TO DEVELOP GENERAL EXPERIMENTAL METHODS FOR STUDYING THE KINETICS OF DRUG ABSORPTION FROM THE SUBCUTANEOUS SITE FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATION OF MULTIPLE DOSES OF A DRUG IN THE RAT. (24 REFERENCES)

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0100050753999
MONNIER, M.; FALLERT, M.; BHATTACHARYA, I.C. THE WAKING ACTION OF HISTAMINE. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(1):21-22, 1967.

IN RABBITS, I.V. INFUSION OF 1 MG OF HISTAMINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE IN 30 ML AT A CONSTANT RATE OF 1 ML/MIN FOR 30 MIN LED TO A STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN SPONTANEOUS CORTICAL DELTA ACTIVITY. THIS DECREASE, SYMPTOMATIC OF AROUSAL, WAS SIGNIFICANT AFTER 5 MIN, COMPARED TO THE BASE VALUE, AND IT PROCEEDED THROUGHOUT THE INFUSION. THE AROUSAL, WHICH OCCURRED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH A DESYNCHRONIZATION OF THE EEG, WAS MUCH GREATER IN THE ANIMALS THAT RECEIVED HISTAMINE THAN IN THE CONTROLS. THE DELTA ACTIVITY REMAINED AT ABOUT THE SAME LOW LEVEL FOR 30 MIN AFTER INFUSION. THE VISCERAL EFFECTS OF HISTAMINE INFUSION INCLUDED SLOW TRANSITORY LOWERING OF BLOOD PRESSURE, INCREASE OF PULSE RATE DURING INFUSION AND TENDENCY FOR THE RESPIRATORY RATE TO RISE. THESE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT HISTAMINE HAS A WAKING ACTION INDEPENDENT OF THE MINOR VISCERAL CHANGES AND THAT IT MAY PLAY A PART IN THE REGULATION OF WAKEFULNESS.

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0100050754999
WORK OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL NARCOTICS BOARD IN 1966. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 19(1):23-28, 1967.

PARTS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PERMANENT CENTRAL NARCOTICS BOARD TO THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ARE PRESENTED. THIS IS THE FIRST FULL YEAR THAT NARCOTIC DRUGS HAVE BEEN CONTROLLED BY THE SINGLE CONVENTION. CONTROLS INCLUDE RESTRICTION OF USE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS TO MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES; LICENSING OF ALL ENTERPRISES DEALING WITH NARCOTICS; SUPERVISION BY SPECIALIZED GOVERNMENT ORGANS BY RECORDS, PERIODICAL REPORTS AND INSPECTION; LIMITATION OF MANUFACTURE AND IMPORT TO QUANTITIES NEEDED FOR MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES. HOWEVER, ABOUT 1200 METRIC TONS OF OPIUM STILL BECOME AVAILABLE FOR MISUSE, ENOUGH TO SUPPLY SEVERAL MILLION ADDICTS. ABOUT 1000 TONS COME FROM UNCONTROLLED OR ILLICIT PRODUCTION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA, AND THE REMAINDER FROM DIVERSION FROM LICIT CULTIVATION ELSEWHERE. THE NUMBER OF PERSONS MISUSING DRUGS HAS BEEN GREATLY REDUCED. MISUSE OF NARCOTICS DURING THE 1920S AND 1930S IS DISCUSSED. THE GROWING OF OPIUM IS BECOMING UNECONOMICAL, SINCE MORPHINE AND CODEINE CAN BE MADE MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM POPPY STRAW. THERE IS A DANGER THAT AS ADDICTS FIND NARCOTICS LESS AND LESS ACCESSIBLE, THEY MAY

TURN TO OTHER DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES NOT UNDER INTERNATIONAL CONTROL.

C/O THE JOURNAL
DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS
PALAIS DES NATIONS
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

0100050755999
LOOK, JAMES. FIELD SCREENING TEST FOR LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 56(11):1526-1527, 1967.

THE CLASSICAL VAN URK TEST HAS BEEN MODIFIED SO THAT NO OXIDIZING AGENT OTHER THAN AIR IS REQUIRED. FILTER PAPER STRIPS THAT HAVE BEEN AIR-DRIED AFTER SATURATION WITH 2(RHO-DIMETHYLAMINOBENZALDEHYDE IN 95(ALCOHOL ARE USED FOR RAPID FIELD TESTING FOR THE PRESENCE OF LSD. AN ALCOHOL EXTRACT OF SUSPECTED LSD IS TRANSFERRED TO THIS FILTER PAPER AND ALLOWED TO DRY. THE ADDITION OF 1 DROP OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID WILL BRING ABOUT A COLOR CHANGE IF LSD OR OTHER PSYCHOTOMIMETIC AGENTS OF INDOLE DERIVATIVES ARE PRESENT. ANY ALPHA- OR BETA-UNSUBSTITUTED INDOLE GIVES A COLOR REACTION, BUT THE COLOR WHICH DEVELOPS FOR DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE, DIETHYLTRYPTAMINE, BUFOTENIN, SEROTONIN AND PSILOCYBIN IS MORE RED THAN THE VIOLET-RED OR VIOLET-BLUE THAT DEVELOPS WHEN LSD IS PRESENT.

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FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. 94102

0100050756999
OWMAN, CHRISTER; ROSENGREN, EVALD. DOPAMINE FORMATION IN BRAIN CAPILLARIES-- AN ENZYMIC BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER MECHANISM. JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, 14(5):547-550, 1967.

THE VIEW THAT THE INTRACEREBRAL CAPILLARIES ARE UNIQUE, IN TERMS OF BARRIER PROPERTIES, AS COMPARED WITH PERIPHERAL CAPILLARIES, IS SUPPORTED BY THE DEMONSTRATION OF AN ACTIVE UPTAKE OF L-3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYLALANINE INTO THE BRAIN CAPILLARIES OF THE MOUSE WHICH HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO CONTAIN 3,4-DIHYDROXY-L-PHENYLALANINE CARBOXY-LYASE, I.U.B.4.1.1.26, WHICH FUNCTIONS AS AN ENZYMIC TRAPPING MECHANISM FOR L-3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYLALANINE. FLUORESCENCE HISTOCHEMISTRY ON SLICES OF CEREBELLUM AND HEART VENTRICLES (FROM MICE PRETREATED WITH NIALAMIDE, AN MAO INHIBITOR) INCUBATED IN THE PRESENCE OF L-3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYLALANINE SHOWED THAT MOST OF THE CEREBELLAR DOPAMINE WAS LOCATED IN THE CAPILLARY WALLS, WHILE IN THE HEART NO CAPILLARY DOPAMINE OCCURRED, BUT, INSTEAD, MOST OF THE DOPAMINE WAS FOUND IN THE ADRENERGIC NERVES.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY
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LUND, SWEDEN

0100050757999
NAGATSU, T.; TAKEUCHI, K. THE EFFECT OF HIGH PHENYLALANINE CONCENTRATION ON THE FORMATION OF DOPA FROM PHENYLALANINE AND TYROSINE BY TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(7):532-533, 1967.

THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES SHOWED THAT THE SAME CONCENTRATION OF PHENYLALANINE AS THAT OF TYROSINE DID NOT AFFECT THE FORMATION OF DOPA. HOWEVER, A SHARP INCREASE IN THE PHENYLALANINE CONCENTRATION (30 TIMES HIGHER THAN THE TYROSINE CONCENTRATION) RESULTED IN A 30(DECREASE IN DOPA FORMATION. THIS FINDING SUGGESTS THAT AN ENORMOUS PREPONDERANCE OF PHENYLALANINE OVER TYROSINE IN BLOOD AND, CONSEQUENTLY, IN BRAIN IN PHENYLKETONURIA, CAN INHIBIT THE FORMATION OF DOPA BY TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE IN VIVO, PRODUCING A DECREASE IN CATECHOLAMINES.

DEPARTMENTS OF BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOLOGY
SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY
AICHI-GAKUIN UNIVERSITY
NAGOYA, JAPAN

0100050758999
BENESOVA, O.; SLABY, J.; SIMANE, Z. ANALYSIS OF MUTUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN BEHAVIOR, BIOCHEMICAL FACTORS AND REACTIVITY IN RATS TOWARD DRUGS. (ROZBOR VZAJEMNYCH VZTAHU MEZI CHOVANIM, BIOCHEMICKYMI FAKTORY A REAKTIVITOU NA FARMAKA U KRYS.) ACTIVITAS NERVOSA SUPERIOR (PRAHA), 9(3):302-303, 1967. IN CZECH.

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH WAS UNDERTAKEN TO STUDY THE EFFECTS OF PHYSOSTIGMINE ON BIOCHEMICAL FACTORS AND BEHAVIOR WHEN ADMINISTERED TO RATS. THIRTY RATS WERE INJECTED I.P. WITH 1 MG/KG OF PHYSOSTIGMINE, AND QUANTITATIVE MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE OF THE NORMAL REACTIONS OF THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM. THE INHIBITION OF CHOLINESTERASE WAS EXPRESSED BY INCREASED FREQUENCY OF DEFECATION AND BY A CHANGE IN THE FREQUENCY OF EMOTIONAL REACTIONS.

FARMAKOLOGICKY USTAV LEK. FAK. HYGIENICKE KU
SROBAROVA 50
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100050759999
KRALL, A.R. POTASSIUM AND SODIUM-LIKE EFFECTS OF LITHIUM ON BRAIN MITOCHONDRIAL PHOSPHORYLATION. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(12):1339-1344, 1967.

LITHIUM IN A SERUM CONCENTRATION OF 1-2 MM HAS BEEN USED SUCCESSFULLY IN MANAGEMENT OF MANIA AND PREVENTION OF RECURRENT DEPRESSIONS. THE EFFECTS OF LI ION ON DEPRESSION MAY BE MEDIATED THROUGH ITS EFFECT ON NOREPINEPHRINE METABOLISM. THE EFFECTS OF LI ON THE METABOLISM OF ISOLATED RAT BRAIN MITOCHONDRIA WERE STUDIED. THE MITOCHONDRIA WERE PLACED IN A MEDIUM CONTAINING SUCROSE/EDTA. OXYGEN UPTAKE RATES AND ADP/O2 RATIOS WERE DETERMINED AT DIFFERENT LI OR EDTA CONCENTRATIONS. LI STIMULATED ADP-STIMULATED RESPIRATION; LOW CONCENTRATIONS INHIBITED ADP-DEFICIENT RESPIRATION, WHILE HIGH CONCENTRATIONS STIMULATED ADP-DEFICIENT RESPIRATION. EDTA INCREASED ADP-STIMULATED RESPIRATION. LOW CONCENTRATIONS OF EDTA DECREASED ADP-DEFICIENT RESPIRATION, WHILE HIGH CONCENTRATIONS STIMULATED ADP-DEFICIENT RESPIRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
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0100050760999
ELLINWOOD, E.H., JR. AMPHETAMINE PSYCHOSIS: I. DESCRIPTION OF THE INDIVIDUALS AND PROCESS. JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE, 144(4):273-283, 1967.

INDIVIDUAL REACTIONS TO LARGE DOSES OF AMPHETAMINES, DIFFERENCES IN REACTION PATTERNS WITHIN THE AMPHETAMINE ADDICT POPULATION AND DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AMPHETAMINE ADDICTS AND ADDICTS PREFERRING OTHER DRUGS WERE STUDIED IN PATIENTS AT THE USPHS NARCOTIC HOSPITAL IN LEXINGTON, KY. ALL SUBJECTS WHO HAD TAKEN DOSES OF AMPHETAMINE EXCEEDING 30 MG/DAY FOR A 3-MONTH PERIOD DURING THE PAST 2 YEARS UNDERWENT A 2-1/2 HOUR STRUCTURED INTERVIEW, WHICH FOCUSED ON THE PATIENT'S RECOLLECTION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL REACTIONS DURING HEAVY AMPHETAMINE ABUSE, MAJOR PATTERNS OF PERCEPTION IDEA WHILE OFF DRUGS, ASSESSMENT OF PERSONALITY AND DEVELOPMENTAL HISTORY. ROUTINE PSYCHIATRIC EVALUATIONS INCLUDED THE MMPI. PATIENTS WERE CONSIDERED AMPHETAMINE PSYCHOTIC IF THEY HAD VISUAL HALLUCINATIONS, AURAL HALLUCINATIONS AND DELUSIONS OF PERSECUTION OR GROSS PARANOID REACTION. OF THE 25 AMPHETAMINE ADDICTS, 10 WERE CONSIDERED PSYCHOTIC AND 8 NONPSYCHOTIC. COMPARED WITH OTHER ADDICTS, AMPHETAMINE ADDICTS WERE MORE WITHDRAWN, SOCIOPATHIC, RESENTFUL OF AUTHORITY AND HAD A HIGHER INCIDENCE OF NONDRUG PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALIZATIONS AND PREVIOUS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY. AMPHETAMINE PSYCHOTICS DIFFERED FROM THEIR FELLOW ADDICTS IN HAVING A HIGHER INCIDENCE OF ANTISOCIAL, SCHIZOID AND PARANOID PERSONALITIES, AND PROPORTIONATELY MORE SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTIONS. COMPOSITE MMPI PROFILES FOR THE PSYCHOTIC AND NONPSYCHOTIC GROUPS HAD REMARKABLY SIMILAR PATTERNS, WITH PEAKS ON THE PSYCHOPATHIC DEVIANCE, PSYCHASTHENIA, HYPOCHONDRIASIS AND SCHIZOPHRENIA SCALES. THE 4 SCALES WERE SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER FOR AMPHETAMINE ADDICTS THAN FOR OTHER ADDICTS. AMPHETAMINE PSYCHOSIS APPEARED MORE OFTEN IN THE SCHIZOID GROUP THAN IN THE ANTISOCIAL GROUP. (18 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
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0100050761999
BOLT, A.G. INTERACTIONS BETWEEN HUMAN MELANOPROTEIN AND CHLORPROMAZINE DERIVATIVES. I. ISOLATION AND PURIFICATION OF HUMAN MELANOPROTEIN FROM HAIR AND MELANOMA TISSUE. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(12):1277-1283, 1967.

THE INTERACTION OF PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES WITH HUMAN MELANOPROTEIN WAS STUDIED IN VITRO. BLACK HAIR FROM JAPANESE WOMEN AND LIVER TISSUE FROM MELANOMA PATIENTS WERE USED AS SOURCES OF HUMAN MELANOPROTEIN. THE HAIR WAS STIRRED WITH 2.5 N NAOH FOR 12 HOURS AND THEN ADJUSTED TO PH 1 WITH CONCENTRATED HCL TO YIELD A YELLOW SOLUTION WITH A BROWN GUM. THE GUM WAS DISSOLVED IN 2.5 N NAOH AND REPRECIPITATED WITH CONCENTRATED HCL TO YIELD A CRUDE EXTRACT OF MELANOPROTEIN. CRUDE MELANOPROTEIN WAS PREPARED FROM MELANOMA TISSUE BY EXTRACTION WITH BOILING ACETONE AND TETRAHYDROFURAN FOR 4 HOURS, FOLLOWED BY STIRRING WITH 2.5 N NAOH FOR 12 HOURS AND FILTRATION. THIS WAS PURIFIED BY ALTERNATE DISSOLUTIONS IN 1 N NAOH AND PRECIPITATIONS WITH 1 N HCL, FOLLOWED BY WASHING AND DRYING. YIELDS OF MELANOPROTEIN WERE 3(FROM HAIR AND 16(FROM MELANOMA TISSUE. MELANIN PRECURSORS WERE ISOLATED FROM PREVIOUS PYRIDINE WASHINGS BY DISSOLUTION IN PYRIDINE AND PRECIPITATION WITH ETHER; THE YIELD WAS

0.3(. THE MELANOPROTEINS WERE INSOLUBLE IN COMMON SOLVENTS, BUT SOLUBLE IN 0.1 N NAOH, DIMETHYLSULFOXIDE, 2-CHLOROETHANOL AND TRIETHANOLAMINE. THE PRECURSOR WAS SOLUBLE IN THESE SOLVENTS AS WELL AS IN PYRIDINE AND 5(NACO3. ULTRAVIOLET, INFRARED, ELECTRON PARAMAGNETIC RESONANCE AND MASS SPECTRA WERE MEASURED. THE PRECURSOR WAS GRAYISH-BROWN AND HAD A MOLECULAR WEIGHT OF 465.

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0100050762999
BOLT, A.G.; FORREST, I.S. INTERACTION BETWEEN HUMAN MELANOPROTEIN AND CHLORPROMAZINE DERIVATIVES II. SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC STUDIES. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(12):1285-1292, 1967.

SOME PATIENTS RECEIVING HIGH DOSES OF CHLORPROMAZINE DEVELOP HYPERPIGMENTATION OF THE SKIN. THE MAJOR DETOXICATION PATHWAY OF CHLORPROMAZINE IS RING HYDROXYLATION FOLLOWED BY CONJUGATION, USUALLY WITH GLUCURONIC ACID. MOST PATIENTS EXCRETE ONLY TRACE AMOUNTS OF UNCONJUGATED 7-HYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINE DERIVATIVES, BUT PATIENTS WITH HYPERPIGMENTATION OF THE SKIN EXCRETE MEASURABLE AMOUNTS OF UNCONJUGATED 7-HYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINE DERIVATIVES AND LESS THAN NORMAL AMOUNTS OF CONJUGATED METABOLITES. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT THE MECHANISM FOR GLUCURONIDE FORMATION IS IMPAIRED IN THESE PATIENTS. THEREFORE, THE INTERACTION BETWEEN 7-HYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINE AND MELANIN WAS STUDIED IN VITRO. MELANOPROTEINS WERE ISOLATED FROM HUMAN HAIR AND HUMAN MELANOMA TISSUE AND DISSOLVED IN 2-CHLOROETHANOL. EQUAL VOLUMES OF THE MELANOPROTEIN AND CHLORPROMAZINE SOLUTIONS WERE MIXED AND THE ULTRAVIOLET SPECTRA MEASURED IMMEDIATELY. A BAND CORRESPONDING TO THE CHLORPROMAZINE FREE RADICAL APPEARED AND INCREASED IN INTENSITY UP TO 36 HOURS; THE BAND THEN DIMINISHED AND 3 NEW BANDS APPEARED, CORRESPONDING TO CHLORPROMAZINE SULFOXIDE. WHEN 7-HYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINE WAS MIXED WITH MELANOPROTEINS, A NEW BAND CORRESPONDING TO THE 7-HYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINE RADICAL WAS GENERATED MUCH MORE RAPIDLY THAN WAS THE CASE WITH CHLORPROMAZINE. THE BAND LATER DECREASED IN INTENSITY, AND 3 BANDS CORRESPONDING TO 7-HYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINE SULFOXIDE APPEARED. THE FORMATION AND DECAY OF THE RADICAL IONS OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND 7-HYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINE ALSO OCCURRED IN THE ABSENCE OF MELANOPROTEINS, BUT THE RATES OF FORMATION WERE SLOW. (27 REFERENCES)

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0100050763999
KIRKENDALL, WALTER M. THE PLACEBO AND CLINICAL INVESTIGATION. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THE JOURNAL OF NEW DRUGS, 7(5):245-247, 1967.

THE PROPER USE OF PLACEBO CAN BE A MOST VALUABLE ALLY IN ASSESSMENT OF A NEW DRUG. DISCLOSURE TO THE PATIENT THAT THE INVESTIGATOR WILL USE PLACEBOS IN A TRIAL MAY PLACE PROHIBITIONS AND LIMITATIONS OF FEASIBLE STUDIES AND COMPLICATE THE EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN. WHEN THERE IS AN AVAILABLE ORTHODOX TREATMENT OF APPROVED VALUE, A PLACEBO GROUP SHOULD NOT BE USED. IF THE USE OF THE PLACEBO WILL

INVOLVE PAIN, DISCOMFORT OR REMOTE DANGER, FULL DISCLOSURE AND UNDERSTANDING IS NECESSARY. IN MOST DRUG TRIALS, WHERE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TREATMENT AND NO TREATMENT ARE CONSIDERED, ABSENCE OF DISCLOSURE DOES NO HARM AND IS OF NO ADVANTAGE. IN SOME STUDIES, PLACEBO DISCLOSURE MAY ACTUALLY IMPAIR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TRIAL. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A PLACEBO COULD BE USED WHEN NO PROBLEM OF PAIN, DISFIGUREMENT OR DANGER EXISTS AND WHEN THERE IS APPROVAL BY A PANEL AGREEING THAT THE EXPERIMENT WOULD SUFFER BY DISCLOSURE.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE
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0100050764999
LICHTENSTEIGER, WALTER; MUTZNER, URSULINA; LANGEMANN, HEINRICH. UPTAKE OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN BY NEURONS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM NORMALLY CONTAINING CATECHOLAMINES. JOURNAL OF NEUROCHEMISTRY, 14(5):489-497, 1967.

AFTER DEPLETION OF ENDOGENOUS MONOAMINE STORES BY RESERPINE AND SUBSEQUENT INHIBITION OF MAO BY NIALAMIDE IN THE MOUSE, THE 2 AMINES WERE FOUND TO BE TAKEN UP BY THE TUBEROINFUNDIBULAR CATECHOLAMINE-CONTAINING NEURONS. UPTAKE THROUGH THE CELL MEMBRANE AND EXTRAGRANULAR ACCUMULATION WERE INFLUENCED BY COCAINE AND AMPHETAMINE IN THE SAME WAY AS THE UPTAKE OF CATECHOLAMINES. THE AUTHORS SUGGEST THAT AT THE LEVEL OF THE CELL MEMBRANE OF THE CENTRAL CATECHOLAMINE-CONTAINING NEURONS, THE SAME UPTAKE MECHANISM IS INVOLVED FOR 5-HT AS WELL AS THE CATECHOLAMINES. (27 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH
ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

0100050765999
THE ROAD TO CONTROLS: BARBITURATES, AMPHETAMINES, TRANQUILIZERS AND HALLUCINOGENS. BULLETIN ON NARCOTICS, 19(1):15-19, 1967.

THE HISTORY OF RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION FOR CONTROL OF BARBITURATES, AMPHETAMINES, TRANQUILIZERS AND HALLUCINOGENS IS GIVEN. AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE WAS SET UP TO STUDY FURTHER CONTROL OF THESE DRUGS. THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS WERE ENDORSED: AVAILABILITY OF THE DRUGS ON MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION ONLY, FULL ACCOUNTING OF ALL TRANSACTIONS FROM PRODUCTION TO RETAIL DISTRIBUTION, LICENSING OF ALL PRODUCERS, LIMITATION OF TRADE TO AUTHORIZED PERSONS, AND PROHIBITION OF NONAUTHORIZED POSSESSION FOR DISTRIBUTION. OTHER MEASURES ENDORSED WERE THE NEED FOR SUITABLE WARNING NOTICES ON THE LABELS OF DRUGS AND THE USE OF INTERNATIONAL NONPROPRIETARY NAMES WHERE AVAILABLE. GOVERNMENTS SHOULD CLAMP DOWN ON THE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF LSD, AND ITS DISTRIBUTION SHOULD BE PLACED UNDER OFFICIAL SUPERVISION. USE OF LSD SHOULD BE RESTRICTED TO SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL PURPOSES AND ADMINISTRATION OF LSD SHOULD BE PERMITTED ONLY UNDER CLOSE, CONTINUOUS MEDICAL SUPERVISION. ALL OTHER USAGES OF HALLUCINOGENS ARE CONDEMNED AND GOVERNMENTS ARE URGED TO TAKE ALL STEPS OF PREVENTION. STRONG MEASURES OF NATIONAL CONTROL ARE THE FIRST STEP TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL CONTROL.

C/O THE JOURNAL
DIVISION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS
PALAIS DES NATIONS
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

0100050766999
PINDER, ROGER M.; BURGER, ALFRED. TRIFLUOROMETHYL ANALOGS OF AMPHETAMINE AND NOREPHEDRINE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 56(8):970-973, 1967.

THE SYNTHESIS OF THESE COMPOUNDS IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. PHARMACOLOGIC EVALUATION WAS CARRIED OUT IN THE RAT AND DOG. THE AMPHETAMINE ANALOG IS 2-AMINO-3-PHENYL-1,1,1-TRIFLUOROPROPANE AND THE NOREPHEDRINE ANALOG IS 2-AMINO-3-HYDROXY-3-PHENYL-1,1,1-TRIFLUOROPROPANE. THESE COMPOUNDS SHOWED NO ACTIVITY IN PROFILE TESTS FOR ANORECTIC, ANTIEMETIC, CNS, MAO-INHIBITORY AND PRESSOR ACTIVITY.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA
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0100050767999
SUGARMAN, A. ARTHUR. A PILOT STUDY OF ST-155 (CATAPRES) IN CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENICS. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THE JOURNAL OF NEW DRUGS, 7(4):226-228, 1967.

CATAPRES, 2-(2,6-DICHLORPHENYLAMINE)-2-IMIDAZOLINE HCl, HAS BEEN SHOWN TO LOWER BLOOD PRESSURE, DECREASE HEART RATE, CAUSE SEDATION AND MARKED PALLOR OF FACE AND NECK AND REDUCE SALIVA, SWEAT AND GASTRIC SECRETION. THE DRUG WAS GIVEN TO 12 MALE CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENICS, AGED FROM 20-47 YEARS. DURATION OF ILLNESS RANGED FROM 1.5-25 YEARS. DOSAGE WAS STARTED AT 300 MCG/DAY ORALLY AND RANGED UP TO 1500 MCG/DAY. THE DRUG WAS GIVEN FOR 6 WEEKS. GLOBAL RATINGS SHOWED NO EVIDENCE OF IMPROVEMENT. THE INPATIENT MULTIDIMENSIONAL PSYCHIATRIC SCALE SHOWED AN INCREASE IN INTRAPUNITIVE ANXIETY; THE PSYCHOTIC REACTION PROFILE AND NURSES OBSERVATION SCALE FOR INPATIENT EVALUATION SHOWED NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES. SIDE EFFECTS WERE FREQUENT AND SEVERE HYPOTENSION, FREQUENT BRADYCARDIA, MARKED AND PERSISTENT DROWSINESS, TREMOR, FACIAL PALLOR, UNSTEADINESS IN WALKING AND WEIGHT LOSS. THE EKG SHOWED BRADYCARDIA AND METABOLIC T-WAVE CHANGES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE DRUG HAS NO ANTIPSYCHOTIC EFFECT.

SECTION OF INVESTIGATIVE PSYCHIATRY
NEW JERSEY BUREAU OF RESEARCH IN NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY
PRINCETON, N.J.

0100050768999
CLARK, W.C.; BLACKMAN, H.J.; PRESTON, J.E. CERTAIN FACTORS IN AGGREGATED MICE D-AMPHETAMINE TOXICITY. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE, 170(2):350-363, 1967.

PROTECTION OF AGGREGATED MICE AGAINST THE TOXICITY OF D-AMPHETAMINE APPEARS TO REST PRIMARILY ON REDUCTION OF THE INTENSITY OF HYPERACTIVITY. SUBSTANCES USED WITH VARYING DEGREES OF EFFECTIVENESS ON THIS SCORE WERE ETHANOL, DEXAMETHASONE AND DIPHENYL HYDANTOIN. THERE WAS A CLEAR CORRELATION BETWEEN HYPERACTIVITY AND HYPERTHERMIA AND TOXICITY. MICE WITH TEMPERATURE BELOW 104 DEGREES F SURVIVED, WHEREAS THOSE WITH TEMPERATURES OF 105 DEGREES

F AND ABOVE DIED. DAMAGE TO THE CNS IS ASSUMED TO BE THE RESULT OF SEVERE HYPERTHERMIA, AS WELL AS THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH. HYPOGLYCEMIA APPARENTLY PLAYS A SECONDARY ROLE IN D-AMPHETAMINE TOXICITY SINCE ADMINISTRATION OF GLYCOSE DID NOT PREVENT DEATH.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
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0100050769999
SCHNEIDERMAN, L.J. LATENT CYSTATHIONINURIA. JOURNAL OF MEDICAL GENETICS, 4(4):260-263, 1967.

A PHENOMENON, TERMED LATENT CYSTATHIONINURIA, IS REPORTED IN THE CASE OF 2 MENTALLY RETARDED BROTHERS WHO EXCRETED CONSIDERABLE CYSTATHIONINE IN THE URINE AFTER HAVING INGESTED METHIONINE. A GRAPH SHOWS THE MANNER IN WHICH THE METHIONINE WAS CONVERTED TO CYSTEINE. THIS TERM IS DISTINGUISHED FROM PREVIOUSLY REPORTED CASES IN THE LITERATURE BY ITS METHIONINE LOADING FACTOR. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF 50 NORMAL HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS AND 50 MENTALLY RETARDED PATIENTS SHOWED NO SIMILARITY IN RESULTS. OF THIS GROUP, ONE NORMAL ADULT AND HIS BROTHER PRESENTED A SMALL AMOUNT OF CYSTATHIONINURIA RESULTING FROM METHIONINE. ANOTHER HEALTHY INDIVIDUAL, A BROTHER TO 1 OF 3 MENTALLY RETARDED PATIENTS, HAD THE SAME RESPONSE. RELATIVES OF THOSE TESTED SHOWED SIMILAR RESULTS. THE FAMILY RELATIONSHIP MUST BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN DESCRIBING THIS PHENOMENON, BUT THE PRECISE GENETIC RELATION IS NOT CLEAR. THE INCIDENCE OF THE POSITIVE TRAIT IS ABOUT 4(. THE TWO-DIMENSIONAL CHROMATOGRAPHIC SYSTEM ILLUSTRATES THE LATENT CYSTATHIONINURIA.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON KING'S COLLEGE
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0100050770999
HORESOVSKY, O.; FRANC, Z.; KRAUS, P. BIOCHEMISTRY OF DRUGS--XI. THE METABOLIC FATE OF A NEW PSYCHOTROPIC DRUG 11-(3-DIMETHYLAMINOPROPYLIDENE)-6,11-DIHYDRODIBENZ(B, E)THIEPINE (PROTHIADENE). BIOCHEMICAL PHORMACOLOGY, 16(12):2421-2429, 1967.

THE METABOLISM OF PROTHIADENE, A NEW ANTIDEPRESSANT, WAS STUDIED IN MALE AND FEMALE RATS. PROTHIADENE-S35 WAS GIVEN I.V. IN A DOSE OF 15 MG/KG OR ORALLY BY GASTRIC TUBE IN A DOSE OF 100 MG/KG. AT SELECTED INTERVALS, THE ANIMALS WERE KILLED AND RADIOACTIVITY WAS DETERMINED IN BRAIN, BLOOD, LIVER, STOMACH, SMALL INTESTINE, LARGE INTESTINE, LUNG, KIDNEY, HEART, SPLEEN, MUSCLE AND SKIN. MALE RATS TENDED TO HAVE HIGHER AMOUNTS OF RADIOACTIVITY IN ALL ORGANS THAN FEMALES, AND ORGAN DISTRIBUTION OF RADIOACTIVITY DIFFERED FOR MALES AND FEMALES. THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES IN RADIOACTIVITY BETWEEN THE TELENCEPHALON, DIENCEPHALON AND MESENCEPHALON. AFTER 8 HOURS, 30(OF THE RADIOACTIVITY HAD BEEN EXCRETED IN THE BILE. AFTER 72 HOURS, 70(OF THE RADIOACTIVITY HAD BEEN EXCRETED IN THE URINE AND 30(IN THE FECES. ABOUT 1/3 OF THE DOSE WAS EXCRETED DURING THE FIRST 24 HOURS. URINE WAS COLLECTED FOR 72 HOURS AND THEN ANALYZED BY PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY FOR METABOLITES OF PROTHIADENE. AT LEAST 7 URINARY METABOLITES WERE FOUND. THREE WERE IDENTIFIED BY ULTRAVIOLET SPECTROPHOTOMETRY AS DESMETHYLPROTHIADENE,

DESDIMETHYLPROTHIADENE AND PROTHIADENE SULFOXIDE; THE OTHER 4 WERE NOT IDENTIFIED. AT LEAST 2 GLUCURONIDES WERE SHOWN TO ORIGINATE FROM THE DRUG.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR PHARMACY AND BIOCHEMISTRY
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100050771999
WIZNIEWSKI, KONSTANTY; BUCZKO, WLODZIMIER. THE CENTRAL PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE IN RATS WITH ALLOXANDIABETES. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(11):2227-2230, 1967.

SINCE INSULIN INCREASES THE RATE OF CELLULAR TRANSPORT OF MANY DRUGS, THE TRANSPORT OF CHLORPROMAZINE INTO BRAIN TISSUE IN 60 INSULIN-DEFICIENT MALE RATS WAS STUDIED. CHLORPROMAZINE ACTION WAS MEASURED BY CONDITIONED AVOIDANCE RESPONSES. CHLORPROMAZINE CONTENT IN BRAIN TISSUE WAS DETERMINED 30 MIN AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF A DOSE OF 1.7 MG/KG. DIABETES IN RATS WITH STABLE CONDITIONED RESPONSES WAS INDUCED BY INTRACARDIAL INJECTIONS OF 60 MG/KG ALLOXAN SEMIWEEKLY. EXPERIMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT WHEN THE BLOOD SUGAR LEVEL EXCEEDED 130 MG%. CHLORPROMAZINE AND INSULIN WERE INJECTED I.P. THE CONDITIONED RESPONSES WERE NOT ALTERED BY THE DIABETIC STATE. CHLORPROMAZINE ADMINISTRATION TO HEALTHY RATS CAUSED A DOSE-RELATED DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF POSITIVE RESPONSES. THE DOSES OF CHLORPROMAZINE GIVEN WERE 1.7, 2.0 AND 2.3 MG/KG. IN DIABETIC ANIMALS, THESE DOSES OF CHLORPROMAZINE DID NOT HAVE ANY INHIBITORY EFFECTS, BUT DOSES OF 2.7, 3.0 AND 3.3 MG/KG DID INHIBIT THE CONDITIONED RESPONSE. WHEN INSULIN WAS GIVEN TO DIABETIC RATS, CHLORPROMAZINE IN DOSES OF 1.4, 1.7 AND 2.0 MG/KG DEPRESSED THE CONDITIONED RESPONSE. THE CHLORPROMAZINE CONTENT IN BRAIN TISSUE OF HEALTHY RATS WAS 9.8 MCG/G; IN RATS WITH DIABETES, IT WAS 6.5 MCG/G; AND IN RATS AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF INSULIN, IT WAS 10.7 MCG/G.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050772999
PALAIC, DJURO; KHAIRALLAH, PHILIP A. EFFECT OF ANGIOTENSIN ON UPTAKE AND RELEASE OF NOREPINEPHRINE BY BRAIN. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(12):2291-2298, 1967.

RAT BRAINS WERE PERFUSED WITH 5 MCG/ML DL-7-H3-NOREPINEPHRINE AT 0.04 ML/MIN FOR 1 HOUR AND THEN FOR 1 HOUR WITH ARTIFICIAL CEREBROSPINAL FLUID, WITH SAMPLES BEING COLLECTED EVERY 5 MIN TO MEASURE WASHOUT. THE BRAINS WERE REMOVED, HOMOGENIZED IN 0.32 M SUCROSE AND CENTRIFUGED AT 100,000 G FOR 90 MIN; BOTH SUPERNATANT AND SEDIMENT WERE COUNTED. NOREPINEPHRINE (NE) WAS SEPARATED FROM ITS METABOLITES ON ALUMINA COLUMNS AND THE AMOUNTS OF METABOLITES WERE DETERMINED AS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOTAL RADIOACTIVITY AND RADIOACTIVITY OF THE ELUTED NE. IN STUDYING THE EFFECT OF DRUGS ON THE UPTAKE OF NE, THE DRUGS WERE INFUSED WITH NE, FOLLOWED BY WASHOUT WITH CEREBROSPINAL FLUID. TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF DRUGS ON NE RELEASE, NE WAS PERFUSED FIRST AND THE DRUGS WERE ADDED DURING THE WASHOUT. THERE WAS A 45:55 RATIO BETWEEN EXTRACELLULAR AND INTRACELLULAR SOURCES OF NE. ANGIOTENSIN IN DOSES OF 8 NG, 80 NG AND 800 NG/MIN AND BRADYKININ IN A DOSE OF 80 NG/MIN DECREASED NE UPTAKE BY THE BRAIN, WHILE 800 NG/MIN ANGIOTENSIN DIAMIDE, A

BIOLOGICALLY INACTIVE COMPOUND. HAD NO EFFECT. ANGIOTENSIN PERFUSION OF BRAIN VENTRICLES CAUSED A DECREASE IN BARBITURATE SLEEPING TIME; VASOPRESSIN AND BRADYKININ DID NOT HAVE THIS EFFECT. METANEPHRINE AND TYRAMINE, EACH AT A DOSE OF 4 MCG/MIN, ALSO INHIBITED THE UPTAKE OF NE, WHILE ACETYLCHOLINE, AT 4 NG/MIN, HAD NO EFFECT. THE METABOLISM OF NE WAS NOT AFFECTED BY 80 NG/MIN ANGIOTENSIN OR 4 MCG/MIN TYRAMINE. AMOUNTS OF NE METABOLITES WERE INCREASED BY 4 MCG/MIN METANEPHRINE, 400 NG/MIN ACETYLCHOLINE AND 5 NG/KG I.P. RESERPINE. WHEN 10 MG/KG COCAINE WAS GIVEN I.P. 5 MIN BEFORE PERFUSION, NO METABOLITES WERE DETECTED. METANEPHRINE, TYRAMINE AND ACETYLCHOLINE INCREASED NE RELEASE FROM THE BRAIN, WHILE ANGIOTENSIN HAD NO EFFECT. POTENTIATION OF SYMPATHETIC RESPONSES SEEN WITH ANGIOTENSIN MAY BE DUE TO INHIBITION OF UPTAKE OR RE-UPTAKE OF NE.

RESEARCH DIVISION
CLEVELAND CLINIC FOUNDATION
CLEVELAND, O.

0100050773999
DALY, J.W.; MANIAN, A.A. THE METABOLISM OF HYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINES BY RAT (SIC: RABBIT) LIVER MICROSOMES. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(11):2131-2136, 1967.

RING HYDROXYLATION IS A MAJOR METABOLIC PATHWAY IN THE METABOLISM OF CHLORPROMAZINE. THIS STUDY SOUGHT TO DETERMINE WHETHER HYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINES ARE FURTHER METABOLIZED TO DIHYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINES. RABBIT LIVERS WERE HOMOGENIZED IN ICE-COLD KCl SOLUTION AND CENTRIFUGED TO REMOVE CELL DEBRIS AND MITOCHONDRIA. THE SUPERNATANT WAS THEN CENTRIFUGED AND THE RESULTING MICROSOME PELLET RESUSPENDED IN ICE-COLD KCl SOLUTION. THE MICROSOMES WERE INCUBATED FOR 30 MIN IN A MIXTURE CONTAINING 0.3 MCM SUBSTRATE, 200 MCM PHOSPHATE BUFFER AT PH 7.9, 5 MCM MGCL2, 0.3 MCM NADP (TPN), 1.5 MCM GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE, 1.5 MCM S-ADENOXYLMETHIONINE-METHYL-C14 AND 10 MCG GLUCOSE-6-PHOSPHATE DEHYDROGENASE. INCUBATIONS WERE THEN TERMINATED, THE O-METHYLATED-C14-METABOLITES WERE EXTRACTED WITH 5 ML TOLUENEISOAMYL ALCOHOL (3:2) AND THE RADIOACTIVITY WAS MEASURED IN A LIQUID SCINTILLATION COUNTER. OTHER EXPERIMENTS WERE DONE WITH 10-20 TIMES THE REAGENTS. THE INCUBATIONS WERE STOPPED AFTER 1 HOUR WITH SOLID NAHCO3, AND THE METABOLITES EXTRACTED WITH ETHYL ACETATE, CONCENTRATED TO A SMALL VOLUME AND CHROMATOGRAPHED ON THIN-LAYERS. ALL MONOHYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINES FORMED CATECHOLS, WHICH WERE THEN MONO-O-METHYLATED. THE 7- AND 8-HYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINES WERE EXCELLENT SUBSTRATES. THE NONPHENOLIC PHENOTHIAZINES DID NOT SHOW ANY ACTIVITY. THE PRINCIPAL METABOLIC PATHWAY OF THE MONOHYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINES WAS MONO-N-DEMETHYLATION.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTHRITIS AND METABOLIC DISEASES
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
BETHESDA, MD.

0100050774999
HASSINEN, ILMO; HALLMAN, MIKKO. COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF DISULFIRAM AND DIMERCAPTOPROPANOL ARSENITE ON MITOCHONDRIAL STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(11):2155-2161, 1967.

THE EFFECT OF DISULFIRAM ON MITOCHONDRIAL OXIDATION WAS

STUDIED IN FEMALE RATS. MITOCHONDRIA AND SUBMITOCHONDRIAL PARTICLES WERE ISOLATED FROM THE LIVER. REDUCTION OF FLAVOPROTEIN WAS STUDIED SPECTROPHOTOMETRICALLY BY CHANGES IN THE DIFFERENCE OF ABSORBANCES AT 465 AND 510 NG. AND REDUCTION OF CYTOCHROME B WAS MEASURED BY CHANGES IN THE DIFFERENCE OF ABSORBANCES AT 434 AND 490 NG. NADH2 OXIDASE ACTIVITY WAS MEASURED BY OBSERVING THE RATE OF DECREASE OF ABSORBANCE OF NADH2 AT 340 NG. AND NADH2 REDUCTASE ACTIVITY WAS MEASURED BY USING FERRICYANIDE AS AN ELECTRON ACCEPTOR AND OBSERVING THE RATE OF DECREASE OF ABSORBANCE AT 420 NG. VOLUME CHANGES OF MITOCHONDRIA WERE MEASURED BY CHANGES IN ABSORBANCE OF THE SUSPENSION AT 520 NG. H ION PRODUCTION RELATED TO ATP HYDROLYSIS WAS MEASURED BY A PH METER. FLAVOPROTEIN REDUCTION WAS INCREASED SLIGHTLY BY DISULFIRAM, UNAFFECTED BY 2,3-DIMERCAPTOPROPANOL (BAL) PLUS ARSENITE AND SLIGHTLY DECREASED BY ROTENONE. DISULFIRAM AND ROTENONE INHIBITED HYDROGEN TRANSFER BETWEEN FLAVIN AND CYTOCHROME B, WHILE BAL PLUS ARSENITE INHIBITED SUCCINATE DEHYDROGENASE. DISULFIRAM CAUSED LARGE-AMPLITUDE MITOCHONDRIAL SWELLING, WHILE ARSENITE PLUS BAL CAUSED SMALL-AMPLITUDE MITOCHONDRIAL SWELLING. BOTH DISULFIRAM AND BAL PLUS ARSENITE INHIBITED 2,4-DINITROPHENOL-INDUCED ATPASE, BUT NEITHER AFFECTED MG-ACTIVATED ATPASE.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL CHEMISTRY
UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI
HELSINKI, FINLAND

0100050775999
PROCTOR, CHARLES D.; ASHLEY, LILLARD G.; POTTS, JAMES L.; DENEFIELD, BEATRICE A. EFFECT OF HALLUCINOGENIC ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENTS ON D-AMPHETAMINE TOXICITY FOR AGGREGATED MICE. BRAIN RESEARCH, 6(4):647-653, 1967.

MEMBERS OF A SERIES OF ANTICHOLINERGIC N-ALKYL-3-PIPERIDYL BENZILATES AND ONE CLOSELY RELATED N-ALKYL-3-PIPERIDYL PHENYLCYCLOPENTYL GLYCOLATE WERE SHOWN TO EXTEND THE EXCITATORY LETHALITY PRODUCED BY D-AMPHETAMINE IN AGGREGATED MICE. THIS EFFECT WAS EXERTED BY COMPOUNDS WITH TERTIARY NITROGEN CONFIGURATION, BUT NOT BY THOSE WITH QUATERNARY NITROGEN. PROTECTION AGAINST THE EXTENSION OF THE EXCITATORY LETHALITY OF D-AMPHETAMINE PRODUCED BY ONE OF THE ACTIVE COMPOUNDS IN CROWDED MICE WAS AFFORDED EITHER BY CHANGING THE STATE FROM AGGREGATION TO SOLITARY, UNCROWDED CONFINEMENT OR BY PRIOR ADMINISTRATION OF THE PHENOTHIAZINE TRANQUILIZER PERPHENAZINE.

DEPARTMENTS OF PSYCHIATRY AND PHARMACOLOGY
MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE
NASHVILLE, TENN.

0100050776999
FUXE, KJELL; GROBECKER, HORST; HOKFELT, TOMAS; JONSSON, GOSTA. IDENTIFICATION OF DOPAMINE, NORADRENALINE AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE VARICOSITIES IN A FRACTION CONTAINING NERVE ENDING PARTICLES. BRAIN RESEARCH, 6(3):475-480, 1967.

THE ELECTRON MICROSCOPE WAS USED IN COMBINATION WITH FALCK AND HILLARP'S HISTOCHEMICAL FLUORESCENCE TECHNIQUE AND PHARMACOLOGICAL SPECIFICITY TESTS TO SHOW THAT DOPAMINE, NORADRENALINE AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE IN THE P2-B FRACTION ARE LOCALIZED AT LEAST PARTLY IN ISOLATED

DOPAMINE, NORADRENALINE AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE VARICOSITIES. A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A LARGE NUMBER OF WEAK-TO-STRONG DENSELY PACKED GREEN AND YELLOW FLUORESCENT DOTS PROBABLY REPRESENTING NORADRENALINE AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE VARICOSITIES. PHARMACOLOGICAL CRITERIA FOR THE SPECIFICITY OF THE GREEN AND YELLOW FLUORESCENCE ARE SATISFIED. CATECHOLAMINE- AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE-CONTAINING VARICOSITIES BY THIS FLUORESCENCE HISTOCHEMICAL TECHNIQUE IN A PINCHED-OFF NERVE ENDING FRACTION ARE IDENTIFIED. PREVIOUSLY REPORTED FINDINGS IN THE MEDICAL LITERATURE DO NOT CONTRADICT THE RESULTS OF THIS INVESTIGATION.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF FRANKFURT
FRANKFURT/MAIN, GERMANY

0100050777999
ROSINA, ANNA; SOTGIU, MARIA LUISA. EFFECTS OF INTRAVERTEBRAL INJECTION OF A BARBITURATE ON UNIT ACTIVITY IN LOWER BRAIN STEM. BRAIN RESEARCH, 6(3):510-522, 1967.

TO CHECK THE HYPOTHESIS OF LOW DOSES (0.4-0.8 MG) OF PENTOTHAL SODIUM INDUCING WELL-DEFINED EEG CHANGES AND BEHAVIORAL MODIFICATIONS, INTRAVERTEBRAL INJECTIONS OF A FAST ACTING BARBITURATE WERE EVALUATED ON LOWER BRAIN STEM NEURONS. TWENTY-SEVEN CELLS WERE CLASSIFIED AS UNRESPONSIVE TO STIMULI, AND 63 CELLS WERE CLASSIFIED AS RESPONSIVE TO ELECTRICAL, ACOUSTIC AND TACTILE STIMULATION. FOLLOWING INTRAVERTEBRAL INJECTION OF THE BARBITURATE, 3/4 OF THE 63 RESPONSIVE CELLS INDICATED A SHARP DROP IN SPONTANEOUS AND EVOKED ACTIVITY; 40(OF THE 27 UNRESPONSIVE UNITS HAD A REDUCTION OR ABOLITION OF SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY. PENTOTHAL BARBITURATE POSSIBLY DEACTIVATES MANY RETICULAR NEURON UNITS IN THE CAUDAL PART OF THE BRAIN STEM (NUCLEUS RETICULARIS GIGANTOCELLULARIS). CONTROL EXPERIMENTS INVOLVING SALINE INJECTIONS AT THE SAME PH AND TEMPERATURE OF THE TESTED DRUG SHOWED NO MODIFICATION IN CELL ACTIVITY. (34 REFERENCES)

INSTITUTO DI FISIOLOGIA UMANA DELL'UNIVERSITA DI MILANO
MILAN, ITALY

0100050778999
DICK, R.W.; MITCHELL, C.L. A COMPARISON OF THE ANTICONVULSANT PROPERTIES OF 1-PROPYLHEXEDRINE, PHENOBARBITAL AND A SALT-LIKE COMPLEX OF 1-PROPYLHEXEDRINE AND PHENOBARBITAL IN MICE AND RATS. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 170(2):333-342, 1967.

1-I-CYCLOHEXYL-2-METHYLAMINOPROPANE-5,5-PHENYLETHYLBARBITURATE (CMP) HAS A BARBITURATE CONTENT OF 60(. THE PRESENT STUDY IS ADDRESSED TO THE PROBLEM OF THE ANTICONVULSANT POTENCIES OF 1-PROPYLHEXEDRINE, PHENOBARBITAL AND CMP, TO TEST THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE EFFICACY OF CMP IS DUE TO ITS PHENOBARBITAL CONTENT. TIME-EFFECT CURVES OF THE PRESENT EXPERIMENTS DO NOT SUBSTANTIATE HAAS' STATEMENT THAT THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF CMP STARTS EARLIER THAN THAT OF PHENOBARBITAL. THE EFFICACY OF CMP IN ELECTROSHOCK IS DUE TO THE PHENOBARBITAL CONTENT, AND NOT TO THE 1-PROPYLHEXEDRINE COMPONENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
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IOWA CITY, IA.

0100050779999
GERSHON, SAMUEL; HEKIMIAN, LEON J.; FLOYD, ARTHUR, JR.
EVALUATION OF A NEW ANTIDEPRESSANT: A-10749. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 7(6):348-353, 1967.

A-10,749, 1,2-DIISOPROPYLURAZOLE, HAS SHOWN PROMISING PROPERTIES AS AN ANTIDEPRESSANT IN ANIMAL STUDIES. IT WAS STUDIED IN 12 NEWLY ADMITTED DEPRESSED PATIENTS, 9 MALES AND 3 FEMALES (7 HAD INVOLUTIONAL PSYCHOTIC REACTION AND 5 PSYCHOTIC DEPRESSIVE REACTION). THEY RANGED IN AGE FROM 38-66. INITIAL DOSE WAS 100-300 MG/DAY ORALLY, WHICH WAS INCREASED TO A MAXIMUM OF 2000 MG/DAY FOR 10-14 DAYS. PATIENTS WERE EVALUATED GLOBALLY AND BY THE TREATMENT RESPONSE ASSESSMENT METHOD, HAMILTON PSYCHIATRIC SCALE FOR DEPRESSION, BRIEF PSYCHIATRIC RATING SCALE AND BURDOCK STRUCTURED CLINICAL INTERVIEW. BLOOD TESTS, LIVER FUNCTION TESTS AND URINALYSES WERE DONE AND BLOOD PRESSURES DETERMINED. PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS INCLUDED THE MORAN PSYCHOMETRIC PAPER AND PENCIL TEST, THE ARCHIMEDES SPIRAL, AND SIMPLE REACTION TIME. SIX PATIENTS WERE MARKEDLY OR MODERATELY IMPROVED, 3 MINIMALLY IMPROVED AND 3 UNCHANGED OR WORSE. DROWSINESS WAS OBSERVED IN 6, GLOSSOFACIAL SPASMS IN 1 (THIS DISAPPEARED WHEN THE DOSE WAS REDUCED FROM 1400 TO 800 MG), AND HEADACHE, RESTLESSNESS AND CONSTIPATION IN 1 EACH. FURTHER EVALUATION OF A-10,749 IS RECOMMENDED.

NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY RESEARCH UNIT
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0100050780999
HAYMAN, MAX. DRUGS--AND THE PSYCHOANALYST. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, 21(3):644-654, 1967.

THE AUTHOR ATTEMPTED TO DISCOVER WHETHER THE SPECIFIC THEORETICAL ORIENTATION OF PSYCHOANALYSTS AFFECTS THEIR ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES REGARDING THE USE OF DRUGS, AND WHAT INFLUENCE THE AGE OF THE PSYCHOANALYST HAS ON HIS PRESCRIPTION OF SUCH DRUGS. ANONYMOUS QUESTIONNAIRES SOLICITED OPINIONS REGARDING THE ADJUNCTIVE USE OF DRUGS IN VARIOUS PSYCHIATRIC SYNDROMES AND ASKED QUESTIONS REGARDING THE PSYCHODYNAMIC FACTORS INVOLVED IN ADMINISTRATION OF DRUGS. THE DATA WERE THEN TRANSPOSED TO ONE 80-COLUMN IBM CARD. FIVE CHOICES FOR EACH QUESTION WERE GIVEN. THE RETURN RATE WAS 62%. DATA ON FREQUENCY OF DRUG USE IN PSYCHIATRIC SYNDROMES, ANALYZED FOR CLASSICAL PSYCHOANALYSIS AND PSYCHOANALYTIC PSYCHOTHERAPY, REVEAL THAT THE MORE DIFFICULT THE PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC PROBLEM, THE MORE LIKELY IT IS THAT DRUGS WILL BE UTILIZED; 88% OF THE PSYCHOANALYSTS USED DRUGS AT SOME TIME. THE EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON THE PROCESS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY WERE CONSIDERED UNFAVORABLE. DATA ON INCONSISTENCIES IN RESPONSE INDICATE THAT PSYCHOANALYSTS USE DRUGS CONSIDERABLY MORE THAN THEY ADMIT OR REALIZE. THE INFLUENCE OF AGE SHOWED THAT THE YOUNGER THE RESPONDENT, THE LESS HE UTILIZED DRUGS, AND THE LESS FAVORABLY DID HE LOOK AT THE EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON TREATMENT. THE DRUGS USED MOST FREQUENTLY WERE MEPROBAMATE, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, PHENOTHIAZINE, CHLORPROMAZINE, TRIFLUOPERAZINE AND THIORIDAZINE. THE

TERMS TRANQUILIZERS, ANTIDEPRESSANTS, ANTIANXIETY AGENTS AND SEDATIVES WERE USED INTERCHANGEABLY. THE DRUGS WERE USED BY THEIR TRADE NAMES. (27 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

0100050751999
HALLESY, D.W.; LAYTON, W.M., JR. FORELIMB DEFORMITY OF OFFSPRING OF RATS GIVEN DICHLORPHENAMIDE DURING PREGNANCY. (32352). PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE, 126(1):6-8, 1967.

A DEFORMITY CONSISTING OF A POSTAXIAL DEFECT OF THE RIGHT FORELIMB IS REPORTED IN OFFSPRING OF RATS WHICH WERE GIVEN HIGH DOSES OF DICHLORPHENAMIDE, A CARBONIC ANHYDRASE INHIBITOR, IN THE DIET DURING PREGNANCY. THIS IS NOT ASSOCIATED WITH ANY OTHER DEMONSTRABLE ANATOMICAL ABNORMALITIES. THIS DEFORMITY APPEARS TO BE THE SAME AS THAT CAUSED BY ACETAZOLAMIDE. WHILE OF QUITE DIFFERENT CHEMICAL STRUCTURE, THIS COMPOUND IS ALSO A POTENT CARBONIC ANHYDRASE INHIBITOR.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF CALIF.
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

0100050782999
TAPIA, RICARDO; AWAPARA, J. FORMATION OF GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID (GABA) IN BRAIN OF MICE TREATED WITH L-GLUTAMIC ACID-GAMMA-HYDRAZIDE AND PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE-GAMMA-GLUTAMYL HYDRAZONE. (32406). PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE, 126(1):218-221, 1967.

THE REPORTED EXPERIMENTS PRODUCED THE CONCLUSION THAT THE RATE OF GABA FORMATION, INDEPENDENTLY OF ITS TOTAL CONCENTRATION, IS PROBABLY A FACTOR IN THE PRODUCTION OF SOME TYPES OF CONVULSIONS. THE SITE OF GABA FORMATION IN THE BRAIN APPEARS TO BE A CRITICAL ONE; THIS CRITICAL SITE MAY BE THE SYNAPTIC CLEFT. THE EFFECT IN VIVO OF L-GLUTAMIC ACID-GAMMA-HYDRAZIDE AND OF PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE-GAMMA-GLUTAMYL HYDRAZONE ON THE RATE OF FORMATION OF GABA FROM LABELED GLUTAMATE IN MICE BRAIN WAS STUDIED. BOTH SUBSTANCES INHIBITED GABA FORMATION, AND THIS INHIBITION WAS MAXIMAL AT THE MOMENT CONVULSIONS OCCURRED.

BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT
RICE UNIVERSITY
HOUSTON, TEX.

0100050783999
COHEN, MAIMON M.; HIRSCHHORN, KURT; FROSCH, WILLIAM A. IN VIVO AND IN VITRO CHROMOSOMAL DAMAGE INDUCED BY LSD-25. NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, 277(20):1043-1049, 1967.

LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD-25) HAS RECENTLY BEEN ADDED TO THE LIST OF DRUGS CAPABLE OF CAUSING ABNORMALITIES IN THE CHROMOSOMES OF HUMAN LEUKOCYTES. THIS STUDY REPORTS THE EFFECTS OF LSD INVESTIGATED BOTH IN VITRO AND IN VIVO. MARKED DEPRESSION OF MITOSIS WAS SHOWN WHEN LSD WAS ADDED TO LEUKOCYTE CULTURES OF NORMAL PERSONS. ELEVATED FREQUENCIES OF CHROMOSOMAL ABERRATIONS (PARTICULARLY DICENTRICS) WERE EVIDENT IN CULTURES TREATED IN VITRO, DERIVED FROM USERS OF THE DRUG AND FROM

CHILDREN EXPOSED IN UTERO. IT IS OBSERVED THAT PERHAPS THE GREATEST DANGER OF LSD LIES IN POTENTIAL CHROMOSOME DAMAGE TO THE GAMETES. CHROMOSOMAL IMBALANCE MAY LEAD TO FETAL WASTAGE AND A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF OFFSPRING WITH CONGENITAL ANOMALIES AND MENTAL RETARDATION. THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE CHROMOSOMAL IMBALANCE MAY NOT, HOWEVER, APPEAR FOR SEVERAL GENERATIONS, SINCE THE CARRIER OF THE BALANCED TRANSLOCATIONS WHICH OCCUR IS CLINICALLY NORMAL. THE TOTAL DAMAGE CAUSED BY LSD TO THE HUMAN POPULATION, BOTH GENETICALLY AND PSYCHOLOGICALLY MAY THUS NOT BE ASSESSABLE FOR SOME TIME TO COME. (36 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRIC
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
BUFFALO SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
BUFFALO, N.Y.

0100050784999
KAERGAARD NIELSEN, C.; MAGNUSSEN, M.P.; KAMPSMANN, E.; FREY, H.-H. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF RACEMIC AND OPTICALLY ACTIVE P-CHLOROAMPHETAMINE. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE, 170(2):428-443, 1967.

THE DRUG P-CHLORAMPHETAMINE APPEARS TO OFFER CERTAIN ADVANTAGES OVER AMPHETAMINE AS AN ANOREXIGENIC AGENT. ALTHOUGH IT IS SUBSTANTIALLY MORE EFFECTIVE IN THIS RESPECT, P-CHLORAMPHETAMINE IS MUCH WEAKER IN CNS ACTION, AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM ARE ALSO MUCH WEAKER THAN THOSE OF AMPHETAMINE. P-CHLORAMPHETAMINE STRONGLY DEPLETES 5-HT IN DOSES AS LOW AS 2 MG/KG, BUT IT DOES NOT AFFECT CENTRAL NOREPINEPHRINE. PRELIMINARY CLINICAL TRIALS OF (+)-P-CHLORAMPHETAMINE TARTRATE HAVE BROUGHT SATISFACTORY RESULTS WITH REFERENCE TO APPETITE SUPPRESSION AND LACK OF CNS ACTIVITY. AN APPENDIX BY P.W. FEIT AND HERTA BRUUN RELATES TO PREPARATION AND CONFIGURATION OF (R) AND (S) P-CHLORAMPHETAMINE. (23 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
LEO PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS
BALLERUP, DENMARK

0100050785999
POIRIER, L.J.; SINGH, P.; SOURKES, T.L.; BOUCHER, R. EFFECT OF AMINE PRECURSORS ON THE CONCENTRATION OF STRIATAL DOPAMINE AND SEROTONIN IN CATS WITH AND WITHOUT UNILATERAL BRAIN STEM LESIONS. BRAIN RESEARCH, 6(4):654-666, 1967.

THE I.P. INJECTION OF DL-DOPA AND DL-5-HTP INTO NORMAL CATS PRODUCED A MARKED INCREASE IN STRIATAL DOPAMINE AND SEROTONIN, RESPECTIVELY. THE I.P. INJECTION OF DL-DOPA INTO CATS WITH UNILATERAL BRAIN STEM LESIONS THAT COMPLETELY SEVERED THE NIGRO-STRIATAL PATHWAYS DID NOT AFFECT THE DEPLETION OF DOPAMINE IN THE CORRESPONDING STRIATUM BUT PRODUCED A MARKED INCREASE OF DOPAMINE IN THE STRIATUM OF THE INTACT SIDE. THESE LESIONS WERE ASSOCIATED WITH COMPLETE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE NEURONS IN THE IPSILATERAL SUBSTANTIAL NIGRA AND NUCLEUS PARABRACHIALIS PIGMENTOSUS, WHICH ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ELABORATION OF DOPAMINE. THE I.P. INJECTION OF DL-5-HTP INTO CATS WITH UNILATERAL BRAIN STEM LESIONS THAT INTERRUPTED THE STRIATOPETAL FIBERS RESPONSIBLE FOR REGULATING THE SEROTONIN CONTENT OF THE STRIATUM DID NOT

MODIFY THE COMPLETE OR NEARLY COMPLETE DEPLETION OF SEROTONIN IN THE CORRESPONDING STRIATUM, ALTHOUGH IT SHARPLY INCREASED THE SEROTONIN CONCENTRATION OF THE STRIATUM IN THE INTACT SIDE OF THE BRAIN. SUCH LESIONS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH RETROGRADE CELLULAR DEGENERATION IN SOME BASOMEDIAL CELL GROUPS OF THE UPPER PONS AND LOWER MIDBRAIN ON THE SIDE OF THE LESION. CONSEQUENTLY, THE USE OF DOPAMINE AND SEROTONIN PRECURSORS TO COMPENSATE FOR A LOSS OF THE BIOGENIC AMINES FROM THE STRIATUM, ENCOUNTERED IN SOME EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYNDROMES, COULD BE OF VALUE ONLY WHERE SOME FUNCTIONING STRIATOPETAL NEURONS ARE PRESERVED. (31 REFERENCES)

DEPARTEMENTS DE PHYSIOLOGIE ET PHARMACOLOGIE
FACULTE DE MEDECINE
UNIVERSITE LAVAL
QUE., CANADA

0100050786999
SEELYE, EDWARD E. SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF AMPHETAMINE ADDICTION IN A SCHIZOPHRENIC WOMAN. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHOTHERAPY, 21(2):295-301, 1967.

A CASE IS DISCUSSED OF A 22-YEAR-OLD SCHIZOPHRENIC WOMAN WHO HAD BEEN MASSIVELY ADDICTED TO AMPHETAMINES FOR AT LEAST 5 YEARS BEFORE SHE CAME TO TREATMENT. SHE TOOK AMPHETAMINES TO ACHIEVE EUPHORIA AND SUFFERED MANY DRUG-INDUCED PARANOID REACTIONS. SHE WAS TREATED BY PSYCHOTHERAPY FIRST IN A HOSPITAL AND THEN ON AN OUTPATIENT BASIS. SHE HAD PROBLEMS IN THE SEXUAL AREA, BUT HAD A NORMAL IDENTIFICATION WITH HER MOTHER. HER VENTURES INTO HOMOSEXUAL RELATIONSHIPS WERE TENTATIVE. TREATMENT WAS SUCCESSFUL.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
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WESTCHESTER DIVISION
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. 10605

0100050787999
CLEMENTE, EMMETT; LYNCH, VINCENT DE PAUL. IN VITRO ACTION OF MESCALINE. POSSIBLE MODE OF ACTION. JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 57(1):72-78, 1968.

THE EFFECT OF MESCALINE WAS STUDIED ON ISOLATED GUINEA PIG ILEUM, ESOPHAGUS, AORTA, TRACHEA, DUODENUM, JEJUNUM AND ATRIA; RAT UTERUS; AND KITTEN NICTITATING MEMBRANE, ATRIA AND ILEUM. RAT ILEUM WAS LESS RESPONSIVE TO MESCALINE THAN WERE CAT AND GUINEA PIG ILEUM. THE LOWEST PORTIONS OF THE ILEUM WERE MOST RESPONSIVE TO MESCALINE. THE MOTOR RESPONSE OF ILEUM ROUGHLY PARALLELED THE RESPONSE TO NOREPINEPHRINE, EPINEPHRINE AND SEROTONIN. THE RESPONSE TO MESCALINE BY GUINEA PIG ILEUM WAS NOT INHIBITED BY DIPHENHYDRAMINE, ATROPINE, LIDOCAINE, PROCAINE, NICOTINE OR ERGOTAMINE. MESCALINE BLOCKED THE EFFECTS OF CATECHOLAMINES AND SEROTONIN. MESCALINE ACTION WAS INHIBITED BY DICHLOROISOPROTERENOL, BUT NOT BY HYDRALAZINE OR ISOPROPYLMETHOXAMINE, AND IT WAS BLOCKED BY PHENOXYBENZAMINE. HIGH DOSES OF RESERPINE ALSO BLOCKED THE EFFECT OF MESCALINE. THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT MESCALINE ACTS AT THE ALPHA-ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR SITES WITH STIMULATORY AND BLOCKING EFFECTS. (38 REFERENCES).

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EDITOR. DRUGS - JUDGMENT OR REGULATION? OHIO STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL. 63:1430.1432. 1967. EDITORIAL.

THIS EDITORIAL IS PRESENTED AS BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR PHYSICIANS IN RELATION TO EFFORTS MADE TO INCORPORATE COMPULSORY GENERIC PRESCRIBING INTO GOVERNMENT MEDICAL CARE PROGRAMS. THE AUTHOR, ACTIVE IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY, POINTS OUT THAT THE HISTORY OF EXPERIENCE OF THE PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST, RATHER THAN SIMPLY THE TECHNOLOGY OF DRUG ACTION, AS WELL AS THE INTEGRITY OF THE DRUG PRODUCER ARE THE MOST RELIABLE GUIDES AVAILABLE AT PRESENT FOR SELECTION OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS. MOST PHARMACISTS DISPENSE ONLY THOSE PRODUCTS WHICH ARE THERAPEUTICALLY RELIABLE, GENERALLY A BRANDED PRODUCT. REGARDLESS OF ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION, A GREAT DEAL OF THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY INVOLVES THE USE OF PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT. ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS WHICH INTERFERE WITH THE EXERCISE OF THIS JUDGMENT ARE UNWISE AND DANGEROUS. THE PHYSICIAN SHOULD BE FREE TO PRESCRIBE THE PRODUCTS HE DEEMS BEST FOR THE PATIENT; CHANGES IN MEDICATION SHOULD ONLY FOLLOW CONSULTATION BETWEEN PHYSICIAN AND PHARMACIST AND CONSENT OF THE PHYSICIAN. IT IS QUESTIONED THAT THE RISKS INVOLVED IN OTHER APPROACHES ARE WORTH THE SAVINGS.

0100050789999
SLETTEN, IVAN W.; OGNJANOV, VOJISLAV; MENENDEZ, SILVANA; SUNDLAND, DONALD; EL-TOUMI, AHMED. WEIGHT REDUCTION WITH CHLORPHENTERMINE AND PHENMETRAZINE IN OBESE PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS DURING CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, 9(11):570-575, 1967.

THE POSSIBLE ANTAGONISTIC EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE ON CHLORPHENTERMINE AND PHENMETRAZINE WAS STUDIED IN 30 OBESE FEMALE PATIENTS BEING TREATED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE. DIAGNOSES WERE SCHIZOPHRENIA IN 25, PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY IN 1, CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM IN 1 AND MILD MENTAL DEFICIENCY IN 3. HALF THE PATIENTS RECEIVED 65 MG CHLORPHENTERMINE DURING THE FIRST 6-WEEK TREATMENT PERIOD AND 75 MG PHENMETRAZINE DURING THE SECOND; THE OTHER HALF RECEIVED THE DRUGS IN REVERSE ORDER. ONE-WEEK BASELINE PERIODS PRECEDED EACH TREATMENT PERIOD AND TERMINATED THE STUDY. ALL DRUGS WERE ADMINISTERED DOUBLE-BLIND. WEIGHT, BLOOD PRESSURE AND HEART RATE WERE MEASURED TWICE A WEEK. THE BRIEF PSYCHIATRIC RATING SCALE WAS COMPLETED AT BASELINE, AND AT THE END OF THE 2 DRUG PERIODS; RATINGS WERE ALSO MADE OF DEGREE OF MENTAL ILLNESS AND DEGREE OF IMPROVEMENT OR WORSENING. SLEEPING AND EATING CHARTS WERE MAINTAINED ON 8 PATIENTS. EKGS, COMPLETE BLOOD COUNTS AND ROUTINE URINALYSES WERE PERFORMED. CHLORPHENTERMINE AND PHENMETRAZINE HAD NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON WEIGHT, AND NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS WERE NOTED IN BLOOD PRESSURE OR PULSE RATE. PHENMETRAZINE PATIENTS SLEPT LESS THAN CHLORPHENTERMINE PATIENTS. CHLORPHENTERMINE CAUSED FEELINGS OF WELL-BEING AND RELAXATION, WHILE PHENMETRAZINE CAUSED FEELINGS OF RELAXATION AND STRENGTH. NO ABNORMAL BLOOD AND URINE VALUES AND NO CHANGES IN FOOD INTAKE WERE NOTED. SIDE EFFECTS WERE LESS PROMINENT THAN IS USUALLY REPORTED WITH THESE DRUGS, AND NO BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS WERE NOTED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT CHLORPROMAZINE PHARMACOLOGICALLY ANTAGONIZES THE EFFECTS OF THESE DRUGS. (21 REFERENCES)

0100050790999
DUHAULT, J.; VERDAVAINNE, C. MODIFICATION OF BRAIN 5-HT

LEVELS IN THE RAT BY TRIFLUOROMETHYL-PHENYL-2-ETHYL AMINOPROPANE (FENFLURAMINE 768 S). (MODIFICATION DU TAUX DE SEROTONINE CEREBRALE CHEZ LE RAT PAR LES TRIFLUOROMETHYL-PHENYL-2-ETHYL AMINOPROPANE (FENFLURAMINE 768 S).) ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 170(2):276-286, 1967. IN FRENCH.

ALTHOUGH ACUTE OR CHRONIC ADMINISTRATION OF FENFLURAMINES PROVOKES A DECREASE IN BRAIN 5-HT LEVELS IN THE RAT, THERE IS NO CHANGE IN THE BRAIN CATECHOLAMINE LEVELS. FENFLURAMINES INHIBIT MAO ACTIVITY, BUT HAVE NO EFFECT ON 5-HTP DECARBOXYLASE OR ON DOPA DECARBOXYLASE. THE 5-HT CONTENT OF THE BRAIN AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF 1-TRYPTOPHAN INDICATES THAT THERE IS NO CEREBRAL TRYPTOPHAN HYDROXYLASE INHIBITION. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT 5-HT MAY BE LIBERATED WITHOUT METABOLISM IN SITU, OR BY A PATHWAY OTHER THAN THAT LEADING TO 5-HYDROXYINDOLACETIC ACID. SIMILAR COMPOUNDS WITH A TRIFLUOROMETHYL GROUP ON THE BENZENE RING SEEM TO ACT BY A RELATED MECHANISM IN LOWERING BRAIN 5-HT. (25 REFERENCES)

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0100050791999
SOUCEK, Z.; ZVERINA, J.; CURDOVA, E. AN EXPERIMENT TO INFLUENCE SOCIAL RELATIONS BY INTENTIONAL REGIME INTERVENTIONS IN CHRONIC AND TERMINAL SCHIZOPHRENIC STATES. (POKUS O OVLIVNENI SOCIALNICH VAZEB CILENYMI REZIMOVYMI ZASAHY U CHRONICKYCH A TERMINALNICH STAVU SCHIZOFRENIE.) CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE (PRAHA), 63(5):335-341, 1967. IN CZECH.

THE EFFECTS OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT WERE EVALUATED IN A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SCHIZOPHRENIC AND NORMAL PATIENTS. THIRTY INPATIENTS (AVERAGE AGE 44 YEARS) WHO WERE CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENICS OR IN TERMINAL SCHIZOPHRENIC STATES, WERE TREATED WITH THIOPROPERAZINE IN DOSES OF 20 TO 100 MG/DAY. A CONTROL GROUP OF 10 PATIENTS WAS GIVEN TRANQUILIZERS IN MAINTENANCE DOSES; THEY SHOWED NO CHANGE IN THE 3 MONTHS OF OBSERVATION. TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENT WAS NOTED IN A SECOND GROUP OF 10 PATIENTS TREATED WITH THIOPROPERAZINE TOGETHER WITH 1-HOUR SESSIONS OF PSYCHOTHERAPY EACH DAY. TRIPHENIDYL RELIEVED EXTRA-PYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS IN THIS GROUP FOR ONLY BRIEF PERIODS. IMPROVED SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS WERE OBSERVED IN A THIRD GROUP WHICH FOLLOWED A SPECIAL REGIME AND RECEIVED PSYCHOTHERAPY. IN THE LIGHT OF OTHER EXPERIENCES REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE, IT IS CONSIDERED THAT THE 3-MONTH TREATMENT WAS TOO SHORT. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT INTENTIONAL REGIME ARRANGEMENTS BE INTEGRATED PERMANENTLY IN PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT. (45 REFERENCES)

ROZKOSSKA 774
HAVLICKUV BROD, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100050792999
LIPMAN, V.C. COMPARISON OF ANTICHOLINERGIC POTENCY TO PSYCHOTOMIMETIC ACTION OF GLYCOLATE ESTERS. (32394). PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE, 126(1):173-176, 1967.

THE PURPOSE OF THESE EXPERIMENTS WAS TO SHOW THAT THE

ACTION OF MANY ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENTS ON THE CNS IS INDEPENDENT OF ACETYLCHOLINE. ANTICHOLINERGIC ACTION WAS MEASURED BY THE SUPERPERFUSION TECHNIQUE ON ISOLATED SMOOTH MUSCLE PREPARATIONS AND BY MEASURING THE DEGREE OF MYDRIASIS IN RATS. THE ANTICHOLINERGIC ACTION OF A GROUP OF GLYCOLIC ACID ESTERS WAS COMPARED WITH THEIR PSYCHOTOMIMETIC POTENCY IN HUMANS AND THEIR EFFICACY IN PRODUCING CENTRALLY MEDIATED BEHAVIORAL DISTURBANCES IN RATS AND MICE. THE FINDINGS SUPPORT THE CONCEPT THAT THE GLYCOLATE ESTERS MAY, AT LEAST IN PART, ACT DIRECTLY AT SYNAPTIC RECEPTOR SITES AND NOT NECESSARILY BY CHOLINERGIC BLOCKADE. LSD, A SEROTONIN ANTAGONIST AT SMOOTH MUSCLE RECEPTORS, MAY ACT DIRECTLY ON THE CNS.

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0100050793999
HOBBS, D.C. METABOLISM OF THIOTHIXENE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY, 57(1):105-111, 1968.

THIOTHIXENE-S35 WAS SYNTHESIZED AND THE SYNTHESIS IS GIVEN. THE LABELED S ATOM WAS IN THE CENTER RING. THE LABELED THIOTHIXENE WAS ADMINISTERED TO RATS AND DOGS AND THEIR TISSUES ASSAYED FOR RADIOACTIVITY. URINE AND FECAL SAMPLES WERE ANALYZED BY THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY. IN VITRO STUDIES WERE ALSO DONE USING MELANIN ISOLATED FROM BEEF EYEBALLS. MOST OF THE RADIOACTIVITY WAS EXCRETED IN THE FECES, INDICATING EXTENSIVE BILIARY SECRETION OF THIOTHIXENE AND/OR ITS METABOLITES BY THE RAT. THE DRUG WAS WELL ABSORBED. RADIOACTIVITY WAS DETERMINED IN HEART, LUNG, LIVER, KIDNEY, STOMACH, SKIN, MUSCLE AND BRAIN. RADIOACTIVITY WAS GREATER IN THE GRAY BRAIN MATTER THAN IN THE WHITE MATTER. RADIOACTIVITY WAS DETERMINED FOR THE CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES, OLFACTORY BULB, CEREBELLUM, PARAFLOCCULUS, THALAMUS, MEDULLA AND CORPUS CALLOSUM. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE N-METHYL GROUPS, FRAGMENTS OF THIOTHIXENE DO NOT APPEAR TO BE INCORPORATED INTO NORMAL TISSUE CONSTITUENTS. DRUG CONCENTRATIONS OF THIOTHIXENE IN THE DARK SKIN AND PIGMENTED EYES OF HOODED RATS WERE HIGHER THAN IN ALBINO RATS, SUGGESTING AN INTERACTION OF THIOTHIXENE WITH MELANIN. IN VITRO STUDIES WITH MELANIN FROM BEEF EYEBALLS SHOWED THAT THIOTHIXENE HAD LESS AFFINITY FOR MELANIN THAN CHLORPROMAZINE, TRIFLUPROMAZINE, CHLORPROTHIXENE, AMITRIPTYLINE OR P-4657A. THIOTHIXENE IS METABOLIZED TO A VARIETY OF COMPOUNDS, BUT THE NUCLEUS REMAINS INTACT. THE BRAIN CONTAINS ONLY UNCHANGED THIOTHIXENE. (33 REFERENCES)

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0100050794999
KALYANPUR, S.G.; PRASAD, C.R. INFLUENCE OF ATROPINE AND PHYSOSTIGMINE ON PENTOBARBITAL SLEEPING TIME IN MICE. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE, 170(2):364-370, 1967.

THE REPORTED STUDY INVOLVING MALE MICE WAS UNDERTAKEN TO DETERMINE THE ROLE OF GANGLION STIMULATION BY ATROPINE AND PHYSOSTIGMINE IN POTENTIATION OF PENTOBARBITAL HYPNOSIS. PENTOBARBITAL SLEEPING TIME WAS POTENTIATED 1.3 TIMES BY THE COMBINATION OF ATROPINE AND PHYSOSTIGMINE, BUT THESE DRUGS SEPARATELY DIMINISHED THE

SLEEPING TIME CONSIDERABLY. GANGLION STIMULANTS DMPP AND MCN-A-343 INCREASED THE SLEEPING TIME, AN EFFECT SIMILAR TO THAT INDUCED BY GANGLION BLOCKING AGENTS HEXAMETHONIUM AND PEMPIDINE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A NONSPECIFIC VASCULAR ACTION MAY BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE POTENTIATING EFFECT OF THE GANGLION STIMULANTS, AND THAT THE POTENTIATING EFFECT OF ATROPINE AND PHYSOSTIGMINE MAY BE A COMBINATION OF THEIR KNOWN GANGLION-STIMULATING ACTION AND NONSPECIFIC VASCULAR ACTION.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050795999
RYAN, CHARLES F.; BOUSQUET, WILLIAM F.; MIYA, TOM S. STRESS AND THE MAINTENANCE OF NICOTINAMIDE-INDUCED HEPATIC NICOTINAMIDE ADENINE DINUCLEOTIDE ELEVATION BY CHLORPROMAZINE. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(12):2454-2457, 1967.

ADMINISTRATION OF NICOTINAMIDE CAUSES AN ELEVATION OF HEPATIC LEVELS OF NAD (DPN) IN MOUSE AND RAT; CHLORPROMAZINE AND RESERPINE PROLONG THIS ELEVATION. THERE IS A POSITIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN TRANQUILIZING POTENCY AND THE ABILITY OF THESE COMPOUNDS TO PROLONG THE NICOTINAMIDE-INDUCED NAD ELEVATION. THIS ELEVATION IS MUCH GREATER IN HYPOPHYSECTOMIZED AND ADRENALECTOMIZED ANIMALS THAN IN INTACT CONTROLS. SINCE BOTH CHLORPROMAZINE AND RESERPINE PRODUCE ADRENAL ASCORBIC ACID DEPLETION AND PLASMA CORTICOSTERONE ELEVATION, THE EFFECT ON NICOTINAMIDE-INDUCED HEPATIC NAD ELEVATION OF OTHER TREATMENTS WHICH INFLUENCE THE PITUITARY-ADRENAL AXIS WAS STUDIED IN RATS. THE LEVELS WERE DETERMINED SPECTROPHOTOMETRICALLY. DRUGS USED WERE 25 MG/KG CHLORPROMAZINE I.P., 25 MG/KG CHLORPROMAZINE SULFOXIDE I.P. OR 250 MU ACTH I.V. STRESS WAS PRODUCED BY TYING A RUBBER BAND AROUND ONE HIND LEG. ADRENAL ASCORBIC ACID WAS DETERMINED 2 HOURS AFTER DRUG PRETREATMENT OR STRESS IN ORDER TO MEASURE PITUITARY-ADRENAL ACTIVATION. THE REMAINING ANIMALS WERE GIVEN 500 MG/KG NICOTINAMIDE I.P. 4 HOURS AFTER DRUG PRETREATMENT OR STRESS, AND HEPATIC NAD LEVELS WERE DETERMINED 12 AND 24 HOURS LATER. PRETREATMENT WITH ONE DOSE OF CHLORPROMAZINE CAUSED SIGNIFICANT POTENTIATION OF NICOTINAMIDE-INDUCED HEPATIC NAD ELEVATION AND SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN ADRENAL ASCORBIC ACID LEVELS. REPEATED PRETREATMENT WITH CHLORPROMAZINE HAD NO EFFECT ON HEPATIC NAD ELEVATION AND DID NOT AFFECT ADRENAL ASCORBIC ACID LEVELS TO THE SAME EXTENT AS THE SINGLE DOSE. BOTH CHLORPROMAZINE AND HIND LEG LIGATION CAUSED A SIGNIFICANT DEGREE OF ADRENAL ASCORBIC ACID DEPLETION AND HEPATIC NAD ELEVATION, BUT CHLORPROMAZINE SULFOXIDE HAD NO EFFECT. THIS ACTIVITY OF CHLORPROMAZINE MAY BE DUE TO ITS EFFECT ON THE PITUITARY-ADRENAL AXIS.

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0100050796999
BROCHMANN-HANSSEN, E.; HIRAI, K.; NIELSEN, B.; PFEIFER, S.; MANN, I.; KUHN, L. OPIUM ALKALOIDS VI. ISOLATION OF N-METHYL-14-O-DESMETHYL-EPIPORPHYROXINE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 57(1):30-35, 1968.

THE PAPAVERRUBINE ALKALOIDS AND THEIR N-METHYL DERIVATIVES ARE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED IN THE GENUS PAPAVER. THESE COMPOUNDS HAVE SOME INTERESTING STRUCTURAL AND STEREOCHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS. A NEW PHENOLIC OPIUM ALKALOID WAS ISOLATED AND CHARACTERIZED BY CHROMATOGRAPHY. INFRARED, ULTRAVIOLET, MASS AND NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE SPECTRA WERE DETERMINED. SEVERAL OF THE DERIVATIVES OF THIS NEW ALKALOID WERE SYNTHESIZED AND THEIR SYNTHESES ARE GIVEN. THE COMPOUND WAS CHARACTERIZED AS N-METHYL-14-O-DESMETHYLEPIPORPHYROXINE. LIKE GLAUCAMINE, IT IS A HEMIACETAL. THE COMPOUND MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED FROM THE HYDROLYSIS OF N-METHYLPORPHYROXINE; THIS LATTER COMPOUND MAY OCCUR IN THE OPIUM POPPY. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT N-METHYL-14-O-DESMETHYLEPIPORPHYROXINE MAY NOT EXIST AS SUCH IN THE FRESH PLANT, BUT MAY BE FORMED BY ACID HYDROLYSIS AND EPIMERIZATION DURING DRYING AND STORAGE OF OPIUM OR DURING EXTRACTION AND PURIFICATION OF THE ALKALOID FRACTIONS. (23 REFERENCES)

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0100050797999
GROTTO, M.; SULMAN, F.G. INTERACTION OF ANALGESIC EFFECTS OF PSYCHOPHARMACA. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE, 170(2):257-262, 1967.

THE ACTION OF CERTAIN PSYCHOPHARMACEUTIC DRUGS WITH REFERENCE TO THE PSYCHIC COMPONENT OF THE PAIN REACTION OF MICE WAS STUDIED, USING THE RECEPTACLE METHOD. NO PREDICTABLE INTERACTION OF ANALGESICS AND DRUGS INFLUENCING THE CNS WAS DISCOVERED, THOUGH MANY CENTRALLY ACTING MUSCLE RELAXANTS, TRANQUILIZERS AND PSYCHOSTIMULANTS HAD AN ANALGESIC EFFECT, PRESUMABLY THROUGH SO-CALLED C FIBERS. PARACETAMOL HAD A SYNERGISTIC EFFECT WHEN COMBINED WITH PHENACETIN, AMINOPYRINE, PROPOXYPHENE AND CODEINE. IN COMBINATION WITH MUSCLE RELAXANTS, PARACETAMOL SYNERGIZED ORPHENADRINE, DEPHENHYDRAMINE, PHENYRAMIDOL AND CARISOPRODOL. IN COMBINATION WITH TRANQUILIZERS IT SYNERGIZED CHLORPROMAZINE, DIXYRAZINE AND HYDROXYZINE, BUT ANTAGONIZED RESERPINE AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE. IN COMBINATION WITH PSYCHOSTIMULANTS, PARACETAMOL SYNERGIZED IMIPRAMINE, BUT ANTAGONIZED AMPHETAMINE, AMITRIPTYLINE, MEBANAZINE, PHENELZINE AND TRANYLCYPROMINE.

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0100050798999
PRADHAN, S.N.; BEER, B.; ROTH, T.; DUTTA, S.N. SOME BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OF DITRAN (JB 329) IN RATS. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ETDE THERAPIE, 170(2):264-275, 1967.

AT LOW DOSES, DITRAN (ETHOTRIMEPRAZINE) AND SOME OF ITS ANALOGS PRODUCE A CLINICAL PICTURE CLOSE TO THAT OF TRUE PSYCHOSIS, WITH IMMEDIATE AMNESIA AND THOUGHT DISSOLUTION IN MAN. THE DRUG, WHICH IS KNOWN TO HAVE PRONOUNCED ANTICHOLINERGIC ACTIVITY AND WHICH THEREFORE IS ASSUMED TO BE EFFECTIVE WITH RESPECT TO THE CNS, WAS TESTED IN A

STUDY APPLIED TO RATS ON A 4-PHASE SCHEDULE OF REINFORCEMENT. RESPONSES WERE DEPRESSED IN THE VARIOUS PHASES OF THE EXPERIMENTS, ESPECIALLY WITH 1 AND 2 MG/KG DOSES. SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY INCREASED, INDICATING THAT THE BEHAVIORAL DEPRESSION WAS NOT RELATED TO MOTOR ACTIVITY. BEHAVIORAL DEPRESSION INCREASED WITH THE COMPLEXITY OF THE BEHAVIORAL SCHEDULE, SO THAT THE DRUG APPARENTLY HAS SOME EFFECT ON LEARNED BEHAVIOR. DITRAN REDUCED WATER INTAKE THROUGH ITS ANTICHOLINERGIC EFFECT. THIS IN TURN MAY HAVE DECREASED THE DRIVE FOR WATER. (24 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050799999
GELBMAN, FRANK. THE PHYSICIAN, THE PLACEBO AND THE PLACEBO EFFECT. OHIO STATE MEDICAL JOURNAL, 63(11):1459-1461, 1967.

PERSPECTIVES IN PLACEBO STUDIES ARE DISCUSSED, WITH THE FOLLOWING CONCLUSIONS: THE PLACEBO EFFECT COMES FROM THE TOTAL DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP, A BASIC RELATIONSHIP, WHICH DETERMINES THE RESULTS OF ALL THERAPY. THE PLACEBO EFFECT IS PRESENT IN ALL THERAPIES. THE RESULTS OF ANY THERAPY DEPEND ON THE PHYSICIAN FIRST, THEN ON THE WHAT, HOW AND WHERE.

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0100050800999
BISHOP, M.P.; GALLANT, D.M. A CONTROLLED STUDY OF SK&F 14336 IN ACUTE SCHIZOPHRENIA. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 7(6):342-347, 1967.

SKF 14,336, 9-(3-DIMETHYLAMINOPROPYL)CHLORACRIDANE, IS A COMPOUND CLOSELY RESEMBLING CHLORPROMAZINE. IT WAS COMPARED WITH TRIFLUOPERAZINE IN 52 NEWLY ADMITTED SCHIZOPHRENICS, 15 MALES AND 37 FEMALES, AGED 19-51. DOSAGE OF SKF 14,336 WAS 100-400 MG AND OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE, 7.5-30 MG. MEDICATION WAS CONTINUED FOR 6 WEEKS. PATIENTS WERE EVALUATED BY THE BRIEF PSYCHIATRIC RATING SCALE AND THE NURSES' OBSERVATION SCALE FOR INPATIENT EVALUATION, PERFORMED PRIOR TO AND AT THE END OF 2, 4 AND 6 WEEKS OF MEDICATION. GLOBAL RATINGS WERE DONE BY THE PSYCHIATRIST AT BIWEEKLY INTERVALS. COMPLETE LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE. AT 4 AND 6 WEEKS, SKF 14,336 WAS EQUAL IN ANTIPSYCHOTIC EFFICACY TO TRIFLUOPERAZINE. HOWEVER, TRIFLUOPERAZINE APPEARED TO BE SUPERIOR AT 2 WEEKS, INDICATING MORE RAPID ACTIVITY, BUT THIS SUPERIORITY MAY HAVE BEEN RELATED TO DOSAGE. INCIDENCE OF EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS WAS SIMILAR WITH THE 2 DRUGS, BUT WAS MORE SEVERE WITH TRIFLUOPERAZINE. SKF 14,336 PRODUCED A GREATER INCIDENCE OF MILD SOMNOLENCE. ONE PATIENT ON SKF 14,336 DEVELOPED A SKIN RASH. TRIFLUOPERAZINE MAY BE MORE EFFECTIVE AGAINST THOUGHT DISORDER, WHILE SKF 14,336 MAY BE MORE EFFECTIVE AGAINST ANXIETY AND EMOTIONAL WITHDRAWAL, BUT THIS NEEDS FURTHER SUBSTANTIATION.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY
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0100050801999
COLMORE, JOHN P.; MOORE, JAMES D. LACK OF DEPENDENCE AND WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS IN HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS GIVEN HIGH DOSES OF TYBAMATE. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 7(6):319-323, 1967.

HIGH DOSES OF TYBAMATE WERE GIVEN TO 13 HEALTHY ADULT MALE VOLUNTEERS WHO WERE INMATES AT A STATE PENITENTIARY. THEY RANGED IN AGE FROM 22-57 AND IN WEIGHT FROM 135-199 LBS. THE INITIAL DOSE WAS 3 G/DAY AND THE MAXIMUM DOSE WAS 5.45-9 G/DAY. AFTER THE MAXIMUM DOSE HAD BEEN REACHED, PLACEBO CAPSULES WERE SUBSTITUTED AND THE SUBJECTS WERE OBSERVED FOR WITHDRAWAL EFFECTS. DURATION OF MEDICATION RANGED FROM 27-78 DAYS. SIDE EFFECTS WHILE ON MEDICATION INCLUDED DROWSINESS, SEDATION AND DIZZINESS. ABRUPT CESSATION OF TYBAMATE DID NOT PRODUCE WITHDRAWAL REACTIONS. IN THIS RESPECT, TYBAMATE IS UNLIKE MEPROBAMATE.

0100050802999
MANOCHA, SOHAN L.; SHANTHA, TOTADA R.; BOURNE, GEOFFREY H. HISTOCHEMICAL MAPPING OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF MONOAMINE OXIDASE IN THE DIENCEPHALON AND BASAL TELENCEPHALIC CENTERS OF THE BRAIN OF SQUIRREL MONKEY (SAIMIRI SCIUREUS). BRAIN RESEARCH, 6(3):570-586, 1967.

THE BRAIN WAS REMOVED FROM 9 HEALTHY SQUIRREL MONKEYS (SAIMIRI SCIUREUS), PREVIOUSLY ANESTHETIZED BY SODIUM NEMBUTAL, AND HISTOCHEMICAL MAPPING WAS MADE OF THE MAO DISTRIBUTION. THE NUCLEI PERIVENTRICULARIS AND PARA- AND SUBFASCICULARIS SHOWED MODERATE MAO REACTION, WHILE THE VARIOUS THALAMIC NUCLEI SHOWED A MILD MAO REACTION. BECAUSE OF ITS INVOLVEMENT IN SEVERAL AUTONOMIC ACTIVITIES, THE HYPOTHALAMUS SHOWED A STRONGER MAO REACTION THAN THE THALAMUS. BECAUSE OF THE STRONGER MAO ACTIVITY SHOWN IN CONTRAST TO OTHER HYPOTHALAMIC AREAS, THE NUCLEI PARAVENTRICULARIS, SUPRAOPTICUS AND VENTROMEDIALIS HYPOTHALAMI ARE PARTICULARLY PROMINENT. MILD TO MODERATE MAO ACTIVITY WAS SEEN IN THE NUCLEUS CAUDATUS, PUTAMEN AND GLOBUS PALLIDUS. MODERATELY STRONG MAO REACTION WAS REGISTERED IN THE FIBER BUNDLES OF FIMBRIA HIPPOCAMPI, FORNIX, ANTERIOR COMMISSURE AND INTERNAL CAPSULE, WHILE NEGLIGIBLE TO MILD MAO ACTIVITY WAS SEEN IN THE NUCLEI OF THE AMYGDALOID COMPLEX. COMPARED TO THE MODERATE ACTIVITY IN THE NUCLEI FASCICULI DIAGONALIS BROCAE AND TRIANGULARIS SEPTI, THE NUCLEI DORSALIS, MEDIALIS AND LATERALIS SEPTI SHOWED A MILD MAO REACTION. (36 REFERENCES)

YERKES REGIONAL PRIMATE RESEARCH CENTER
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0100050803999
CHIEN, CHING-PIAO; DIMASCIO, ALBERTO; EWALT, JACK R. CLINICAL TRIAL OF TRIPERIDOL. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, 9(11):544-550, 1967.

THE HYPOTHESIS THAT DRUG-INDUCED NEURODYSLEPTIC SYMPTOMS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR ACHIEVING A GOOD THERAPEUTIC OUTCOME FOR THE CHRONIC INERT PATIENT WAS STUDIED. TRIFLUPERIDOL WAS SELECTED BECAUSE OF ITS HIGH POTENTIAL IN INDUCING PAROXYSMAL NEURODYSLEPTIC SYMPTOMS. THE SUBJECTS WERE 12 MALE, PHYSICALLY HEALTHY, CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENICS HOSPITALIZED AN AVERAGE OF 10 YEARS. THE PATIENTS WERE CHARACTERIZED BY WITHDRAWAL, INERTIA AND CONCEPTUAL

DISORGANIZATION. INITIAL DOSAGE WAS 1 MG/DAY, WHICH WAS INCREASED TO A MAXIMUM OF 30 MG/DAY FOR 10 WEEKS. THE BRIEF PSYCHIATRIC RATING SCALE (BPRS) WAS COMPLETED WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY RATINGS WERE MADE OF EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS. LABORATORY TESTS INCLUDED COMPLETE BLOOD COUNT, BLOOD SUGAR, URINALYSIS, SERUM BILIRUBIN, THYMOL TURBIDITY, CEPHALIN FLOCCULATION, SERUM GLUTAMIC OXALACETIC TRANSAMINASE AND ALKALINE PHOSPHATASE. THERE WERE NO NEURODYSLEPTIC SYMPTOMS AT ANY DOSAGE UP TO 30 MG/DAY. THERE WAS NO IMPROVEMENT ON THE BPRS. LABORATORY TESTS REMAINED NORMAL. TRIFLUPERIDOL INHIBITED SYNTHESIS OF CHOLESTEROL, CAUSING DECREASE IN BLOOD CHOLESTEROL LEVEL AND INCREASE IN SERUM 7-DEHYDROCHOLESTEROL, A PRECURSOR OF CHOLESTEROL. EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS OCCURRED IN 8 PATIENTS.

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY RESEARCH LABORATORY
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BOSTON, MASS.

0100050804999
CLAGHORN, JAMES L.; SCHOOLAR, JOSEPH C.; RYAN, JOHN W.; KINROSS-WRIGHT, JOHN. COMBINED THERAPY IN CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENICS STABILIZED ON PHENOTHIAZINE TRANQUILIZERS AND GIVEN BL-KR140 OR IMIPRAMINE OR PLACEBO CONCURRENTLY. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, 9(11):576-578, 1967.

BL-KR140, ACETONYLBENZYL-DIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE, WAS COMPARED WITH IMIPRAMINE AND PLACEBO IN 60 CHRONIC, ANERGIC, MALE SCHIZOPHRENICS WHO HAD BEEN STABILIZED AT LEAST 6 WEEKS ON PHENOTHIAZINES. PATIENTS WERE DIVIDED INTO 3 GROUPS OF 20 PATIENTS EACH, WITH BL-KR140, IMIPRAMINE OR PLACEBO BEING ADDED TO THE PHENOTHIAZINE MEDICATION. THE DOSAGE OF BL-KR140 WAS 600 MG/DAY FOR THE FIRST 4 WEEKS, 900 MG/DAY FOR THE NEXT 4 WEEKS, AND 1200 MG/DAY FOR THE FINAL 4 WEEKS; THE DOSAGES OF IMIPRAMINE WERE 100 MG/DAY FOR 4 WEEKS, 150 MG/DAY FOR 4 WEEKS, AND 200 MG/DAY FOR THE FINAL 4 WEEKS. ALL DRUGS WERE ADMINISTERED DOUBLE-BLIND. PATIENTS WERE RATED WEEKLY BY THE NURSES OBSERVATION SCALE FOR INPATIENT EVALUATION, AND BY PHYSICIANS ON THE BRIEF PSYCHIATRIC RATING SCALE. ROUTINE LABORATORY TESTS, INCLUDING VANILLYLMANDELIC ACID, PROTEIN-BOUND IODINE AND 17-KETOSTEROIDS, WERE PERFORMED EVERY 2 WEEKS, AND RATINGS OF SIDE EFFECTS WERE DONE WEEKLY. THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TREATMENT GROUPS. NO SIDE EFFECTS OR ABNORMAL LABORATORY TESTS WERE OBSERVED. ALL PATIENTS SHOWED A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN 17-KETOSTEROID VALUES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT ADDITION OF EITHER BL-KR140 OR IMIPRAMINE TO PHENOTHIAZINE THERAPY DOES NOT IMPROVE THE CLINICAL COURSE OF CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA.

EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS RESEARCH SECTION
TEXAS RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF MENTAL SCIENCES
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0100050805999
GALLANT, D.M.; BISHOP, M.P.; BISHOP, G.; O'MEALLIE, L. U-22,394A: A CONTROLLED EVALUATION IN CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, 9(11):579-581, 1967.

U-22,394A, 1,2,3,4,5,6-HEXAHYDRO-6-METHYLAZEPINOL-(4,5-B)-INDOLE HCL HYDRATE, WAS COMPARED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE IN A DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY. THE PATIENTS WERE 24 MALE CHRONIC

SCHIZOPHRENICS, AGED 30-51. DURATION OF HOSPITALIZATION WAS 4-27 YEARS. PATIENTS RECEIVED MEDICATION FOR 9 WEEKS, WITH THE MAXIMUM DOSE OF U-22,394A BEING 40 MG/DAY AND THE MAXIMUM DOSE OF CHLORPROMAZINE 800 MG/DAY. MAXIMUM DOSES WERE ATTAINED BY THE 5TH WEEK. DRUG EFFECTS WERE EVALUATED BY THE BRIEF PSYCHIATRIC RATING SCALE, THE NURSES OBSERVATION SCALE FOR INPATIENT EVALUATION, INDEPENDENT GLOBAL RATINGS OF IMPROVEMENT, COMPLETE BLOOD COUNTS, LIVER FUNCTION TESTS, URINALYSIS, EKG AND PHOTOSENSITIVITY SKIN TESTING. OF THE 12 PATIENTS ON U-22,394A, 1 SHOWED SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT, 8 SHOWED NO CHANGE AND 3 SHOWED MILD DETERIORATION; OF THE 12 PATIENTS ON CHLORPROMAZINE, 5 SHOWED MILD IMPROVEMENT, 6 SHOWED NO IMPROVEMENT AND 1 WAS DROPPED. THE NEW DRUG HAD NO SIGNIFICANT ANTIPSYCHOTIC ACTIVITY. CHLORPROMAZINE PATIENTS SHOWED AN AVERAGE WEIGHT GAIN OF 5.6 LBS, WHILE U-22,394A PATIENTS SHOWED AN AVERAGE WEIGHT LOSS OF 7 LBS. CHLORPROMAZINE CAUSED SIDE EFFECTS OF SEDATION AND EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS, WHILE U-22,394A DID NOT. LABORATORY TESTS WERE NORMAL. AT TERMINATION 4 PATIENTS WERE MAINTAINED ON U-22,394A FOR 3 ADDITIONAL WEEKS WITH THE DOSAGE GRADUALLY INCREASED TO 140 MG/DAY, BUT THERE WAS STILL NO SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT. THE POSSIBLE ANOREXIGENIC EFFECT OF THE COMPOUND MERITS FURTHER STUDY.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY
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0100050806999
DAWSON, DONALD. CHLOROTHIAZIDE: MINIMAL DOSAGE IN ELDERLY PATIENTS AND ITS EFFECT ON THE GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, 10(1):54-60, 1968.

MINIMAL DOSES OF CHLOROTHIAZIDE WERE GIVEN TO 41 AMBULATORY PATIENTS OF BOTH SEXES OVER THE AGE OF 65 WHO HAD BEEN RECEIVING DIURETICS FOR CARDIAC EDEMA. HALF THE PATIENTS WERE GIVEN CHLOROTHIAZIDE 500 MG ORALLY ONCE A DAY FOR 6 WEEKS AND THEN 1 G ORALLY 3 TIMES A WEEK FOR ANOTHER 6 WEEKS; THE OTHER GROUP RECEIVED THE SAME THERAPY IN REVERSE ORDER. BLOOD PRESSURE, PULSE, WEIGHT, DEGREE OF EDEMA, HEPATOMEGALY, RALES AND QUALITY OF APPETITE WERE RECORDED WEEKLY. PRIOR TO THE START OF CHLOROTHIAZIDE THERAPY AND AT 6 AND 12 WEEKS, A STANDARD ORAL GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TEST WAS PERFORMED. OTHER LABORATORY TESTS WERE SERUM BLOOD UREA NITROGEN, URIC ACID AND POTASSIUM. BOTH SCHEDULES PROVIDED EFFECTIVE CLINICAL CONTROL. SOME 2/3 TO 3/4 OF THE SUBJECTS HAD ABNORMAL GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TESTS BEFORE AND AFTER CHLOROTHIAZIDE THERAPY. SERUM URIC ACID, BLOOD UREA NITROGEN AND SERUM POTASSIUM REMAINED NORMAL. NO ADVERSE REACTIONS WERE OBSERVED.

0100050807999
CHAFETZ, LESTER; GAGLIA, CHARLES A., JR. STABILITY ASSAY FOR PRAZEPAM AND RELATED DRUGS. JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 56(12):1681-1682, 1967.

PRAZEPAM IS A NEW PSYCHOTROPIC DRUG CLOSELY RESEMBLING DIAZEPAM. A NEW METHOD WAS DEVELOPED FOR ITS ASSAY WHICH DIFFERENTIATES BETWEEN THE DRUG AND ITS HYDROLYSIS PRODUCTS. ABOUT 5 MG OF PRAZEPAM IS ACCURATELY WEIGHED INTO A 100-ML VOLUMETRIC FLASK AND DILUTED TO THE MARK WITH ACID-METHANOL REAGENT. THE MIXTURE IS FILTERED AND THE ABSORBANCE AT 365 MMU IS DETERMINED. A REFERENCE STANDARD CONTAINING 5 MG/100 ML IS USED, AND THE AMOUNT

OF PRAZEPAM IN THE UNKNOWN CAN THEN BE DETERMINED. THE SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC ASSAY IS EQUIVALENT IN SENSITIVITY TO A POLARIMETRIC ASSAY. NO DEGRADATION OF PRAZEPAM WAS APPARENT IN DOSAGE FORMS STORED UP TO 35 MONTHS AT ROOM TEMPERATURE. THE SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC ASSAY WOULD BE EXPECTED TO BE EQUALLY APPLICABLE TO DIAZEPAM DOSAGE FORMS BECAUSE OF THE CLOSE STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIP OF THE DRUGS.

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0100050808999
TURCZAN, JOHN W.; KRAM, THEODORE C. DETERMINATION OF MEPROBAMATE IN TABLETS BY NMR. JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 56(12):1643-1645, 1967.

A TECHNIQUE FOR ANALYZING MEPROBAMATE BY ITS NUCLEAR MAGNETIC RESONANCE (NMR) SPECTRUM WAS DEVELOPED. ABOUT 400 MG OF MEPROBAMATE IS PLACED IN A CENTRIFUGE TUBE AND ABOUT 400 MG MALONIC ACID IS ADDED. THIS IS SHAKEN WITH 5 ML ACETONE FOR 2 MIN. AND CENTRIFUGED. ABOUT 4 ML OF THE CLEAR SUPERNATANT IS TRANSFERRED TO AN ANALYTIC NMR TUBE AND PLACED IN AN NMR SPECTOMETER. THE PEAK AT 3.8 PPM CAN BE USED FOR QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, WHILE THE CLUSTERS AT 0.8 - 1.4 PPM CONFIRM THE MEPROBAMATE IDENTITY. THE FOLLOWING SUBSTANCES, SOMETIMES COMBINED WITH MEPROBAMATE IN TABLETS, WERE EXAMINED AND FOUND TO PRODUCE NO INTERFERENCE IN THE DETERMINATION OF MEPROBAMATE: AMPHETAMINE S04, HYDROCHLOROTHIAZIDE, DEXAMETHASONE, PENTAERYTHRITOL TETRANITRATE, BENACTYZINE HCL, AND ASPIRIN. CARISOPRODOL AND MEBUTAMATE WERE ALSO ANALYZED. THEY PRODUCE 2 PEAKS AT 3.8 PPM AND DIFFER FROM MEPROBAMATE IN THE AREA OF 0.8 - 1.4 PPM. THE SPEED, ACCURACY, AND SPECIFICITY OF THIS METHOD MAKE IT USEFUL AS A RAPID PROCEDURE PROVIDING QUICK AND CONCLUSIVE IDENTIFICATION AND AN ASSAY WITH ACCURACY OF 1-2(.

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0100050809999
BELL, M.R.; HOPPE, J.O.; LAPE, H.E.; WOOD, D.; ARNOLD, A.; SELBERIS, W.H. ANTIHYPERTENSIVE ACTIVITY OF 7-AZAINDOLE-3-ACETAMIDOXIME AND INDOLE-1-ACETAMIDOXIME. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(4):298-299, 1967.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE TEST DRUGS WERE STUDIED IN THE RENAL HYPERTENSIVE RAT AND DOG AND THE NORMOTENSIVE RAT, CAT AND DOG. BOTH 7-AZAINDOLE-3-ACETAMIDOXIME AND INDOLE-1-ACETAMIDOXIME WERE EFFECTIVELY ABSORBED WHEN GIVEN ORALLY, AND A GRADUAL LOWERING OF BLOOD PRESSURE TO NORMOTENSIVE LEVELS WAS PRODUCED BY BOTH DRUGS IN THE HYPERTENSIVE DOG. BOTH DRUGS PRODUCED A MARKED VASOPRESSOR RESPONSE IN PENTOBARBITALIZED CATS AND DOGS. DIFFERENCES IN ACTION OF THE 2 TEST DRUGS WERE NOTED IN INHIBITION OF THE RESPONSE TO ELECTRICAL STIMULATION IN THE NICTITATING MEMBRANE OF THE CAT, IN REVERSAL OF THE VASOPRESSOR RESPONSE TO INJECTED EPINEPHRINE, AND DEPLETION OF BRAIN AND HEART CATECHOLAMINE LEVELS.

STERLING-WINTHROP RESEARCH INSTITUTE
RENSSELAER, N.Y. 12144

0100050810999
HUANG, C.L.; HIRANO, K. THE EFFECT OF ANTIPYRETIC ANALGESICS ON THE METABOLISM OF CHLORPROMAZINE IN MAN. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(10):2023-2026, 1967.

THE SUBJECTS WERE 5 MALE PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS, AGED 21-45, WHO WERE RECEIVING CHLORPROMAZINE IN A DOSE OF 300-400 MG T.I.D. URINE SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED DAILY AND ANALYZED FOR CHLORPROMAZINE, CHLORPROMAZINE SULFOXIDE, HYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINE AND CHLORPROMAZINE GLUCURONIDES. AFTER A BASELINE WAS ESTABLISHED, A COMBINATION OF 1 G ASPIRIN PLUS 200 MG CHLORPROMAZINE WAS ADMINISTERED T.I.D. FOR 3 DAYS. THEN PATIENTS WERE CONDITICNED BY PLACING THEM ON A MEDICATION OF 300-400 MG CHLORPROMAZINE T.I.D. FOR 4 WEEKS, AND WERE OBSERVED DURING THIS PERIOD TO DETECT ANY AFTER-EFFECTS PRODUCED BY THE COMBINATION. THE PROCEDURE WAS REPEATED USING 1 G SALICYLAMIDE IN PLACE OF THE ASPIRIN AND WAS THEN REPEATED AGAIN USING 1 G ACETANILID. BLOOD SPECIMENS WERE OBTAINED DURING THE CONDITIONING AND 3-DAY PERIODS AND ANALYZED FOR CHLORPROMAZINE METABOLITES. THE ASPIRIN-CHLORPROMAZINE COMBINATION HAD NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON EXCRETION OF CHLORPROMAZINE METABOLITES, OR ON BEHAVIOR. THE SALICYLAMIDE-CHLORPROMAZINE COMBINATION CAUSED A DECREASE IN URINARY CHLORPROMAZINE METABOLITES, ESPECIALLY GLUCURONIDES, IN 3 PATIENTS. THE ACETANILID-CHLORPROMAZINE COMBINATION CAUSED A DECREASE IN EXCRETION OF CHLORPROMAZINE GLUCURONIDE IN ALL PATIENTS AND AN INCREASE IN UNCHANGED CHLORPROMAZINE AND CHLORPROMAZINE SULFOXIDE LEVELS, WHILE HYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINE LEVELS WERE UNCHANGED. FOUR PATIENTS SHOWED A MODERATE DEGREE OF IMPROVEMENT UNDER THIS COMBINATION.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
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0100050811999
FAHRIG, R.; ANDERS, F. NUCLEIC ACID CONTENT OF A DIPLOID AND OF A TRIPLOID STRAIN OF DROSOPHILA MELANOGASTER. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(4):269-270, 1967.

THIS REPORT PRESENTS THE RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS TO DETERMINE QUANTITATIVELY THE NUCLEIC ACID CONTENT OF DIPLOID AND TRIPLOID DROSOPHILA STRAINS. THERE SEEMS TO BE A REGULATORY PROCESS WHICH ADJUSTS THE ACTION OF THE 3 GENOMES OF THE TRIPLOIDS TO ALMOST THE SAME ACTION OF THE 2 GENOMES OF THE DIPLOIDS. THIS ADJUSTMENT TAKES PLACE ON THE CHROMOSOMAL LEVEL AS SHOWN IN CYTOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS WITH GIANT CHROMOSOMES. THE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT THE REGULATING MECHANISM WHICH MAKES THE SIZE OF THE TRIPLOID ORGANISMS SIMILAR TO THAT OF THE DIPLOIDS STARTS AT THE LEVEL OF NUCLEIC ACIDS.

GENETISCHES INSTITUT
JUSTUS-LIEBIG-UNIVERSITAT
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0100050812999
CONTRACTOR, S.F.; JEACOCK, MARJORIE K. A POSSIBLE FEED-BACK MECHANISM CONTROLLING THE BIOSYNTHESIS OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(10):1981-1987, 1967.

L-AMINO ACID DECARBOXYLASE CATALYZES THE DECARBOXYLATION OF BOTH 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN (5-HTP) AND DOPA. PYRIDOXAL

PHOSPHATE IS A NECESSARY COENZYME. THE INHIBITION OF THIS ENZYME BY SEROTONIN, THE PRODUCT OF 5-HTP DECARBOXYLATION, WAS STUDIED. THE ENZYME WAS OBTAINED FROM GUINEA PIG KIDNEY. DECARBOXYLASE ACTIVITY WAS DETERMINED BY TRAPPING THE C1402 RELEASED FROM L-(1-C14)-5-HTP; THIS WAS ABSORBED BY HYAMINE HYDROXIDE AND ITS RADIOACTIVITY MEASURED BY A SCINTILLATION COUNTER. MAXIMUM ENZYME ACTIVITY OCCURRED WHEN PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE WAS AT A CONCENTRATION OF 10-5M; HIGHER CONCENTRATIONS RESULTED IN LOWER ACTIVITY. ENZYME ACTIVITY ALSO DEPENDED ON LENGTH OF THE PREINCUBATION PERIOD. SEROTONIN CAUSED A SIGNIFICANT INHIBITION OF THE ENZYME, THE AMOUNT OF INHIBITION BEING RELATED TO THE CONCENTRATION OF SEROTONIN. (22 REFERENCES)

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0100050813999
SKIDMORE, I.F.; WHITEHOUSE, M.W. BIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS. X. THE INHIBITION OF SEROTONIN FORMATION IN VITRO AND INHIBITION OF THE ESTERASE ACTIVITY OF ALPHA-CHYMOTRYPSIN. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(5):737-751, 1967.

THE POSSIBLE ROLE OF SEROTONIN (5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE) AND OF NONENTERIC CHYMOTRYPTIC ENZYMES AS INFLAMMATORY MEDIATORS WAS CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO THE FINDINGS THAT NONSTEROID ANTI-INFLAMMATORY ACIDS INHIBIT 2 ENZYMES WITH BROAD SUBSTRATE-SPECIFICITY FOR AROMATIC AMINO ACID DERIVATIVES, I.E., 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN DECARBOXYLASE AND ALPHA-CHYMOTRYPSIN, BY INHIBITING COMPETITIVELY THE BINDING OF SUBSTRATE TO THE ENZYME. THE CORRELATION BETWEEN CLINICAL DRUG ACTIVITY, PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND EFFECTIVENESS AS INHIBITORS OF THESE AND OTHER ENZYME SYSTEMS IN VITRO IS GIVEN FOR SALICYLATE, IBUFENAC, PHENYLBUTAZONE, INDOMETHACIN AND THE FENAMIC ACIDS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS OF CURRENT CLINICALLY ACTIVE NONSTEROIDAL ANTIRHEUMATIC DRUGS, AS INDICATED BY DAILY REQUIREMENT, CLOSELY FOLLOWS (1) THEIR RELATIVE EFFECTIVENESS AS INHIBITORS OF CERTAIN ENZYME SYSTEMS, WHICH ARE (A) MITOCHONDRIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION (OXIDATIVE PHOSPHORYLATION); (B) (PROINFLAMMATORY) AMINO ACID DECARBOXYLASES; (C) CHYMOTRYPTIC ESTERASES; AND (2) THEIR RELATIVE INHIBITION OF THE BINDING OF AROMATIC ALDEHYDES (PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE AND TRINITROBENZALDEHYDE) TO ALBUMIN AMINO GROUPS AND THE RELATIVE BINDING OF THE DRUGS THEMSELVES TO PLASMA ALBUMIN. THE DRUG EFFECTIVENESS ALSO INCREASES WITH INCREASE IN PKA, PROVIDED THE DRUG REMAINS AN ACID, AND WITH INCREASING LIPOPHILIC (HYDROPHOBIC) CHARACTER. (42 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
OXFORD, ENGLAND

0100050814999
BACHINI, OFELIA; VILLAR, J.I.; PRIETO, SHIRLEY; AUSTT, E. GARCIA. EFFECTS OF PSYCHODRUGS UPON SENSORY INFLOW. I. CHANGES PROVOKED BY LSD 25 ON THE AVERAGED VISUAL EVOKED RESPONSES IN MAN. ACTA NEUROLOGICA LATINOAMERICANA, 11:383-390, 1965.

IN ORDER TO STUDY THE EFFECTS OF PSYCHODRUGS ON SENSORY

INFLOW IN MAN. LSD 25 WAS GIVEN TO 20 HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS. FORTY-FIVE EXPERIMENTS WERE CARRIED OUT RECORDING THE CHANGES IN SCALP AVERAGED, VISUAL EVOKED RESPONSE (VER). CONTINUOUS FLICKER STIMULATION WITH MEDIUM INTENSITY FLASHES WERE DELIVERED IN A DARK, SOUND-DEADENED ROOM WITH THE SUBJECT RECLINING, BUT INSTRUCTED TO KEEP HIS HEAD STILL AND TO FIX HIS GAZE ON THE STIMULUS. THESE STUDIES CONFIRMED THAT LSD HAS AN IMPORTANT EFFECT ON THE VISUAL INFLOW, ENHANCING SENSORY INFLOWS, DETERMINING A MULTIPLICATION OF THE WAVES AND/OR AN INCREASE IN THE AMPLITUDE OF SOME COMPONENTS. THE ASSUMPTION IS WARRANTED OF A FACILITATORY OR DESINHIBITORY ACTION ON VISUAL INFLOW. THE INHIBITING EFFECT OF LSD AS REGARDS THE CONCENTRATION OF ATTENTION HAS BEEN WELL ESTABLISHED. RELATED TO THIS PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT ARE THE NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL FINDINGS DEMONSTRATIVE OF A FIXATION OF THE RESPONSE THROUGHOUT TIME, THUS INDICATING THE INABILITY TO BECOME HABITUATED TO OR TO DIMINISH IRRELEVANT INFORMATION.

LABORATORIO DE NEUROFISIOLOGIA, INSTITUTO DE NEUROLOGIA
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HOSPITAL DE CLINICAS
MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

0100050815999
SALUSTIANO, J.; HOSHINO, K.; CARLINI, E.A. EFFECTS OF CANNABIS SATIVA AND CHLORPROMAZINE ON MICE AS MEASURED BY TWO METHODS USED FOR EVALUATION OF TRANQUILIZING AGENTS. MEDICINE ET PHARMACOLOGIA EXPERIMENTALIS (BASEL), 15:153-162, 1966.

CANNABIS SATIVA (MARIHUANA) HAS BEEN USED FOR THOUSANDS OF YEARS BY PEOPLE TO ACHIEVE STATES OF INTOXICATION. MARIHUANA EXTRACTS WERE REPORTED TO SUPPRESS THE AGGRESSIVENESS INDUCED IN MICE BY ISOLATION. AN EXTRACT OF CANNABIS SATIVA, PYRAHEXYL, A SYNTHETIC TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL, AND CHLORPROMAZINE WERE TESTED FOR THEIR ABILITIES TO SUPPRESS THE ISOLATION-INDUCED AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR OF MICE. THE 3 SUBSTANCES WERE FOUND TO BE ACTIVE IN SUPPRESSING THE AGGRESSIVENESS OF MICE WITH AN ED50 (DOSE PRODUCING 50(REDUCTION OF FIGHTING TIME) OF 2.5, 5.4 AND 4.2 MG/KG, RESPECTIVELY. THUS CANNABIS SEEMS TO HAVE A TRANQUILIZING PROPERTY. THE D-AMPHETAMINE TOXICITY IN MICE IS ALSO USED AS A METHOD FOR TESTING DRUGS FOR THEIR TRANQUILIZING PROPERTIES. THE RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENT SHOWED THAT AGGREGATION OF MICE DOES INCREASE THE TOXICITY OF AMPHETAMINE WITH A DECREASE OF THE LD50 FROM 56.0 MG/KG FOR ISOLATED MICE TO 13.5 MG/KG FOR AGGREGATED MICE. CANNABIS EXTRACT WAS MUCH LESS EFFICIENT THAN CHLORPROMAZINE IN PROTECTING MICE AGAINST D-AMPHETAMINE, TOXICITY. (34 REFERENCES)

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0100050816999
MARCHBANKS, R.M. INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF LYSERGIC ACID DERIVATIVES AND RESERPINE ON 5-HT BINDING TO NERVE ENDING PARTICLES. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(10):1971-1979, 1967.

SINCE SEROTONIN HAS BEEN IMPLICATED IN THE PROCESS OF SYNAPTIC TRANSMISSION, SEROTONIN BINDING TO PRESYNAPTIC

NERVE TERMINALS WAS STUDIED. THE EFFECTS OF LSD, LSD DERIVATIVES AND SEROTONIN ANTAGONISTS ON THE BINDING OF SEROTONIN WERE ALSO STUDIED. A FRACTION ENRICHED IN NERVE PARTICLES WAS PREPARED FROM WHOLE RAT BRAIN. THE MITOCHONDRIAL FRACTION WAS SPUN IN 0.7 MU SUCROSE AT 60,000 G FOR 2 HOURS, AND THE PRECIPITATE WAS THEN SUSPENDED IN 1.2 MU SUCROSE AND SPUN AT 60,000 G FOR 2 HOURS, PRECIPITATING THE MITOCHONDRIA. THE SUCROSE SUPERNATANT CONTAINING THE NERVE PARTICLES WAS DILUTED TO 0.32 MU SUCROSE AND SPUN AT 30,000 G FOR 30 MIN TO PRECIPITATE THE FRACTION WHICH WAS DIALYZED AGAINST 500 VOL 0.1 MU PHOSPHATE BUFFER AT PH 7.3. SEROTONIN WAS ASSAYED BY ITS FLUORESCENCE AT 5500 A. LSD DERIVATIVES WERE DETERMINED BY THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY. 2-C14-SEROTONIN WAS USED AND THE AMOUNT OF BOUND SEROTONIN WAS DETERMINED FROM THE BOUND RADIOACTIVITY. STUDIES WITH D-LSD, L-LSD, D-1-ACETYL-LSD, D-2-BROM-LSD, PSILOCYBIN, BUFOTENIN, MESCALINE AND N-METHYLPIPERIDYL BENZILATE SHOWED NO CONSISTENT CORRELATION BETWEEN HALLUCINOGENIC POTENCY AND ABILITY TO INHIBIT SEROTONIN BINDING TO NERVE ENDING PARTICLES. THE ACTION OF D-2-BROM-LSD WAS ERRATIC AND BROKE DOWN UNDER MILD CONDITIONS. INHIBITION OF SEROTONIN BINDING AT SEROTONIN CONCENTRATIONS OF 0.5 MCM AND 2.5 MCM WAS UNAFFECTED BY ERGOTAMINE, ERGONOVINE, 2'-(3-DIMETHYLAMINOPROPYLTHIO)CINNA-MANILIDE, GUANETHIDINE, IMIPRAMINE, BULBOCAPNINE, 1-EPINEPHRINE, ISOPROTERENOL, YOHIMBINE, ACETYLCHOLINE, ATROPINE, D-TUBOCURARINE, PHYSOSTIGMINE, DOPAMINE, GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID, STRYCHNINE OR ATP. HARMINE DID NOT AFFECT THE INHIBITORY ACTIONS OF D-LSD, PSILOCYBIN OR PICROTOXIN, BUT REDUCED THE EFFECTS OF BENANSERIN, 1-NOREPINEPHRINE AND RESERPINE. SEROTONIN BINDING WAS INHIBITED BY D-AMPHETAMINE AND ALPHA-METHYL-M-TYROSINE, BUT NOT IN THE PRESENCE OF HARMINE. RESERPINE INHIBITED SEROTONIN BINDING, BUT THE BINDING COMPONENT INHIBITED BY RESERPINE WAS DIFFERENT FROM THE COMPONENT INHIBITED BY D-LSD. (34 REFERENCES)

BIOCHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT
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0100050817999
LEVINE, ROBERT J.; WATTS, DORIS E. INHIBITION OF HISTIDINE DECARBOXYLASE ACTIVITY IN VITRO BY NOREPINEPHRINE AND RELATED COMPOUNDS. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(6):993-1000, 1967.

HISTIDINE DECARBOXYLASE ACTIVITY IN VITRO WAS INHIBITED BY NOREPINEPHRINE AND SEVERAL STRUCTURALLY RELATED COMPOUNDS. FETAL RAT TISSUE OR ADULT RAT GASTRIC MUCOSA WAS USED. THE INHIBITION WAS REVERSIBLE AND HAD THE CHARACTERISTICS OF COMPETITION WITH THE COFACTOR, PYRIDOXAL-PHOSPHATE, AS WELL AS WITH SUBSTRATE. AS A COMMON CHARACTERISTIC, SUBSTANCES THAT POSSESSED INHIBITORY ACTIVITY HAD THE FOLLOWING STRUCTURAL FEATURES: M-HYDROXY DERIVATIVES OF PHENYLETHYLAMINE WITH UNSUBSTITUTED PRIMARY AMINE ENDINGS IN THE SIDE CHAIN. SUBSTITUTION OF EITHER A METHYL OR A CARBOXYL GROUP ON THE ALPHA-CARBON ALTERED INHIBITORY POTENCY ONLY SLIGHTLY; SUBSTITUTION OF BOTH INACTIVATED THE COMPOUND COMPLETELY. BETA-HYDROXYLATION SLIGHTLY INCREASED THE POTENCY OF AN INHIBITOR. BOTH D-DOPA AND L-DOPA WERE INHIBITORS, ALTHOUGH HISTIDINE DECARBOXYLASE IS STEREO-SPECIFIC FOR L-HISTIDINE. IDENTICAL STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS MUST ALSO BE MET FOR PHENYLETHYLAMINE

DERIVATIVES TO FORM TETRAHYDROISOQUINOLINE CONDENSATION PRODUCTS WITH PYRIDOXALPHOSPHATE. IT IS HYPOTHESIZED THAT FORMATION OF SUCH SUBSTANCE MAY BE AN ESSENTIAL STEP IN THE INHIBITION OF HISTIDINE DECARBOXYLASE ACTIVITY BY NORERINEPHRINE AND RELATED SUBSTANCES.

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0100050818999
LEHMANN, JORGEN. MENTAL DISTURBANCES FOLLOWED BY STUPOR IN A PATIENT WITH CARCINOIDOSIS. ACTA PSYCHIATRICA SCANDINAVICA, 42:153-161, 1966.

A FEMALE, AGE 61, WITH METASTATIC CARCINOMA INVOLVING LIVER AND INTESTINE DEVELOPED SEVERE MENTAL DISTURBANCES. SHE HAD UNDERGONE SURGERY FOR REMOVAL OF THE ORIGINAL TUMOR WHICH WAS "COMPLETELY" EXCISED, AND SHE HAD NOT BEEN TOLD OF THE RECURRENCE. WITH THERAPY CONSISTING OF A HIGH DOSE OF TRYPTOPHAN (11 G OF L-TRYPTOPHAN IN 24 HOURS) TOGETHER WITH A SEROTONIN ANTAGONIST (PERIACTIN) IN ORDER TO LESSEN DIARRHEA, SHE MADE A DRAMATIC RECOVERY. TEMPORARY RELAPSES WERE HANDLED BY FURTHER SMALLER DOSES OF TRYPTOPHAN AND NORMAL MENTAL BEHAVIOR WAS MAINTAINED BY KEEPING THE PATIENT ON A HIGH PROTEIN DIET. (19 REFERENCES)

0100050819999
MATHALONE, M.B.R. EYE AND SKIN CHANGES IN PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS TREATED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, 51:86-93, 1967.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF TREATMENT WITH CHLORPROMAZINE HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO INCLUDE SKIN PIGMENTATION AND PIGMENT DEPOSITION IN THE CORNEA AND LENS OF THE EYE. BECAUSE OF REPORTS OF THIS COMPLICATION 462 MALE AND FEMALE INPATIENTS WERE EXAMINED FOR EYE AND SKIN CHANGES. OF THOSE RECEIVING MORE THAN 300 MG CHLORPROMAZINE DAILY FOR 3 YEARS OR MORE, 36(SHOWED LENS CHANGES AND 17(SHOWED CORNEAL CHANGES. THESE CHANGES CONSISTED OF WHITE AND YELLOWISH-WHITE GRANULES, MOST MARKED IN THE AXIAL PART OF THE LENS AND CORNEA; THEY WERE SITUATED IN THE ANTERIOR CAPSULE AND ADJOINING SUBCAPSULAR PART OF THE LENS, AND IN THE POSTERIOR LAYERS OF THE CORNEA. NO SUBJECTIVE OR OBJECTIVE DAMAGES TO RETINA FUNCTION WERE DETERMINED. NO ABNORMALITY IN INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE WAS DETECTED. EXCEPT FOR OCCASIONAL COMPLAINTS OF SLIGHT BLURRING OF VISION NO SUBJECTIVE OCULAR SYMPTOMS WERE ELICITED. ABOUT 10(SHOWED SOME CONJUNCTIVAL PIGMENTATION. MANY PATIENTS PRESENTED EVIDENCE OF PHOTOSENSITIZATION IN EXPOSED AREAS OF THE SKIN, THE DEGREE OF PIGMENTATION DEPENDING ON THE EXTENT OF EXPOSURE TO SUNLIGHT AND VARYING FROM PATIENT TO PATIENT. (24 REFERENCES)

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0100050820999
KOSTKOWSKI, ANDRZEJ; LADOS, ANDRZEJ; PANKOW, TADEUSZ. CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF THE PREPARATION "SURMONTIL" IN THE TREATMENT OF DEPRESSIVE ANXIETY NEUROSES. (SPOSTRZEZENIA KLINICZNE NAD

LECZNICZYM WPLYWEM PREPARATU "SURMONTIL" - SPECIA W LECZENIU NERWIC LEKOWODEPRESYJNYCH.) PRZEGLAD LEKARSKI (WARSZAWA), 22(11):720-722, 1966. IN POLISH.

PROMPTED BY GOOD RESULTS REPORTED IN LITERATURE, THE ANTIDEPRESSANT SURMONTIL WAS ADMINISTERED TO PATIENTS IN DOSES OF 100-150 MG PER DAY, TO TOTAL AMOUNTS OF 3,350-12,350 MG. THIS DRUG IS CHEMICALLY KNOWN AS 1-3-DIMETHYLAMINO-2-METHYLPROPYL)-10,11-DIHYDRO-5H-DIBENZO(B,F)AZEPINE HYDROCHLORIDE. IT IS CLOSELY RELATED TO IMIPRAMINE AND IS ALSO KNOWN AS TRIMEPRAMINE. CLINICAL RESULTS INDICATE THAT IT IS SAFE TO USE AND CAUSES NO SIDE EFFECTS OR IMPREGNATIVE EFFECTS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT A LARGER SAMPLE BE TREATED AND OBSERVED FOR THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS.

ZE SZPITALA IM. BABINSKIEGO
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0100050821999
MERRITT, JAMES H.; SULKOWSKI, THOMAS S. INHIBITION OF AROMATIC L-AMINO ACID DECARBOXYLATION BY DECABORANE. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(2):369-373, 1967.

THE EFFECT OF DECABORANE, B10H14, ON THE BIOSYNTHESIS OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE FROM 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN WAS STUDIED IN MALE SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS. THE RATS WERE INJECTED I.P. WITH 100 MG/KG N-METHYL-4-BENZYLPROPYNYLAMINE HCL (MO-911), A MAO INHIBITOR; 16 HOURS LATER, 15 MG/KG DECABORANE WAS ADMINISTERED. FOUR HOURS LATER, 100 MG/KG 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN (5-HTP) WAS INJECTED, AND 1 HOUR AFTER THAT THE ANIMALS WERE SACRIFICED AND THEIR BRAINS REMOVED, FROZEN IN LIQUID NITROGEN AND LATER ASSAYED FOR SEROTONIN. CONTROL ANIMALS WERE INJECTED WITH APPROPRIATE SOLVENTS. WITHIN 15 MIN AFTER INJECTION OF THE MO-911-PRETREATED ANIMALS WITH 5-HTP, THE ANIMALS BECAME ATAXIC AND SALIVATED PROFUSELY. THOSE ANIMALS THAT ALSO RECEIVED DECABORANE WERE ONLY SLIGHTLY SEDATED. DECABORANE PREVENTED THE 3-FOLD RISE IN SEROTONIN CAUSED BY THE COMBINATION OF MO-911 AND SUBSEQUENT ADMINISTRATION OF EXOGENOUS 5-HTP. MO-911 PREVENTED THE FALL IN BRAIN SEROTONIN CAUSED BY DECABORANE. TREATMENT WITH DECABORANE ALONE LOWERED THE SEROTONIN LEVEL TO 39(OF CONTROL VALUES. WHEN 5-HTP WAS GIVEN TO DECABORANE-PRETREATED RATS, WHOLE BRAIN SEROTONIN WAS LOWERED TO 49(OF CONTROL LEVELS. 5-HTP ALONE CAUSED A 56(RISE IN SEROTONIN LEVELS. DECABORANE TREATMENT ALSO CAUSED AN INHIBITION OF AROMATIC L-AMINO ACID DECARBOXYLASE, THE ENZYME WHICH CATALYZES THE DECARBOXYLATION OF 5-HTP; THUS THE RISE IN SEROTONIN AFTER 5-HTP LOADING WAS INHIBITED.

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0100050822999
ARENDT, JOSEPHINE; CONTRACTOR, S.F.; SANDLER, M. ALTERNATIVE PATHWAYS OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLE METABOLISM--II. THE ROLE OF TRANSAMINATION IN THE METABOLISM OF D-5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN IN THE RAT. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(3):419-422, 1967.

TWO GROUPS, EACH WITH 7 BLACK HOODED MALE RATS, WERE INJECTED I.P. WITH DOSES OF N15 GLUTAMIC ACID RANGING FROM 20-168 MG. AT 0-30 MIN INTERVALS AFTER THE GLUTAMIC ACID, ANIMALS IN 1 GROUP WERE INJECTED I.P. WITH 2 MG D-5-

HTP. INDIVIDUAL 24-HOUR URINE SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM ALL ANIMALS. URINE SAMPLES WERE FILTERED AND RUN THROUGH A COLUMN OF AMBERLITE CG50 RESIN AND SEROTONIN WAS ELUTED WITH PHOSPHATE BUFFER AND N-FORMIC ACID. THE ELUATE WAS SUBJECTED TO THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY AND SEROTONIN WAS LOCATED BY ITS PINK FLUORESCENCE IN ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT. THE CELLULOSE LAYER IN THIS AREA WAS EXTRACTED WITH METHANOL AND THE TOTAL NITROGEN WAS DETERMINED BY A MICRO-KJELDAHL TECHNIQUE. NH3 WAS THEN OXIDIZED TO N2 AND THE RATIO OF N15-N14 MOLECULES TO N14-N14 MOLECULES DETERMINED BY MASS SPECTROMETRY. ALL RATS TREATED WITH D-5-HTP HAD A SIGNIFICANT EXCESS OF N15 IN ISOLATED URINARY SEROTONIN. INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF ADMINISTERED GLUTAMIC ACID FROM 20-100 MG APPEARED TO INCREASE THE LABEL, BUT FURTHER DOSAGE RISE HAD LITTLE EFFECT. THE TIME INTERVAL BETWEEN ADMINISTRATION OF GLUTAMIC ACID AND D-5-HTP HAD NO EFFECT. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT TRANSAMINATION OCCURS AT ONE STAGE IN THE METABOLIC PATHWAY. THERE IS INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO SHOW WHETHER GLUTAMIC ACID ACTS DIRECTLY AS THE AMINO GROUP DONOR OR WHETHER THE N15-LABEL IS ACQUIRED INDIRECTLY FROM THE NITROGEN POOL.

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0100050823999
PUGLIESE, L.; PAPESCHI, R. A STUDY OF 2-DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL (DMAE) IN VARIOUS FORMS OF PSYCHONEUROSIS. (UNO STUDIO DEL 2-DIMETILAMINOETANOLO (DMAE) IN VARIE FORME DI PSICONEVROSI.) RIVISTA DI NEUROBIOLOGIA (AREZZO), 12:251-263, 1966. IN ITALIAN.

TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF DMAE (2-DIMETHYLAMINOETHANOL), ASSOCIATED WITH 1-GLUTHAMINE AND FRUCTOSE DIPHOSPHATE, ON 81 PSYCHONEUROTIC PATIENTS, A COMPARATIVE STUDY WAS MADE OF 34 PATIENTS IN A CONTROL GROUP, WHO RECEIVED A PLACEBO, AND THE EXPERIMENTAL GROUP. ACCORDING TO THE TYPE OF NEUROTIC AFFLICTION, PATIENTS WERE PLACED INTO 6 SEPARATE GROUPS: NEURASTHENIC PSYCHONEUROTICS, CENESTHOPATHICS, PSYCHONEUROTICS WITH ANXIETY MANIFESTATIONS, DEPRESSIVE PSYCHONEUROTICS, NEUROTICS WITH PHOBIAS AND OBSESSIONS, AND SENILE PSYCHONEUROTICS. THE DRUG EFFECTED MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN CENESTHOPATHIC PSYCHONEUROTICS AND NEURASTHENICS. TABULAR DATA SHOW THE CLINICAL RESULTS ACCORDING TO TYPE OF DISEASE, AND AS A FUNCTION OF SEX, AGE, SYMPTOMS, THERAPY AND TYPE OF TREATMENT. IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT OCCASIONALLY IMPROVEMENT WAS REPORTED AFTER ADMINISTERING PLACEBO TO THE CONTROL GROUP. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL RESULTS WERE BEST IN NEURASTHENIC PATIENTS WITH CENESTHOPATHIC NEUROSES. THIS RESEARCH IS CONSIDERED USEFUL IN OUTLINING THE EFFECT OF THE DRUG ON PSYCHONEUROSES.

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0100050824999
GLICK, DAVID; VON REDLICH, DOROTHY; DIAMANT, BERTIL. HEPARIN, HISTAMINE, AND SEROTONIN IN NORMAL AND MALIGNANT MAST CELLS, AND NANOGRAM DETERMINATION OF SEROTONIN. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(3):533-559, 1967.

NORMAL MAST CELLS WERE OBTAINED FROM PERITONEAL WASHINGS OF THE RAT, AND MALIGNANT MAST CELLS WERE OBTAINED FROM AN ASCITES TUMOR IN MICE. THE CELLS WERE DISRUPTED BY ALTERNATE FREEZING AND THAWING AND THEN WERE CENTRIFUGED AND THE SUPERNATANT USED BY ASSAY OF HEPARIN, HISTAMINE AND SEROTONIN. HEPARIN WAS DETERMINED SPECTROPHOTOMETRICALLY FOLLOWING REACTION WITH AZURE A; HISTAMINE WAS DETERMINED BY THE FLUOROMETRIC O-PHTHALALDEHYDE REACTION, AND SEROTONIN WAS DETERMINED BY A NEW METHOD DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. THIS METHOD ALLOWED QUANTITIES OF 0.005-0.125 MCG SEROTONIN TO BE DETERMINED SPECTROPHOTOFLUOROMETRICALLY. THE RATIOS OF HEPARIN:HISTAMINE:SEROTONIN CONTENT IN NORMAL RAT MAST CELLS WERE 59:58:1 ON A WEIGHT BASIS AND 0.8:90:1 ON A MOLAR BASIS. THE NORMAL CELLS HAD TWICE THE DRY WEIGHT OF THE MALIGNANT CELLS, BUT THE AMOUNTS OF HEPARIN, HISTAMINE AND SEROTONIN WERE RESPECTIVELY 20, 260 AND 9 TIMES GREATER IN NORMAL THAN IN MALIGNANT CELLS. IN MALIGNANT CELLS, THE RATIOS OF HEPARIN:HISTAMINE:SEROTONIN ON A WEIGHT BASIS WERE 28:2:1 AND ON A MOLAR BASIS, 0.4:3.3:1. IN NORMAL CELLS, THE NUMBER OF BASIC GROUPS OF HISTAMINE PLUS SEROTONIN EXCEEDED THE NUMBER OF ACIDIC GROUPS OF HEPARIN, WHILE THE REVERSE WAS TRUE IN THE MALIGNANT CELLS. (25 REFERENCES)

DIVISION OF HISTOCHEMISTRY
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0100050825999
DELAY, JEAN. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY. (PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIE ET PSYCHIATRIE.) SISTEMA NERVOSO, 18(1):1-14, 1966. IN FRENCH.

THIS IS THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY IN WASHINGTON ON 28 MARCH 1966. GENERAL REMARKS ON VARIOUS TYPES OF PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICAL DRUGS LEAD TO A DISCUSSION OF THE NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZATION OF DISEASE AND SYNDROME NOMENCLATURE, IF THE NEW DRUGS ARE TO BE ACCURATELY AND MEANINGFULLY EVALUATED. REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHOMETRIC METHODS AND THE USE OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING. THE PSYCHIATRIST MUST LEARN TO THINK PHYSIOLOGICALLY IN DEALING WITH THESE DRUGS. THE POTENTIALS OF MOLECULAR BIOCHEMISTRY ARE NOTED (DEVELOPMENT OF KNOWLEDGE OF CEREBRAL ENZYMES AND OF A GENETIC BIOCHEMISTRY).

0100050826999
TYCE, GERTRUDE M.; FLOCK, EUNICE V.; OWEN, JR., CHARLES A.; STOBIE, GEORGE, H.C.; DAVID, CLAUDE. 5-HYDROXYINDOLE METABOLISM IN THE BRAIN AFTER HEPATECTOMY. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(6):979-992, 1967.

AFTER COMPLETE HEPATECTOMY THE CONCENTRATION OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE (5-HT) AND 5-HYDROXYINDOLE-ACETIC ACID (5-HIAA) INCREASED IN THE BRAIN OF DOGS AND RATS; THE INCREASE OF 5-HIAA WAS GREATER THAN THAT OF 5-HT. THE INCREASE IN CONCENTRATION OF BOTH WAS SMALLER THAN THAT OF THE PRECURSOR, TRYPTOPHAN (TRY). AFTER THE INTRADIENCEPHALIC INJECTION OF L-TRY-3-14C, THE DEMONSTRATION OF RADIOACTIVE 5-HT AND 5-HIAA IN THE BRAIN OF NORMAL AND HEPATECTOMIZED RATS INDICATED THAT HYDROXYLATION OF TRY OCCURRED IN THE BRAIN IN VIVO. THE

I.V. INJECTION OF TRY (33 MG/KG) PRODUCED DEFINITE INCREASES IN THE CONCENTRATION OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLES IN THE BRAIN OF NORMAL RATS AND ONLY MARGINAL INCREASES IN THE BRAIN OF HEPATECTOMIZED RATS. CONVERSION TO 5-HT AFTER I.V. INJECTION OF D,L-5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN WAS SIMILAR IN NORMAL DOGS AND DOGS IN COMA AFTER HEPATECTOMY. (40 REFERENCES)

SECTION OF BIOCHEMISTRY
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0100050827999
VOTAVA, Z.; GLISSON, S.N.; HIMWICH, H.E. BEHAVIORAL REACTION OF RATS PRETREATED WITH RESERPINE TO LSD-25. PRELIMINARY NOTE. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY 6(6):543-547, 1967.

INCREASED MOTOR ACTIVITY AND EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOR FOLLOWED ADMINISTRATION OF LSD-25 TO RATS PRETREATED WITH RESERPINE. IN RATS NOT PRETREATED WITH RESERPINE BEHAVIOR WAS MARKEDLY DIFFERENT; THE ANIMALS WERE CEASELESSLY IN MOTION, AGGRESSIVE, HOSTILE AND VOCALIZED. METHYSERGIDE BIMALEATE, A NONHALLUCINOGENIC DRUG WHICH ACTS LIKE LSD-25 PERIPHERALLY THOUGH NOT NECESSARILY CENTRALLY, ANTAGONIZED BLEPHAROSPASM AND SEDATION, BUT PRODUCED NONE OF THE OTHER BEHAVIORAL CHANGES. BIOCHEMICAL DETERMINATION OF BRAIN SEROTONIN, NOREPINEPHRINE AND DOPAMINE, PERFORMED IN RATS KILLED 2 HOURS AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF LSD-25, SHOWED ELEVATED SEROTONIN CONCENTRATIONS, WHILE THOSE OF NOREPINEPHRINE AND DOPAMINE WERE DIMINISHED.

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0100050828999
AMOROSO, SIGISMUNDO JOSE GOMES; DELASCIO, DOMINGOS. TREATMENT OF NAUSEA AND VOMITING IN PREGNANCY WITH FLUPHENAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE. (NAUSEAS E VOMITOS DA GRAVIDES TRATAMENTO COM FLUFENAZINA.) A FOLHA MEDICA (RIO DE JANEIRO), 53(3):525-528, 1966. IN PORTUGUESE.

THE RESULTS OBTAINED IN TREATMENT WITH FLUPHENAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE OR PLACEBO IN 56 PREGNANT WOMEN WITH NAUSEA AND VOMITING ARE GIVEN. THE PERCENTAGE OF GOOD RESULTS WITH THE DRUG WAS 83.3. TOLERANCE WAS GOOD IN ALL BUT 4 CASES, IN WHICH SOME DIFFICULTIES OF SPEECH ARTICULATION WERE OVERCOME BY REDUCTION OF DOSAGE. NO CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS OF THE FETUS RESULTED FROM USE OF THE DRUG.

CASA MATERNAL E DA INFANCIA "LEONOR MENDES DE BARROS"
SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

0100050829999
ZSIGMOND, ELEMER, K.; PATTERSON, ROBERT L. DOUBLE-BLIND EVALUATION OF HYDROXYZINE HYDROCHLORIDE IN OBSTETRIC ANESTHESIA. ANESTHESIA AND ANALGESIA, 46(3):275-280, 1967.

THROUGH STANDARDIZATION OF THE VARIABLES OF CLINICAL TESTING AND BY ADOPTION OF OBJECTIVE SCORING AND THE DOUBLE-BLIND METHOD, HYDROXYZINE HYDROCHLORIDE WAS FOUND EFFECTIVE IN RELIEVING ANXIETY DURING ANESTHESIA. THIS

TRANQUILIZATION ALSO FACILITATED THE INDUCTION OF ANESTHESIA. WHEN USED IN COMBINATION WITH MEPERIDINE, IT PRODUCED NO MATERIAL OR NEONATAL COMPLICATIONS. SINCE NO MAJOR COMPLICATIONS, EVEN WITH OVERDOSES, HAVE BEEN REPORTED DURING THE PAST DECADE, THE SAFETY OF HYDROXYZINE HYDROCHLORIDE IS SUPERIOR TO THAT OF OTHER TRANQUILIZERS. IT IS THUS THE PREOPERATIVE SEDATIVE OF CHOICE IN OBSTETRICS. (22 REFERENCES)

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0100050830999
EDITOR. MARIHUANA AND THE LAW. CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL (TORONTO), 97(22):1359-1361, 1967.

THE MARIHUANA PROBLEM AND LEGALIZATION OF ITS USE IN BRITAIN HAS BECOME A BURNING ISSUE IN THE PUBLIC MIND. SOME 15-20(OF THE STUDENTS AT OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE AND OTHER UNIVERSITIES IN SOUTHERN BRITAIN ARE SAID TO USE THE DRUG. THE PROS AND CONS OF THE ISSUE WERE RECENTLY DEBATED ON BBC TELEVISION, IN WHICH BOTH SIDES HAD PSYCHIATRISTS, GENERAL PRACTITIONERS, AND USERS OF THE DRUG TO SPEAK FOR OR AGAINST IT. THOSE SPEAKING FOR IT CITED ITS INNOCUOUSNESS, ENHANCEMENT OF PERCEPTION, ETC., AND URGED THAT THE DRUG BE LEGALIZED, AMONG OTHER REASONS, BECAUSE IT WOULD LEAD TO QUALITY CONTROL. ALL THOSE FAVORING LEGALIZATION OF THE DRUG ADMITTED THAT THEY HAD USED IT THEMSELVES. THE OPPONENTS OF THE DRUG THOUGHT IT COULD AFFECT THE CAPACITY FOR WORK, RESULT IN DEPENDENCE IF NOT ADDICTION, ALTER PERSONALITY AND LEAD TO THE USE OF MORE POTENT DRUGS.

0100050831999
RUZICKOVA, R.; BILY, D.; VYHNANKOVA, M.; DUBANSKY, B.; KONIAS, V.; SOUCEK, Z. ACTION OF PSILOCYBIN IN CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIAS. PART I. CLINICAL EXPERIENCE. (UCINEK PSILOCYBINU U CHRONICKYCH SCHIZOFRENII. I. CAST. CLINICKE POZNATKY.) CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE (PRAHA), 63(3):158-165, 1967. IN CZECH.

PSILOCYBIN, ALSO KNOWN AS INDOCYBIN, WAS ADMINISTERED ORALLY TO 30 CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS IN A DOSAGE OF 0.15 MG/KG OF BODY WEIGHT. STATISTICAL MATERIAL INDICATES THE ACTION OF THIS HALLUCINOGENIC ON THE PATIENTS, LISTED ACCORDING TO AGE, REACTION, CATATONIC STATE AND DOSAGES. A CONTROL GROUP OF HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS WAS OBSERVED IN A COMPARATIVE STUDY. TRANSITORY IMPROVEMENT WAS NOTED IN PATIENTS WHO HAD BEEN PERMANENTLY DEPRESSED, ANXIOUS OR GENERALLY INHIBITED. CATATONIC SYNDROMES REAPPEARED IN SOME PATIENTS. THE FINDINGS ARE CONSIDERED USEFUL TO THERAPEUTIC PRACTICE. (25 REFERENCES)

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0100050832999
RUZICKOVA, R.; HAUFTOVA, D. MENTAL DISORDERS IN WILSON'S DISEASE AND THE EFFECT OF PENICILLAMINE TREATMENT. (PSYCHICKE PORUCHY U WILSONOVY CHOROBY A JEJICH OVLIVNENI PENICILLAMINOVOU TERAPII.) CESKOSLOVENSKA PSYCHIATRIE (PRAHA), 63(4):236-242, 1967. IN CZECH.

MENTAL DISORDERS WERE OBSERVED IN 10 OF 12 PATIENTS WITH WILSON'S DISEASE. IN ADDITION TO 2 CASES OF NEURASTHENIA, THERE WERE 7 CASES OF NEUROLOGICAL WILSON'S DISEASE, 3 WITH THE HEPATIC FORM AND 2 WITH THE COMBINATION TYPE OF THIS DISEASE. A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS IS PRESENTED ON THE PSYCHIATRIC SYMPTOMATOLOGY, ACCORDING TO FACTORS OF AGE, SEX, NEURASTHENIA SYNDROMES, PSYCHO-ORGANIC SYNDROMES AND EFFECTS OF THERAPY. THE PATIENTS WERE ADMINISTERED D-PENICILLAMINE ORALLY AT DOSES OF 900 MG/DAY, OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME. THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS INCLUDED COMPLETE REMISSION OF MENTAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY IN 6 CASES, PARTIAL IMPROVEMENTS IN 3 CASES AND SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN 1 CASE. (45 REFERENCES)

I.P. PAVLOVA 13
OLOMOUC, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100050833999
KADZIELAWA, KRZYSZTOF. STUDIES ON THE PHARMACOLOGY OF ALPHA-METHYL-3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYLALANINE (ALPHA-METHYL-DOPA) AND ALPHA-METHYLNOREPINEPHRINE. PART II. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY, 6(6):453-462, 1967.

A CONSIDERABLE BODY OF LITERATURE IS CITED AND DISCUSSED. THE PURPOSE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO OBSERVE THE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC AND BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OF ALPHA-METHYL-DOPA TO ELUCIDATE ITS CENTRAL ACTION AND TO STUDY THE POSSIBLE SUBSTITUTIONAL ROLE OF ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE FORMED FROM ALPHA-METHYL-DOPA IN THE BRAIN. THE EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS WERE CATS, RABBITS AND PIGEONS. DRUGS INCLUDED L-ALPHA-METHYL-DOPA, ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE, NIALAMIDE, N-BENZYL-PROPYNYLAMINE, IPRONIAZID AND DOPA, 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHANE. ALPHA-METHYL-DOPA DID NOT MODIFY THE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC EFFECTS OF LSD-25 IN RABBITS. ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE CAUSED SIMILAR BEHAVIORAL AND ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC EFFECTS TO NOREPINEPHRINE. THE CENTRAL EFFECTS OF ALPHA-METHYL-NOREPINEPHRINE ARE NOT CLEAR. (78 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050834999
SIMULESCU, EUGENIA; RADULESCU, V.; ALBINIC, I. ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY WITHOUT CONVULSIONS. (ELECTROSOCTERAPIA FARA CONVULSII.) NEUROLOGIA, PSIHIATRIA, NEUROCHIRURGIA (BUCURESTI), 12(2):123-128, 1967. IN ROMANIAN.

TWO HUNDRED ELECTROSHOCK TREATMENTS WERE GIVEN TO 50 MENTAL INPATIENTS, SOME OF THEM AFFLICTED WITH OTHER PHYSICAL MALADIES, INCLUDING POSTPARTUM PSYCHOSES. THE MENTAL CONDITIONS RANGED FROM DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSES, MENTAL CONFUSION, NERVOUS ANXIETY, INTENSE AGITATION AND HYSTERIA TO SCHIZOPHRENIA. RESPIRATION WAS CHECKED FROM 2 TO 5 MIN WITH MYORELAXIN, A SYNTHETIC CURARE, AFTER PRIOR I.V. INJECTION OF ATROPINE. THIS TYPE OF TREATMENT IS ADVOCATED TO REPLACE PREVIOUS CONVULSIONS IN ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY, ESPECIALLY BECAUSE OF ITS SAFETY.

CLINICA DE PSIHIATRIA
CLUJ, ROMANIA

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SPOERLEIN, M.T.; VANDERWENDE, C. NATURE OF THE TREMORS INDUCED BY P-METHOXYDOPAMINE. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(19):2029-2035, 1967.

TREMORS AND RIGIDITY PRODUCED IN MICE BY P-METHOXYDOPAMINE WERE NOT EFFECTIVELY ANTAGONIZED BY SUCH ANTIPARKINSON DRUGS AS BENZOTROPINE, BIPERIDEN, ORPHENADRINE AND ETHOPROPAZINE. ONLY CHLORPROMAZINE AND PHENOBARBITAL SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCED THE DURATION AND DEGREE OF TREMORS. TRIMETHADIONE WAS EFFECTIVE IN REDUCING RIGIDITY, AS WERE PHENOBARBITAL, PHENOXYBENZAMINE AND PROPANOLOL. THE POSSIBLE ROLE OF P-METHOXYDOPAMINE IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE IS DISCUSSED.

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0100050836999
TOMPSETT, RALPH. PSEUDOANAPHYLACTIC REACTIONS TO PROCAINE PENICILLIN G. ARCHIVES OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, 120(5):565-567, 1967.

FOUR CASES ARE DESCRIBED OF AN ACUTE DRAMATIC REACTION TO PROCAINE PENICILLIN G GIVEN FOR BACTERIAL ENDOCARDITIS. ALL PATIENTS HAD SENSATIONS OF INTENSE ANXIETY AND IN 2 THEY WERE EXPRESSED AS FEELINGS OF IMPENDING DEATH. THREE HAD VISUAL OR AUDITORY HALLUCINATIONS. OTHER SYMPTOMS INCLUDED PARESTHESIA, LIGHTHEADEDNESS, DELUSIONS AND DIPLOPIA. HOWEVER, THE CARDIOVASCULAR MANIFESTATIONS OF ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK WERE ABSENT, AND THE FACT THAT THE DRUG COULD BE CONTINUED WITHOUT DIFFICULTY SHOWED THAT THE REACTION WAS NOT ALLERGIC IN NATURE. OCCURRENCE OF THE REACTION DURING OR IMMEDIATELY AFTER INJECTION OF THE ANTIBIOTIC SUGGESTS THAT IT WAS RELATED TO INADVERTANT I.V. ADMINISTRATION. THE SYMPTOMS WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF FAT EMBOLISM. IT IS IMPORTANT TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE PSEUDOANAPHYLACTIC REACTION AND TRUE ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK, BECAUSE THE PROGNOSIS IN CASE OF THE FORMER IS GOOD.

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GOMBOS, GEORGE M.; [illegible]DEN, PAUL E. OCULAR AND CUTANEOUS SIDE EFFECTS AFTER PROLONGED CHLORPROMAZINE TREATMENT. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY, 123(7):872-874, 1967.

OCULAR AND CUTANEOUS SIDE EFFECTS RESULTING FROM PROLONGED CHLORPROMAZINE TREATMENT WERE STUDIED IN A LONG-TERM MENTAL HOSPITAL IN A PART OF ISRAEL WHERE THE PATIENTS ARE EXPOSED TO SOLAR RADIATION FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME. A TOTAL OF 160 CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIC MALE PATIENTS WERE EXAMINED. THERE WERE 40 PATIENTS IN THE HIGH DOSAGE (OVER 500 MG/DAY CHLORPROMAZINE FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE) GROUP, 50 PATIENTS IN THE MEDIUM DOSAGE (225-500 MG/DAY FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE) GROUP, 30 PATIENTS IN THE LOW DOSAGE (UP TO 200 MG/DAY FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE) GROUP AND 40 PATIENTS IN THE CONTROL GROUP. OPACITIES WERE NOTED IN THE LENS AND/OR CORNEA IN 40(OF THE HIGH DOSAGE GROUP AND NONE OF THE CONTROL GROUP. THE LESIONS CONSISTED OF YELLOWISH OR BROWNISH GRANULAR DEPOSITS IN THE CORNEAL STROMA AND STELLATEFORM OPACITIES IN THE LENS. IN 21 PATIENTS, THE LENS ONLY WAS AFFECTED; IN 12 PATIENTS, THE CORNEA ONLY WAS INVOLVED; AND IN 15 PATIENTS, BOTH LENS AND CORNEAL OPACITIES EXISTED. EYE INVOLVEMENT OCCURRED

IN 11(OF THOSE TREATED FOR 2-4 YEARS, 46(OF THOSE TREATED FOR 5-7 YEARS AND 54(OF THOSE TREATED FOR OVER 8 YEARS. THERE WERE NO DIFFERENCES IN OCULAR INVOLVEMENT RELATED TO CONTINENT OF ORIGIN. BLUISH-PURPLE SKIN PIGMENTATION WAS FOUND IN ONLY 2 PATIENTS.

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ABSTRACTS

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FELL, R.H.; GUNNING, A.J.; BARDHAN, K.D.; TRIGER, D.R.
SEVERE HYPOTHERMIA AS A RESULT OF BARBITURATE OVERDOSE COMPLICATED BY CARDIAC ARREST. LANCET, NO. 7539: 392-394, 1968.

A CASE RECORD OF RECOVERY FROM SEVERE HYPOTHERMIA (22 DEGREES C, 71.6 DEGREES F) WITH DETAILS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IS REPORTED. THE PATIENT WAS A 42-YEAR OLD HOUSEWIFE WHO ATTEMPTED SUICIDE WITH AN OVERDOSE OF PARENTERAL PENTOBARBITONE. CARDIAC ARREST LASTED 3 1/2 HOURS. THE PATIENT WAS TREATED BY EXTERNAL CARDIAC MASSAGE, INTERMITTENT POSITIVE-PRESSURE VENTILATION, REWARMING ON CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS AND INTERNAL DEFIBRILLATION AND RECOVERED WITHOUT MENTAL IMPAIRMENT. (20 REFERENCES)

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SEYMOUR, RICHARD. RETROPERITONEAL FIBROSIS ASSOCIATED WITH METHYSERGIDE THERAPY FOR MIGRAINE. MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA, VOL. 1 - 55TH YEAR (2):59-60, 1968.

THE AUTHOR PRESENTS THE CASE HISTORY OF A 74-YEAR OLD WOMAN TO WHOM METHYSERGIDE HAD BEEN REGULARLY ADMINISTERED FOR 12 YEARS. THE RETROPERITONEAL FIBROSIS FIRST MADE ITSELF NOTICEABLE 16 MONTHS AFTER THE START OF METHYSERGIDE THERAPY. THE MAJOR PART OF THE REPORT DEALS WITH SURGICAL PROCEDURES WHICH WERE UNSUCCESSFUL.

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SOUTH BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

0100050838999
RUBIN, EMANUEL; HUTTERER, FERENC; LIEBER, CHARLES S.
ETHANOL INCREASES HEPATIC SMOOTH ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM AND DRUG-METABOLIZING ENZYMES. SCIENCE, 159(3822):1469-1470, 1968.

THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO DETERMINE WHETHER CHRONIC ADMINISTRATION OF ETHANOL AFFECTS HEPATIC MICROSOMAL DRUG-METABOLIZING ENZYMES. RATS WERE FED ETHANOL FOR 2 WEEKS TOGETHER WITH DIETS EITHER ADEQUATE OR DEFICIENT IN PROTEIN AND CHOLINE, THE LATTER BEING SIMILAR TO THAT OF MANY ALCOHOLICS. IN THE TEST, HEPATIC LIPIDS, SMOOTH ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM AND THE ACTIVITIES OF DRUG-METABOLIZING ENZYMES (ANILINE HYDROXYLASE AND NITROREDUCTASE) WERE INCREASED TO SOME EXTENT WITH THE ADEQUATE DIET AND TO A GREATER EXTENT WITH THE DEFICIENT DIET. THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE UNUSUAL TOLERANCE IN MANY ALCOHOLICS OF SUCH DRUGS AS SEDATIVES MAY BE RELATED TO INCREASED LEVELS OF HEPATIC DRUG-METABOLIZING ENZYMES.

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0100050839999
HOLLIS, JOHN H. CHLORPROMAZINE: DIRECT MEASUREMENT OF DIFFERENTIAL BEHAVIORAL EFFECT. SCIENCE, 159(3822):1487-1489, 1968.

THE METHOD OF "FREE-OPERANT" CONDITIONING PROVIDES A SENSITIVE AND POWERFUL MEANS OF MEASURING DRUG-BEHAVIOR RELATIONSHIPS. THE METHOD WAS APPLIED IN A TEST OF CHLORPROMAZINE IN AN INSTITUTIONALIZED, SEVERELY RETARDED ADOLESCENT FEMALE WITH A HIGH STEREOTYPED ROCKING RATE. TWO DRUGS WERE USED IN THE STUDY: CHLORPROMAZINE (THORAZINE, 150 MG), AND SECOBARBITAL (SECONAL, 100 AND 200 MG). THE STUDY DEMONSTRATED THE FEASIBILITY OF USING DIRECT, CONTINUOUS, AUTOMATIC AND SIMULTANEOUS MEASURES IN THE EVALUATION OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC AGENTS. THE SUBJECT WAS CONDITIONED TO PULL A BALL ON A REINFORCEMENT SCHEDULE IN WHICH THE FIXED RATIO OF REWARDED TO NONREWARDED RESPONSES WAS 100. WHEN BALL-PULLING WAS ON EXTINCTION, ROCKING RETURNED TO ITS ORIGINAL RATE. CHLORPROMAZINE BLOCKED ROCKING MOVEMENTS DURING EXTINCTION, BUT HAD NO EFFECT ON BALL-PULLING. DELIVERY OF ONE FREE REINFORCER WAS SUFFICIENT TO REINSTATE BALL-PULLING AFTER EXTINCTION, BUT THE STIMULUS PROPERTIES OF THE FREE REINFORCER WERE NOT AFFECTED BY THE DRUG.

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WHELAN, R.F. NORADRENALINE AND SYMPATHETIC TRANSMISSION. MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA, VOL. 1-55TH YEAR (2):37-42, 1968.

EVIDENCE FROM THE LITERATURE RELATING PRIMARILY TO ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS IS REVIEWED: THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT THE TRANSMITTER SUBSTANCE LIBERATED AT SYMPATHETIC NERVE ENDINGS IS NORADRENALINE. THE PRECISE NATURE OF SYMPATHETIC NERVE ACTIVITY IS OF CONSTANTLY INCREASING IMPORTANCE IN PHARMACEUTICAL RESEARCH. THE FLUORESCENCE TECHNIQUE FOR DETERMINATION OF NORADRENALINE AS DEVELOPED BY FALCK IS DESCRIBED. THE ONLY SITE IN MAN AT WHICH FLUORESCENCE YIELDS POSITIVE EVIDENCE OF NORADRENALINE IS THE CAROTID BODY. FREWIN AND WHELAN INJECTED NORADRENALINE INTO THE FOREARM BLOOD VESSELS IN THE PRESENCE OF PHENTOLAMINE AND DEMONSTRATED A BETA OR DILATOR RESPONSE. THE RESPONSE, WHEN COMPARED TO THAT OF TYRAMINE, YIELDS EVIDENCE THAT THE TRANSMITTER RELEASED BY TYRAMINE IS PROBABLY NORADRENALINE. REFERENCE IS MADE TO RECENT FINDINGS OF J. G. WATERSON IN FLUORESCENCE EXPERIMENTS USING FRESH DENTAL PULP: HALF THE MATERIAL EXAMINED THUS FAR HAS SHOWN WHAT IS EITHER NORADRENALINE OR DOPAMINE. IF IT IS NORADRENALINE, THIS IS THE FIRST EVIDENCE OF NORADRENALINE IN NERVES AROUND A BLOOD VESSEL IN MAN. (25 REFERENCES)

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ADELAIDE, AUSTRALIA

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WELCH, R.M.; LEVIN, W.; CONNEY, A.H. STIMULATORY EFFECT OF PHENOBARBITAL ON THE METABOLISM IN VIVO OF ESTRADIOL-17BETA AND ESTRONE IN THE RAT. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 160(1):171-178, 1968.

IMMATURE FEMALE RATS WERE GIVEN 74 MG/DAY NA

PHENOBARBITAL I.P. FOR 4 DAYS AND THEN 0.1 MCG ESTRADIOL 17BETA-6,7,-H3 OR ESTRONE-6,7-H3 I.P. 18-20 HOURS AFTER THE LAST DOSE OF PHENOBARBITAL. AT 0, 5, 10, 20 AND 40 MIN AFTER INJECTION THE RAT WAS HOMOGENIZED. THE HOMOGENATE WAS FILTERED, EXTRACTED WITH CYCLOHEXANE OR ETHYL ACETATE AND CENTRIFUGED. THE ORGANIC AND AQUEOUS PHASES WERE COUNTED IN A SCINTILLATION COUNTER. ESTRADIOL AND ESTRONE WERE SEPARATED BY PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY. IT WAS FOUND THAT ESTRADIOL-17BETA-6,7-H3 AND ESTRONE-6,7-H3 WERE RAPIDLY METABOLIZED TO HIGHLY POLAR SUBSTANCES, POORLY EXTRACTABLE BY ORGANIC SOLVENTS. PRETREATMENT WITH PHENOBARBITAL INCREASED THE FORMATION OF HIGHLY POLAR SUBSTANCES AND ALSO MARKEDLY DECREASED THE AMOUNT OF ESTRONE, A MAJOR METABOLITE OF ESTRADIOL. THIS SUGGESTED THAT PHENOBARBITAL EITHER INHIBITED THE FORMATION OF ESTRONE FROM ESTRADIOL OR ACCELERATED THE METABOLISM OF ESTRONE. OTHER RATS WERE TREATED WITH SALINE OR PHENOBARBITAL FOR 4 DAYS, GIVEN 0.1 MCG ESTRONE-6,7-H3 ON THE 5TH DAY AND SACRIFICED. PHENOBARBITAL PRETREATMENT DECREASED THE AMOUNT OF ESTRONE REMAINING IN THE ANIMALS AT ALL TIME PERIODS STUDIED AND INCREASED THE CONCENTRATION OF POLAR METABOLITES.

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SHIBATA, SHOJI; CARRIER, OLIVER, JR.; FRANKENHEIM, JERRY. EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE, DIBENAMINE AND PHENOXYBENZAMINE ON THE CONTRACTILE RESPONSE OF TAENIA COLI TO POTASSIUM, ACETYLCHOLINE, ANGIOTENSIN AND BARIUM. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 160(1):106-111, 1968.

STRIPS OF TAENIA COLI WERE ISOLATED FROM GUINEA PIGS AND SUSPENDED IN RINGER SOLUTION. UPTAKE OF CA45 WAS MEASURED IN UNTREATED TAENIA COLI AND IN TAENIA COLI EXPOSED TO 40 MM KCL, 10 MCM ACETYLCHOLINE, 0.5 MCM ANGIOTENSIN II OR 10 MM BAC12. THE EFFECTS OF CHLORPROMAZINE, DIBENAMINE, PHENOXYBENZAMINE, PHENTOLAMINE AND PRONETHANOL WERE STUDIED. PRETREATMENT WITH 10 MCM CHLORPROMAZINE, 10 MCM DIBENAMINE, OR 100 MCM PHENOXYBENZAMINE PARTIALLY INHIBITED THE MECHANICAL RESPONSES TO KCL, ACETYLCHOLINE, OR ANGIOTENSIN, BUT HAD NO EFFECT ON THE CONTRACTION PRODUCED BY BAC12. PRETREATMENT WITH 100 MCM DIHYDROERGOTAMINE, 100 MCM PHENTOLAMINE OR 100 MCM PRONETHANOL DID NOT INHIBIT CONTRACTIONS PRODUCED BY KCL, ACETYLCHOLINE, ANGIOTENSIN OR BAC12. INCREASING THE EXTERNAL CAC12 CONCENTRATION BLOCKED INHIBITION TO KCL PRODUCED BY THE EFFECTIVE ADRENERGIC BLOCKING AGENTS, BUT DID NOT AFFECT THE INHIBITION OF ACETYLCHOLINE- OR ANGIOTENSIN-INDUCED CONTRACTION. CA45 UPTAKE WAS INCREASED DURING THE CONTRACTION PRODUCED BY KCL, ACETYLCHOLINE OR ANGIOTENSIN, BUT NOT DURING THE CONTRACTION PRODUCED BY BAC12. THE INCREASED CA45 UPTAKE RATES ASSOCIATED WITH KCL AND ACETYLCHOLINE WERE DECREASED BY PRETREATMENT WITH CHLORPROMAZINE, DIBENAMINE OR PHENOXYBENZAMINE, BUT THE CA45 UPTAKE DURING ANGIOTENSIN-INDUCED CONTRACTIONS WAS UNAFFECTED. CHLORPROMAZINE, DIBENAMINE AND PHENOXYBENZAMINE ALSO DECREASED THE CA45 UPTAKE OF UNSTIMULATED STRIPS. THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT THE INHIBITORY ACTION IS MEDIATED BY INHIBITION F CA ION MOVEMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
HONOLULU, HA. 96822

0100050843999
APPELT, GLENN D.; WALKER, NORMAN O.; BROWN, ROBERT G.
EFFECT OF MESCALINE ON NICOTINAMIDE ADENINE DINUCLEOTIDE SYNTHESIS IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 57(3):527-528, 1968.

THE EFFECT OF MESCALINE ON NICOTINAMIDE ADENINE DINUCLEOTIDE (NAD, DPN) SYNTHESIS WAS STUDIED IN YOUNG ADULT MICE OF BOTH SEXES. HALF THE ANIMALS WERE GIVEN 100 MG/KG MESCALINE I.P., FOLLOWED 90 MIN LATER BY INTRACEREBRAL INJECTION OF 500 MG/KG NAD; THE OTHER HALF RECEIVED NAD ALONE. THE BRAINS WERE REMOVED, HOMOGENIZED IN 5(TRICHLOROACETIC ACID AND CENTRIFUGED AT 2000 RPM FOR 5 MIN. THE SUPERNATANT WAS THEN WASHED WITH ETHER, AND ALIQUOTS OF THE AQUEOUS LAYER WERE USED FOR NAD ASSAY. ASSAYS WERE MADE SPECTROPHOTOMETRICALLY. ANIMALS RECEIVING MESCALINE HAD A GREATER INCREASE IN BRAIN NAD LEVELS AT 2 AND 3 HOURS AFTER NAD INJECTIONS THAN THE CONTROL ANIMALS. NAD ASSAYS 30 AND 60 MIN FOLLOWING INJECTION OF MESCALINE PRIOR TO INJECTION OF NAD SHOWED NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE FROM CONTROL LEVELS OF NAD.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY
UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
BOULDER, COLO. 80302

0100050844999
LANCE, JAMES W.; ANTHONY, MICHAEL. CLINICAL TRIAL OF A NEW SEROTONIN ANTAGONIST, BC105, IN THE PREVENTION OF MIGRAINE. MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA, VOL. 1 - 55TH YEAR (2):54-55, 1968.

A CONTROLLED CLINICAL TEST OF BC105 (0.5 MG DOSE) IN TREATING 40 PATIENTS WITH SEVERE MIGRAINE 2-8 TIMES A MONTH REVEALED THAT BC105 HAD MARGINAL SUPERIORITY OVER A PLACEBO, BUT THAT IT WAS LESS EFFECTIVE THAN THE RELATED DRUG CYPROHEPTADINE. METHYSERGIDE ALSO RANKED AHEAD OF BC105. SIDE EFFECTS SUCH AS DROWSINESS, WEIGHT GAIN, SWELLING OF ANKLES, IRRITABILITY, BLURRED VISION OR NAUSEA OCCURRED IN 19 PATIENTS. THE SEROTONIN ANTAGONISM OF BC105 MAY VARY WITH RESPECT TO DIFFERENT BODY SYSTEMS. A NEW PREPARATION OF THIS TYPE SHOULD BE TESTED FOR ITS EFFECT ON BLOOD VESSELS, TO DETERMINE IF IT EXERTS A POTENTIATING ACTION WITH RESPECT TO NATURAL VASOCONSTRICTORS.

DIVISION OF NEUROLOGY
THE PRINCE HENRY HOSPITAL
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

0100050845999
ANTHONY, MICHAEL; LANCE, JAMES W. INDOMETHACIN IN MIGRAINE. MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA, VOL. 1 - 55TH YEAR (2):56-57, 1968.

A CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL OF A DAILY DOSE OF 75 MG INDOMETHACIN REVEALED THAT THE DRUG, 1-(P-CHLOROBENZOYL)-5-METHOXY-2-METHYLINDOLE-3-ACETIC ACID, ADMINISTERED TO 38 PATIENTS, WAS NOT SUPERIOR TO A PLACEBO IN TREATMENT OF CHRONIC MIGRAINE. A HIGHER DOSE MIGHT BE BENEFICIAL, BUT THE SIDE EFFECTS REPORTED INDICATED THE

UNDESIRABILITY OF FURTHER EXPERIMENT. THESE INCLUDED CNS DISTURBANCES SUCH AS INSOMNIA, POOR CONCENTRATION, DIZZINESS, DEPRESSION, IRRITABILITY, FATIGUE, BIFRONTAL HEADACHE AND GI DISTURBANCES, NOTABLY INDIGESTION, NAUSEA AND EPIGASTRIC PAIN.

DIVISION OF NEUROLOGY
THE PRINCE HENRY HOSPITAL
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

0100050846999
CONSTANTINIDIS, J.; BARTHOLINI, G.; TISSOT, R.; PLETSCHER, A. ACCUMULATION OF DOPAMINE IN THE PARENCHYMA AFTER DECARBOXYLASE INHIBITION IN THE CAPILLARIES OF BRAIN. EXPERIENTIA, 24(2):130-131, 1968.

FLUORESCENCE MICROSCOPY WAS APPLIED IN THE STUDY OF RAT BRAIN TO LOCALIZE CATECHOLAMINE ACCUMULATIONS AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF 50 MG/KG RO4-4602 AND DOPA. RO4-4602 IS A KNOWN INHIBITOR OF AROMATIC AMINO ACID DECARBOXYLASE. THE RELATIVELY LOW DOSE HAD THE SAME EFFECT AS THAT OF 100-200 MG/KG DOSES REPORTED IN EARLIER EXPERIMENTS, NAMELY THE DOPA-INDUCED APPEARANCE OF GREEN FLUORESCENCE IN THE CAPILLARIES WAS DIMINISHED, WHILE THERE WAS DIFFUSE BACKGROUND FLUORESCENCE APPARENTLY DUE TO DOPA ACCUMULATION IN THE CEREBRAL PARENCHYMA. WITH THE 50 MG/KG DOSE, HOWEVER, THE DOPAMINE INCREASED PRONOUNCEDLY, MOST OF THE AMINE PRESUMABLY BEING IN THE PARENCHYMA SINCE THE CAPILLARIES PRESENTED NO GREEN FLUORESCENCE. RO4-4602 SEEMS TO BE AFFECTED BY A BARRIER MECHANISM IN THE WALL OF THE BRAIN CAPILLARIES WHERE IT MAY INHIBIT DOPA DECARBOXYLASE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT AFTER COMBINED DOSE OF RO4-4602 PLUS DOPA, AMINO ACID IN BLOOD IS DECARBOXYLATED TO DOPAMINE WITHIN THE PARENCHYMA, AND THAT IF THIS IS THE CASE, THIS METHOD OF INCREASING CEREBRAL DOPAMINE MIGHT BE APPLIED IN TREATMENT OF PARKINSONISM, IN WHICH CONDITION A DECREASE OF DOPAMINE IN THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL STRUCTURES HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED.

PSYCHIATRISCHE UNIVERSITATSKLINIK BEL-AIR
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

0100050847999
FAHN, STANLEY; COTE, LUCIEN J. REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLINE ACETYLASE IN THE BRAIN OF THE RHESUS MONKEY. BRAIN RESEARCH, 7(2):323-325, 1968.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHOLINE ACETYLASE IN 22 REGIONS OF RHESUS MONKEY BRAIN WAS DETERMINED BY RADIOCHEMICAL MEANS. VERY HIGH ENZYME ACTIVITY WAS FOUND FOR THE NEOSTRIATUM (PUTAMEN AND CAUDATE): THIS REGION HAS BEEN SHOWN TO PRESENT THE HIGHEST ACETYLCHOLINE ESTERASE LEVELS.

DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

0100050848999
SHIN, P.C.; KIM, E.S.; KIM, H.S.; KIM, Y.I. INHIBITION OF GASTRIC MOTILITY IN CAT BY ACETYLCHOLINE AND GANGLION STIMULANT DRUGS. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 171(1):93-101, 1968.

THE PRESENT STUDY DEALS WITH THE PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIONS OF ACETYLCHOLINE AND OTHER COMPOUNDS, WHICH ACT ON THE ATROPINE-SENSITIVE SITES IN THE SYMPATHETIC GANGLION, ON GASTRIC MOTILITY OF THE CAT. IN CATS ANESTHETIZED WITH CHLORALOSE, AN INHIBITORY RESPONSE OF GASTRIC MOVEMENTS WAS PRODUCED BY ACETYLCHOLINE, 4-(M-CHLOROPHENYLCARBAMOYLOXY)-2-BUTYNYL-TRIMETHYL-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE (MCN-A-343), N-BENZYL-3-PYRROLIDYL ACETATE METHOBROMIDE (AHR-602), DMPP AND SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINES (NOREPINEPHRINE, EPINEPHRINE, ISOPROTERENOL). GASTRIC MOVEMENTS OF THE SPINAL CATS WERE ALSO INHIBITED BY ACETYLCHOLINE. ATROPINE BLOCKED THE INHIBITORY RESPONSE TO ACETYLCHOLINE, MCN-A-343 AND AHR-602, BUT NOT TO DMPP AND SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINES. PHENTOLAMINE BLOCKED THE INHIBITORY RESPONSE TO THESE SUBSTANCES, WITH EXCEPTION OF ISOPROTERENOL; MJ-1999 ABOLISHED THAT TO ISOPROTERENOL WITHOUT AFFECTING THE RESPONSE TO THE OTHER AGENTS. HEXAMETHONIUM BLOCKED THE INHIBITORY RESPONSE TO DMPP, BUT NOT TO ACETYLCHOLINE, MCN-A-343, AHR-602 AND SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINES. INCOMPLETE RELAXATION OF MOTOR RESPONSE TO ACETYLCHOLINE, MCN-A-343 AND AHR-602 WAS SEEN IN RESERPINIZED CATS. IT APPEARS THAT INHIBITION OF GASTRIC MOVEMENTS BY ACETYLCHOLINE AND BY MCN-A-343 AND AHR-602 IS DUE TO STIMULATION OF ATROPINE-SENSITIVE SITES IN SYMPATHETIC GANGLIA.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
CHONNAM UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL
KWANGJU, KOREA.

0100050849999
BECKETT, A.H.; TUCKER, G.T. APPLICATION OF THE ANALOGUE COMPUTER TO PHARMACOKINETIC AND BIOPHARMACEUTICAL STUDIES WITH AMPHETAMINE-TYPE COMPOUNDS. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY, 20(3):174-193, 1968.

URINARY EXCRETION DATA FOR AMPHETAMINE AND METHAMPHETAMINE AFTER ADMINISTRATION TO HUMANS IN VARIOUS ORAL DOSAGE FORMS WERE ANALYZED USING AN ANALOGUE COMPUTER. THE DRUGS WERE ADMINISTERED IN 1 OF 5 DOSAGE FORMS: SOLUTION, FREE PELLET, CAPSULE, SUSTAINED-RELEASE CAPSULE AND SUSTAINED-RELEASE TABLET. DOSAGES WERE EITHER 15 MG, 5 MG T.I.D. OR 5 MG. THE RATE OF RELEASE FROM THE SUSTAINED-RELEASE PREPARATIONS WAS DETERMINED BY VARIOUS IN VITRO METHODS. THE DOSAGE FORMS WERE THEN GIVEN TO HEALTHY MALE SUBJECTS UNDER CONDITIONS OF CONSTANT ACIDIC URINARY PH (APPROXIMATELY 4.7). THE IN VIVO RESULTS CORRELATED WELL WITH THE IN VITRO RESULTS. THERE WAS AN APPRECIABLE DELAY IN RELEASE OF THE DRUG FROM HARD GELATIN CAPSULES, COMPARED WITH ITS RELEASE FROM FAST-DISINTEGRATING, RAPIDLY DISSOLVING TABLETS. (28 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACY
CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
MANRESA ROAD
LONDON, S.W.3, ENGLAND

0100050850999
BOISSIER, J.R.; SIMON, P.; GIUDICELLI, J.F. CENTRAL EFFECTS OF SOME ADRENO- AND/OR SYMPATHOLYTIC SUBSTANCES. 3. PTOSIS, CATALEPSY, ANTAGONISM TO APOMORPHINE AND AMPHETAMINE. (EFFETS CENTRAUX DE QUELQUES SUBSTANCES ADRENO-ET/OU SYMPATHOLYTIQUES. 3. PTOSIS, CATALEPSIE, ANTAGONISME VIS-A-VIS DE L'APOMORPHINE ET DE

L'AMPHETAMINE.) ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 171(1):68-80, 1968. IN FRENCH.

IN STUDIES WITH MALE MICE AND RATS, 9 SYMPATHOLYTIC OR ADRENERGIC BLOCKING AGENTS (PHENOXYBENZAMINE, DIBENAMINE, PHENTOLAMINE, YOHIMBINE, DIHYDROERGOTAMINE, PROPRANOLOL, GUANETHIDINE, BRETYLIUM AND ALPHA-METHYL DOPA) WERE EXAMINED FOR THEIR ABILITY TO INDUCE PTOSIS AND CATALEPSY AND TO PROVIDE A PROTECTION AGAINST APOMORPHINE AND DEXAMPHETAMINE. IT APPEARED THAT NONE OF THE SUBSTANCES GAVE RESPONSES IDENTICAL TO THOSE OBTAINED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE AND RO 4-1284 IN THE 7 TESTS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT WHILE THE TESTS ASSIST IN THE PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDY OF PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES, THEY LACK SPECIFICITY AND SHOULD BE INTERPRETED WITH CAUTION. (34 REFERENCES)

0100050851999
SLATIS, HERMAN M. CHROMOSOME DAMAGE BY LSD. SCIENCE, 159:1492-1493, 1968.

COMMENT IS OFFERED ON A PRIOR REPORT BY LOUGHMAN, SARGENT AND ISRAELSTAM WITH REFERENCE TO CORRELATION OF LSD (LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE) CONSUMPTION WITH CHROMOSOME DAMAGE IN VIVO. ALTHOUGH LOUGHMAN ET AL. CONCLUDED THAT LSD HAD NOT BEEN SHOWN TO DAMAGE THE CHROMOSOMES OF HUMAN PERIPHERAL BLOOD LYMPHOCYTES IN VIVO, SLATIS FINDS THAT THEIR OWN WORK PROVIDED STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF THE HYPOTHESIS THAT LSD USERS SUSTAIN CHROMOSOME DAMAGE. IN A REPLY TO THE FOREGOING, LOUGHMAN AND SARGENT FURTHER ELUCIDATE THEIR STATISTICAL METHOD AND FINDINGS, CONCEDING THAT THE DATA AS GIVEN COULD SUPPORT SOME CONTENTION ABOUT LSD-INDUCED CELLULAR DAMAGE, BUT HOLDING THAT THE EVIDENCE REMAINS FAR FROM CONVINCING AND THAT THE DATA DO NOT SUPPORT AN ARGUMENT THAT THE CHROMOSOMES THEMSELVES WERE DAMAGED.

DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
EAST LANSING, MICH. 48823

0100050852999
BETTS, T.A.; KALRA, P.L.; COOPER, ROSEMARY; JEAVONS, P.M. EPILEPTIC FITS AS A PROBABLE SIDE-EFFECT OF AMITRIPTYLINE. LANCET, NO. 7539: 390-392, 1968.

CASE REPORTS ARE GIVEN OF 7 PATIENTS WITH GRAND MAL EPILEPTIC SEIZURES WHICH PROBABLY WERE A SIDE EFFECT OF ANTIDEPRESSANT THERAPY WITH AMITRIPTYLINE. SOME PATIENTS HAD A LOW CONVULSIVE THRESHOLD, NOT PREVIOUSLY APPARENT CLINICALLY; OTHERS DID NOT, AND WERE TAKING ONLY LOW OR NORMAL DOSES OF THE DRUG. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSANTS BE USED WITH CAUTION, ESPECIALLY IN CASES OF PRESUMED LOW CONVULSIVE THRESHOLD.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND

0100050853999
WELCH, BRUCE L.; WELCH, ANNEMARIE S. GREATER LOWERING OF BRAIN AND ADRENAL CATECHOLAMINES IN GROUP-HOUSED THAN IN INDIVIDUALLY-HOUSED MICE ADMINISTERED DL-ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY

(LONDON), 20(3):244-246, 1968. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

EXPERIMENTS INVOLVING INJECTION OF DL-ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE INTO GROUP- AND INDIVIDUALLY-HOUSED SWISS MICE SHOWED THAT THE DRUG LOWERED BRAIN CATECHOLAMINES AND THE ADRENALINE CONTENT OF THE ADRENAL MEDULLA SIGNIFICANTLY MORE IN THE GROUPED MICE. BODY WEIGHT WAS LESS IN GROUPED MICE, BUT ADRENAL WEIGHT GREATER. RESULTS SUGGEST THAT GROUPED MICE EXPERIENCED A HIGHER LEVEL OF ACTIVATION OF CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL CATECHOLAMINE-CONTAINING NEURONS THAN ISOLATES, AND IT IS IMPLICIT THAT NORMAL DE NOVO CATECHOLAMINE BIOSYNTHESIS MUST HAVE PROCEEDED MORE RAPIDLY IN THE FORMER. RESULTS ALSO SUGGEST THAT THE RATES OF CATECHOLAMINE TURNOVER ARE MINIMAL.

MEMORIAL RESEARCH CENTER AND HOSPITAL
UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

0100050854999
NEWS IN BRIEF STAFF. GODDARD ON LSD. SCIENCE, 159(3818):960, 1968. NEWS BRIEF.

JAMES L. GODDARD, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION COMMISSIONER, HAS GIVEN HIS ENDORSEMENT TO HOUSE BILL H.R. 15355, WHICH WOULD MAKE POSSESSION OF LSD AND SIMILAR DRUGS A MISDEMEANOR PUNISHABLE BY UP TO 1-YEAR IMPRISONMENT AND A $1000 FINE.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE
1515 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

0100050855999
BAXTER, B.L. THE EFFECT OF SELECTED DRUGS ON THE "EMOTIONAL" BEHAVIOR ELICITED VIA HYPOTHALAMIC STIMULATION. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY, 7(1):47-54, 1968.

STIMULATION OF THE PERIFORNICAL-VENTROMEDIAL HYPOTHALAMUS IN THE CAT ELICITS MANY MANIFESTATIONS OF THE RAGE PATTERN, AMONG WHICH HISSING WAS THE RESPONSE CHOSEN TO BE MEASURED. THE THRESHOLD FOR THE HISSING RESPONSE IS RESISTANT TO THE EFFECTS OF VARIOUS DRUGS WHICH AFFECT THE BRAIN INCLUDING THE TRANQUILIZERS RESERPINE, MEPROBAMATE AND CHLORPROMAZINE AT DOSE LEVELS PRODUCING ATAXIA; STIMULANTS SUCH AS DL-AMPHETAMINE, PENTYLENETETRAZOL, STRYCHNINE AND PICROTOXIN AT DOSES PRODUCING HYPERACTIVITY, SEVERE ATAXIA, MUSCULAR RIGIDITY AND CONVULSIONS; AND THE ANTICHOLINERGICS ATROPINE AND SCOPOLAMINE AT LEVELS PRODUCING ATAXIA AND TACHYPNEA. THE ANTIDEPRESSANT IMIPRAMINE AT DOSES PRODUCING SEVERE ATAXIA AND TREMORS DID NOT ALTER THE THRESHOLD, AND THE STEROID ANESTHETIC HYDROXYDIONE SODIUM WAS INACTIVE AS WAS TREMORINE, WHICH CAN PRODUCE THE RAGE RESPONSE IN THE CAT. PHENOBARBITAL WAS THE ONLY DRUG WHICH PRODUCED A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THE THRESHOLD FOR EMOTIONAL BEHAVIOR AND THEN ONLY AT DOSE LEVELS PRODUCING PRONOUNCED ATAXIA. THE TECHNIQUES USED IN THIS STUDY ARE NOT SENSITIVE ENOUGH FOR ASSESSING THE ACTION ON THE BRAIN FROM THE INVESTIGATED COMPOUNDS.

RESEARCH DIVISION
WYETH LABORATORIES, INC.
RADNOR, PA.

0100050856999
PEARL, JACK; ACETO, MARIO D.; HARRIS, LOUIS S. PREVENTION OF WRITHING AND OTHER EFFECTS OF NARCOTICS AND NARCOTIC ANTAGONISTS IN MICE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 160(1):217-230, 1968.

NARCOTICS AND NARCOTIC ANTAGONISTS ARE POTENT IN DECREASING PHENYLQUINONE-INDUCED WRITHING IN MICE. IN THIS STUDY, THE ANTIWRITHING POTENCIES OF NARCOTICS, NARCOTIC ANTAGONISTS AND OTHER DRUGS WERE CORRELATED WITH OTHER OVERT EFFECTS IN MICE AND WITH ANALGESIC POTENCIES IN MAN. MICE WERE FIRST INJECTED S.C. WITH THE TEST DRUG, 15 MIN LATER WERE GIVEN AN I.P. INJECTION OF PHENYL-P-QUINONE AND WERE THEN OBSERVED FOR WRITHING. OTHER MEASUREMENTS WERE THE NUMBER OF TIMES A MOUSE INTERRUPTED A PHOTOCELL LIGHT (LOCOMOTION TEST); THE ABILITY OF A MOUSE TO STAY ON A ROTATING ROD (ROTOROD TEST); CONVULSIONS; ELEVATION OF THE TAIL AT AN ANGLE OF MORE THAN 45 DEGREES WITH CURVATURE OF THE TAIL (STRAUB TAIL); AND THE TAIL-FLICK TEST. THE NARCOTICS WERE MORPHINE, OXYMORPHONE, PHENAZOCINE, PIMINODINE, CODEINE, METHADONE AND MEPERIDINE. THERE WAS A RANK-ORDER CORRELATION BETWEEN THE POTENCIES OF DRUGS IN PREVENTING PHENYLQUINONE-INDUCED WRITHING AND THEIR ANALGESIC POTENCIES IN MAN. ALL NARCOTICS WERE SLIGHTLY MORE POTENT IN PREVENTING WRITHING THAN IN PRODUCING STRAUB TAIL AND MORE THAN TWICE AS POTENT IN PREVENTING WRITHING AS IN AFFECTING ROTOROD PERFORMANCE. THE NARCOTICS CAUSED HYPERACTIVITY AT LOW DOSES AND HYPOACTIVITY AT HIGH DOSES. NO NARCOTICS PRODUCED CONVULSIONS. THE NARCOTIC ANTAGONISTS WERE NALORPHINE, NALOXONE, LEVALLORPHAN, CYCLORPHAN, PENTAZOCINE, CYCLAZOCINE AND SKF 10,047. THE ANTIWRITHING POTENCIES OF THESE ANTAGONISTS UNDERESTIMATED THE ANALGESIC POTENCIES OF DRUGS IN MAN, I.E., DOSES OF ANTAGONISTS PREVENTING WRITHING WERE HIGH IN COMPARISON WITH DOSES OF NARCOTICS PREVENTING WRITHING. OTHER DRUGS WERE PILOCARPINE, PHYSOSTIGMINE, D-AMPHETAMINE, L-AMPHETAMINE, PHENOXYBENZAMINE, TRIPELENNAMINE, LIDOCAINE, CHLORPROMAZINE, MEPHENESIN, DIAZEPAM AND PENTYLENETETRAZOLE. NONE OF THESE PRODUCED WRITHING AT DOSES APPRECIABLY LOWER THAN DOSES PRODUCING OTHER OVERT EFFECTS. (41 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
STERLING-WINTHROP RESEARCH INSTITUTE
RENSSELAER, N.Y.

0100050857999
ESSMAN, W.B. PRILOCAINE AS AN ANTICONVULSANT: PROTECTIVE EFFECTS AGAINST ELECTROSHOCK-INDUCED CONVULSIONS IN MICE. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 171(1):159-173, 1968.

THE AUTHOR DETERMINED THE ANTICONVULSIVE EFFECT OF THE LOCAL ANESTHETIC PRILOCAINE HCL IN ELECTROSHOCK-INDUCED SEIZURES IN MICE. THE ANTICONVULSIVE EFFECT WAS INCREASED AS DOSAGE WAS INCREASED TO 150 MG/KG. THIS EFFECT WAS REDUCED AS A FUNCTION OF INCREASED ELECTROSHOCK INTENSITY. THE PEAK ANTICONVULSIVE EFFECT OCCURRED AT 15 MIN AFTER INJECTION. SOME SEIZURE PROTECTION, HOWEVER, AS A FUNCTION OF DOSAGE WAS APPARENT FOR AS MUCH AS 60 MIN AFTER INJECTION. WITH HIGHER DOSES, O-TOLUIDINE, A SUGGESTED MAJOR METABOLITE OF PRILOCAINE, APPEARED IN THE BLOOD IN GREATER CONCENTRATION. THE METABOLITE ALONE, HOWEVER, DID NOT ACCOUNT FOR ANY ANTICONVULSIVE EFFECT. AT THE DOSE RANGE USED,

METHEMOGLOBINEMIA DID NOT OCCUR AFTER PRILOCAINE INJECTION. SOME OF THE ANTICONVULSIVE PROPERTIES MAY BE ACCOUNTED FOR BY ELEVATION IN BRAIN HT, WHICH OCCURRED 30 MIN FOLLOWING INJECTION OF 100 MG/KG OF PRILOCAINE.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
QUEENS COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
FLUSHING, N.Y.

0100050858999
STEINER, F.A.; HUMMEL, P. EFFECTS OF NITRAZEPAM AND PHENOBARBITAL ON HIPPOCAMPAL AND LATERAL GENICULATE NEURONES IN THE CATA. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY, 7(1):61-69, 1968.

NEURONES OF THE HIPPOCAMPAL FORMATION (REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LIMBIC SYSTEM) AND OF THE LATERAL GENICULATE BODY (REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CLASSICAL VISUAL PATHWAYS) RESPOND TO VISUAL STIMULI AND TO ACETYLCHOLINE APPLIED BY MICROELECTROPHORESIS. NITRAZEPAM APPLIED LOCALLY (BY MICROELECTROPHORESIS) HAD NO DEPRESSANT EFFECT ON CATS BUT INFLUENCED THE PATTERN OF SPONTANEOUS DISCHARGE IN 60(OF HIPPOCAMPAL AND LATERAL GENICULATE CELLS. PHENOBARBITAL STRONGLY DEPRESSED ACTIVITY OF THESE CELLS. ON SYSTEMIC I.V. APPLICATION, NITRAZEPAM HAD A SHORT TRANSITORY DEPRESSING ACTION WHILE PHENOBARBITAL HAD A RELATIVELY LONG DEPRESSING ONE ON SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY IN BOTH REGIONS. THE DEPRESSING ACTION OF PHENOBARBITAL ON HIPPOCAMPAL RESPONSES TO VISUAL STIMULATION COULD BE ANNIHILATED BY ACETYLCHOLINE MICROELECTROPHORESIS WHEREAS NITRAZEPAM COULD NOT BE EFFECTIVELY COUNTER-ACTED. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT NITRAZEPAM REDUCES THE SENSORY INPUT TO THE HIPPOCAMPAL FORMATION BY DEPRESSING THE PROJECTION SYSTEMS FOR AFFERENT SENSORY INFORMATION. PHENOBARBITAL DEPRESSES THE ACTIVITY OF BOTH EXAMINED STRUCTURES.

DEPARTMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE
F. HOFFMANN-LAROCHE & CO. LTD.
BASEL, SWITZERLAND

0100050859999
CABE, PATRICK A. 2,5-DIMETHOXY-4-METHYL-AMPHETAMINE: NEW HALLUCINOGENIC DRUG. SCIENCE, 159(382) 1491-1492, 1968.

A REPORT BY S.H. SNYDER ET AL. (SCIENCE 158, 669, 1967) ON THE EFFECTS OF 2,5-DIMETHOXY-4-METHYLAMPHETAMINE (STP, OR DOM) IS REJECTED AS A DEFINITIVE ASSESSMENT BECAUSE OF INADEQUACIES OF THE METHODOLOGY. IN REBUTTAL, SNYDER ET AL. STATE THAT A CLEAR-CUT AND WELL-GRADED RELATIONSHIP WAS FOUND BETWEEN DOSE AND RESPONSE, SO THAT CABE'S CRITICISM AS TO THE FACTOR OF SUGGESTIBILITY IS NOT APPLICABLE. IN A SUBSEQUENT TEST LOW DOSES OF STP PRODUCED EUPHORIA WHICH, WHILE MILD, WAS CLEARLY DISTINGUISHABLE FROM PLACEBO EFFECTS. SNYDER ET AL. FOUND GRADED DOSE-RESPONSE EFFECT WITH STP IN BOTH SELF-REPORTS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS OF THEIR SUBJECTS; THEY DISCOUNT "FAKING" AS THE SOURCE OF THESE EFFECTS. CABE CRITICIZED THEIR USE OF SUBJECTS WITH SOME LIMITED EXPERIENCE OF MARIHUANA. THEY COMMENT, HOWEVER, THAT SINCE EXPERIENCED DRUG USERS USUALLY EXCEL IN ABILITY TO DISCRIMINATE BETWEEN THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT AGENTS, IT MIGHT BE ARGUED THAT SUCH INDIVIDUALS WERE THE BEST SUBJECTS FOR STUDIES OF THIS TYPE.

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0100050860999
SHIBATA, SHOJI; SASKAWA, SADAYO; FUJITA, YASUHIKO. THE CENTRAL DEPRESSANT PROFILE OF CARBAMATE ESTER OF GLYCEROL ETHER: 3-(1,2,3,4-TETRAHYDRO-7-NAPHTHYLOXY)-2-HYDROXYPROPYL CARBAMATE. TOXICOLOGY AND APPLIED PHARMACOLOGY, 11(3):591-602, 1967.

THE PHARMACOLOGICAL PROFILE OF A NEW CARBAMATE ESTER, TNPC, WAS COMPARED WITH PROFILES FOR MEPROBAMATE AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE. THE LD50 IN DD STRAIN MALE ALBINO MICE WEIGHING 13-14 G WAS NOT LESS THAN 5 G/KG ORALLY. ORAL DOSES OVER 10 G/KG CAUSED ATAXIA AND DEPRESSION. THE LD50 FOR I.P. ADMINISTRATION WAS ABOUT 1 G/KG, WHILE THE PD50 (PARALYZING DOSE WAS 1450 MG/KG ORALLY AND 470 MG/KG I.P. TNPC PROTECTED MICE FROM CONVULSIONS INDUCED BY PENTYLENETETRAZOLE, PICROTOXIN, STRYCHNINE AND ECT. ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF 50-200 MG/KG TNPC CAUSED A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN SPONTANEOUS MOTOR ACTIVITY, BUT 10 MG/KG WAS INEFFECTIVE. TNPC WAS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN MEPROBAMATE IN DECREASING SPONTANEOUS MOTOR ACTIVITY WITH LESS EFFECT THAN CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE. ED-50 DOSES NECESSARY TO BLOCK FIGHTING BEHAVIOR FOR TNPC, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE AND MEPROBAMATE WERE, RESPECTIVELY, 180, 130, AND 17 MG/KG. TNPC DID NOT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT HEXOBARBITAL SLEEPING TIME. IT ANTAGONIZED THE ELEVATED AVOIDANCE RESPONSE FOLLOWING DL-METHAMPHETAMINE. TNPC, 100 MG/KG, HAD A HYPOTHERMIC EFFECT SIMILAR TO THAT OF CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, 50-100 MG/KG. IT DID NOT HAVE AN ANALGESIC EFFECT. IT BLOCKED A CONDITIONED AVOIDANCE RESPONSE. TPNC CAUSED A PROMPT, TRANSIENT FALL IN BLOOD PRESSURE OF ABOUT 40 MM HG WHEN ADMINISTERED I.V. IN A DOSE OF 5 OR 10 MG/KG. ITS HYPOTENSIVE ACTION WAS NOT AFFECTED BY PRETREATMENT WITH DIPHENHYDRAMINE, DICHLOROISOPROTERENOL OR ATROPINE, AND TNPC DID NOT ALTER THE HYPOTENSIVE EFFECT OF ACETYLCHOLINE OR HISTAMINE OR THE HYPERTENSIVE EFFECT OF EPINEPHRINE. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT TNPC IS A CENTRAL DEPRESSANT WITH PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIONS DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF MEPROBAMATE OR CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE.

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0100050861999
THRON, C.D.; WAUD, D.R. THE RATE OF ACTION OF ATROPINE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 160(1):91-105, 1968.

THE EFFECTS OF ATROPINE ON THE CARDIAC PACEMAKER WERE STUDIED IN GUINEA PIG ISOLATED ATRIA AND PERFUSED HEARTS. IN ANOTHER PROCEDURE LONGITUDINAL MUSCLE STRIPS FROM GUINEA PIG ILEUM WERE STUDIED. ATROPINE EXERTED A SIMPLE COMPETITIVE ANTAGONISM ON THE EFFECTS OF CARBACHOL ON ISOLATED ATRIUM. THE RATE OF ACTION OF ATROPINE IN ISOLATED ATRIUM AND ILEUM APPEARED TO BE LIMITED BY THE RATE OF ACCESS OF ATROPINE TO THE RECEPTOR REGION, RATHER THAN BY THE RATE OF THE ATROPINE-RECEPTOR REACTION. THE AFFINITY OF A DRUG FOR THE RECEPTOR WILL BE THE FACTOR GOVERNING ITS RATE OF ACTION.

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0100050862999
HARGREAVES, T. THE EFFECT OF MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS ON CONJUGATION. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 24(2):157-158, 1968.

THE EFFECT OF MAO INHIBITORS AND SIMILAR SUBSTANCES ON BILIRUBIN AND O-AMINOPHENOL CONJUGATION IN RAT LIVER SLICES AND IN RABBIT LIVER HOMOGENATES WAS INVESTIGATED IN AN EFFORT TO DETERMINE THE SITE OF ACTION THAT CAUSES JAUNDICE FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATION OF MAO INHIBITORS. O-AMINOPHENOL CONJUGATION WAS INHIBITED IN LIVER SLICES AND HOMOGENATES, WHEREAS BILIRUBIN CONJUGATION WAS AFFECTED DIFFERENTLY, DEPENDING ON THE SUBSTRATE. IT SEEMS IMPROBABLE THAT BLOCKING OF GLUCURONYL TRANSFERASE ALONE CAUSES MAO INHIBITOR JAUNDICE, BECAUSE THE LIVER SLICE RESEMBLES INTACT LIVER MORE NEARLY THAN THE HOMOGENATE PREPARATION DOES. SUBSTANCES USED IN THE STUDY WERE ISONICOTINIC ACID, HYDRAZID, IPRONIAZID, PHENELZINE, NIALAMIDE AND ISOCARBOXAZID.

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0100050863999
VESELL, ELLIOT S.; PAGE, JOHN G. GENETIC CONTROL OF DRUG LEVELS IN MAN: PHENYLBUTAZONE. SCIENCE, 159(3822): 1479-1480, 1968.

THE STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE VARIABILITY IN PHENYL BUTAZONE METABOLISM BETWEEN HUMAN INDIVIDUALS IS DUE PRIMARILY TO GENETIC OR ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS. THE FINDINGS WOULD HAVE THERAPEUTIC IMPLICATIONS, I.E., TOXICITY MAY DEVELOP PRIMARILY IN SUBJECTS HAVING LONG HALF-LIVES IN PLASMA, WHILE THOSE HAVING SHORT HALF-LIVES MAY NOT ATTAIN SUFFICIENT OR SUFFICIENTLY SUSTAINED LEVELS TO BENEFIT FROM THE DRUG. PHENYL BUTAZONE WAS GIVEN TO 7 PAIRS OF IDENTICAL (MONOZYGOTIC) TWINS AND TO 7 PAIRS OF FRATERNAL (DIZYGOTIC) TWINS. ALL WERE CAUCASIAN, OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE AND IN GOOD HEALTH. NONE TOOK DRUGS FOR AT LEAST 1 MONTH BEFORE THE TEST. INDIVIDUAL HALF-LIVES RANGED FROM 1.2 TO 7.3 DAYS. THE MONOZYGOTIC TWINS EXHIBITED SIMILAR PHENYL BUTAZONE HALF-LIVES; GREATER DIFFERENCES IN HALF-LIFE OCCURRED IN THE DIZYGOTIC TWINS. THE PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED LARGE VARIATIONS AMONG INDIVIDUALS IN PHENYL BUTAZONE METABOLISM THUS APPEAR TO BE GENETICALLY, RATHER THAN ENVIRONMENTALLY DETERMINED.

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0100050864999
SCHIORRING, E.; RANDRUP, A. "PARADOXICAL" STEREOTYPED ACTIVITY OF RESERPINIZED RATS. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY, 7(1):71-73, 1968.

THE PREDOMINANT BEHAVIORAL EFFECT OF RESERPINE IS SEDATION. OCCASIONALLY TREMOR AND UNCOORDINATED MOVEMENTS HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN RESERPINIZED RATS AND ACTUAL BEHAVIORAL, COORDINATED ACTIVITY (INCLUDING LOCOMOTION) HAS BEEN KNOWN TO OCCUR. NINETEEN OUT OF 73 (26() RESERPINIZED RATS DISPLAYED A PARADOXICAL, STEREOTYPED ACTIVITY WHICH INCLUDED CONSTANT SNIFFING AND FORWARD LOCOMOTION, ATAXIC AT FIRST BUT WELL COORDINATED

AFTER 9 HOURS. TWELVE OF THE 19 RATS REPEATED SPECIFIC ROUTES. THIS STEREOTYPED BEHAVIOR SOMEWHAT RESEMBLES THAT PRODUCED BY AMPHETAMINE IN SMALL DOSES.

SCT. HANS HOSPITAL
DEPARTMENT E
ROSKILDE, DENMARK

0100050865999
MAJ, J.; PRZEGRALINSKI, E.; WIELOSZ, M. DISULFIRAM AND THE DRUG-INDUCED EFFECTS ON MOTILITY. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY (LONDON), 20(3):247-248, 1968. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

EXPERIMENTS INVOLVING INTRAPERITONEAL INJECTIONS OF DISULFIRAM INTO MICE OR RATS HAVE SHOWN THAT DISULFIRAM PREVENTS INCREASED COCAINE-INDUCED ACTIVITY. DISULFIRAM GIVEN TO RESERPINIZED MICE PREVENTED STIMULATION INDUCED BY NIALAMIDE AND DOPA. ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE METHYLESTER GIVEN IN COMBINATION WITH DISULFIRAM RESULTED IN DECREASED ACTIVITY COUNTS. RESULTS SEEM TO INDICATE THAT NORADRENALINE IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE CHANGES IN ACTIVITY, WHILE THE CONTRARY EXISTS FOR DOPAMINE.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050866999
BAIRD, J.R.C. THE EFFECTS OF (PLUS)-AMPHETAMINE AND (PLUS OR MINUS)-PHENMETRAZINE ON THE NORADRENALINE AND DOPAMINE LEVELS IN THE HYPOTHALAMUS AND CORPUS STRIATUM OF THE RAT. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY (LONDON), 20(3):234-235, 1968. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

EXPERIMENTS INVOLVING THE INTRAPERITONEAL INJECTION OF AMPHETAMINE SULPHATE AND PHENMETRAZINE HCL INTO THE HYPOTHALAMUS OF RATS SHOWED AMPHETAMINE REDUCES HYPOTHALAMIC NORADRENALINE, WHILE NO EFFECT WAS NOTED WITH PHENMETRAZINE. EXPERIMENTS IN THE CORPUS STRIATUM SHOWED (PLUS OR MINUS)-PHENMETRAZINE INCREASES THE DOPAMINE LEVEL, WHILE NO EFFECT WAS NOTED WITH (PLUS)-AMPHETAMINE. RESULTS SUGGEST THAT (PLUS)-AMPHETAMINE AND (PLUS OR MINUS)-PHENMETRAZINE HAVE A COMMON MODE OF ACTION IN THE BRAIN, (PLUS)-AMPHETAMINE BEING LINKED WITH NORADRENALINE AND (PLUS OR MINUS)-PHENMETRAZINE WITH DOPAMINE.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050867999
DAVIES, B.N.; WITHRINGTON, P.G. THE RELEASE OF NORADRENALINE BY THE SYMPATHETIC POST-GANGLIONIC NERVES TO THE SPLEEN OF THE CAT IN RESPONSE TO LOW FREQUENCY STIMULATION. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GHENT), 171(1):185-196, 1968.

THESE EXPERIMENTS EXTEND PREVIOUS STUDIES OF THE RELEASE OF NORADRENALINE BY SYMPATHETIC NERVE ENDINGS AS A RESULT OF NERVE STIMULATION AT FREQUENCIES OF 10 SEC AND ABOVE. THE AUTHORS INVESTIGATED RELEASE OF NORADRENALINE FROM THE POSTGANGLIONIC SYMPATHETIC NERVES OF THE CAT SPLEEN IN VIVO OVER THE RANGE OF FREQUENCIES LIKELY TO OCCUR

UNDER PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS. A MODIFICATION OF THE TECHNIQUE OF SAMPLING SPLENIC VENOUS BLOOD WAS INTRODUCED. IN THE PRESENCE OF A SYMPATHETIC BLOCKING AGENT THE PROCEDURE RESULTED IN A CONCENTRATION OF THE NORADRENALINE RELEASED BY LOW FREQUENCY SPLENIC NERVE STIMULATION SUFFICIENT TO BE MEASURED BY BIOLOGIC ASSAY. A PERIOD OF VASCULAR OCCLUSION DID NOT CAUSE THE RELEASE OF NORADRENALINE FROM RESTING SYMPATHETIC NERVES OR INFLUENCE ITS RELEASE BY ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE NERVES. THE AMOUNT OF NORADRENALINE RELEASED PER STIMULUS IS MAXIMUM AT STIMULATION FREQUENCIES OF 7 AND 10 SEC AND IS SIGNIFICANTLY LESS AT BOTH HIGHER (30 SEC) AND LOWER (1 AND 3 SEC) FREQUENCIES.

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0100050868999
CORRODI, H.; FUXE, K. THE EFFECT OF IMIPRAMINE ON CENTRAL MONOAMINE NEURONS. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY (LONDON), 20(3):230-231, 1968. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

HISTOCHEMICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL AMINE ANALYSES OF IMIPRAMINE SHOW THAT IMIPRAMINE INFLUENCES THE RATE OF 5-HT DEPLETION AFTER AMINE SYNTHESIS INHIBITION. IN NEW EXPERIMENTS, IT WAS FOUND THAT HISTOCHEMICALLY THERE WAS CLEAR RETARDATION OF AMINE DEPLETION FROM 5-HT BRAIN TERMINALS AFTER H22/54 WITH IMIPRAMINE, BUT NO RATE CHANGE FROM CENTRAL NORADRENALINE AND DOPAMINE TERMINALS AFTER H44/68. BIOCHEMICALLY RETARDATION WAS PRESENT WITH H22/54 AND IMIPRAMINE. THUS AN EFFECT ON THE 5-HT NEURONS MAY BE IMPORTANT FOR THE ANTIDEPRESSANT ACTION OF IMIPRAMINE.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050869999
GARG, MITHLESH; HOLLAND, H.C. CONSOLIDATION AND MAZE LEARNING: A FURTHER STUDY OF POST-TRIAL INJECTIONS OF A STIMULANT DRUG (NICOTINE). INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY, 7(1):55-59, 1968.

IN RATS, LEARNING IS FACILITATED BY POST-TRIAL INJECTIONS OF CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS SUCH AS STRYCHNINE, PICROTOXIN, PHYSOSTIGMINE, AMPHETAMINE, AND OTHERS, INDICATING THAT THE DRUGS IMPROVE LEARNING BY ENHANCING THE CONSOLIDATION OF NEURAL TRACES OR THE PERSEVERATION OF THE PROCESSES UNDERLYING THEM. NICOTINE IS KNOWN TO HAVE A STIMULATING EFFECT ON THE CNS WHEN GIVEN IN SMALL DOSES. THE MAZE-LEARNING PERFORMANCE OF TREATED ANIMALS WAS SUPERIOR TO THAT OF CONTROL ANIMALS WHICH HAD RECEIVED INJECTIONS OF DISTILLED WATER. RATS OF THE MAUDSLEY REACTIVE STRAIN WERE FOUND TO SCORE BETTER THAN THOSE OF THE NON-REACTIVE STRAIN UNDER STIMULANT DRUG TREATMENT. (24 REFERENCES)

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0100050870999
RINNE, U.K.; SONNINEN, V. THE OCCURRENCE OF DOPAMINE AND

NORADRENALINE IN THE TUBERO-HYPOPHYSIAL SYSTEM. EXPERIENTIA, 24(2):177-178, 1968.

THE DOPAMINE AND NOREPINEPHRINE CONTENTS IN THE MEDIAN EMINENCE, INFUNDIBULAR STEM REGION, MEDIOBASAL HYPOTHALAMUS AND IN THE REST OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS WERE CHEMICALLY DETERMINED IN MAN, PIG AND CATTLE. HIGHEST DOPAMINE VALUES WERE IN THE MEDIAN EMINENCE AND THE INFUNDIBULAR STEM, WHEREAS HIGHEST NORADRENALINE VALUES WERE IN THE MEDIOBASAL HYPOTHALAMUS, WITH A CERTAIN SPECIES DIFFERENCE. NORADRENALINE IN RAT BRAIN DECREASED MARKEDLY WITHIN ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH, THE SIGNIFICANT DECREASE OF DOPAMINE OCCURRING AFTER THE 24TH HOUR.

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0100050871999
DUCHARME, D.W.; WEEKS, J.R.; MONTGOMERY, R.G. STUDIES ON THE MECHANISM OF THE HYPERTENSIVE EFFECT OF PROSTAGLANDIN F(2-ALPHA). JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 160(1):1-10, 1968.

THE MECHANISM OF THE PRESSOR ACTION OF PROSTAGLANDIN F(2-ALPHA), PGF2A, WAS STUDIED IN FEMALE RATS AND MONGREL DOGS OF EITHER SEX. THE PRESSOR ACTIVITY OF PGF2A IN RATS CONTINUED AFTER GANGLIONIC BLOCKADE WITH PENTOLINIUM AT DOSES OF 3.2-10 MCG/KG I.V. RESERPINE GIVEN TO RATS IN A DOSE OF 5 MG/KG S.C. 24 HOURS BEFORE PGF2A SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED THE PRESSOR RESPONSE TO PGF2A. THUS THE PRESSOR ACTIVITY OF PGF2A IS NEITHER MEDIATED OVER THE SYMPATHETIC NERVOUS SYSTEM OR CAUSED BY THE RELEASE OF CATECHOLAMINES FROM PERIPHERAL NERVE ENDINGS. EFFECTS ON VASCULAR RESISTANCE WERE EVALUATED IN THE DOG BY MEASURING SEGMENTAL VASCULAR PRESSURES IN THE PERFUSED LIMB. THESE MEASUREMENTS DEMONSTRATED THAT THE INCREASE IN RESISTANCE OCCURRED PRIMARILY IN THE VENOUS SEGMENT. PGF2A INCREASED CARDIAC OUTPUT IN UNANESTHETIZED DOGS. BLOOD PRESSURE WAS ALSO INCREASED, LEAVING THE CALCULATED TOTAL PERIPHERAL RESISTANCE VIRTUALLY UNCHANGED. PGF2A HAD NO EFFECT ON CARDIAC CONTRACTILITY. IT CAUSED AN INCREASE IN PULMONARY ARTERIAL PRESSURE AND PULMONARY PERFUSION PRESSURE. THE PRESSOR ACTIVITY OF PGF2A APPEARS TO BE DUE TO A DIRECT ACTION ON VASCULAR SMOOTH MUSCLE. PGF2A OR A SUBSTANCE WITH A SIMILAR SITE OF ACTIVITY MAY BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INITIATION OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION.

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0100050872999
MAICKEL, R.P. DIVERSE CENTRAL EFFECTS OF CHLORPROMAZINE. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY, 7(1):23-27, 1968.

THE MECHANISMS BY WHICH CHLORPROMAZINE PRODUCES TRANQUILIZATION ARE COMPLEX AND POORLY UNDERSTOOD. PHENOTHIAZINE TRANQUILIZERS PRODUCE DEPRESSION OF THE CNS AND CAUSE REDUCTION OF MOTOR ACTIVITY. IN RATS, THESE EFFECTS WHEN PRODUCED BY SMALL DOSES OF CHLORPROMAZINE ARE READILY REVERSIBLE BY D-AMPHETAMINE INDICATING THAT THE EFFECTS MAY BE ATTRIBUTABLE TO ADRENERGIC BLOCKADE. AT HIGH DOSES, REVERSIBILITY CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED BY D-

AMPHETAMINE ALONE BUT OCCURS IF A CHOLINERGIC BLOCKING AGENT SUCH AS ATROPINE IS ADDED. WHEN RATS ARE GIVEN LARGE DOSES (16 MG/KG) OF CHLORPROMAZINE, THE BRAIN LEVELS ARE SUFFICIENT TO CAUSE GREATER THAN 50(INHIBITION OF BRAIN ANTICHOLINESTERASE WHEN DETERMINED IN VITRO.

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0100050873999
SCHUMACHER, HERBERT; BLAKE, DAVID A.; GURIAN, JOAN M.; GILLETTE, JAMES R. A COMPARISON OF THE TERATOGENIC ACTIVITY OF THALIDOMIDE IN RABBITS AND RATS. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 160(1):189-200, 1968.

THE TERATOGENIC EFFECT OF THALIDOMIDE, GIVEN ORALLY AND I.V., WAS COMPARED IN RABBITS AND RATS. RABBITS RECEIVED DAILY DOSES OF THALIDOMIDE FROM THE 8TH TO 12TH DAY OF GESTATION, AND RATS FROM THE 9TH TO 14TH DAY. AT THE END OF THE GESTATION PERIOD, 28 DAYS IN RABBITS AND 19 DAYS IN RATS, THE FETUSES WERE REMOVED. THE FOLLOWING DATA WERE RECORDED: NUMBER OF DEAD AND RESORBED ANIMALS, WEIGHT AND LENGTH OF EACH FETUS, NUMBER OF FETUSES WITH MAJOR EXTERNAL DYSMORPHOSES, TYPE AND NUMBER OF SKELETAL ABNORMALITIES AND NUMBER OF VIABLE FETUSES WITH RETARDATIONS. CONTROL ANIMALS RECEIVED 200 MG/KG STARCH ORALLY. RETARDATIONS OCCURRED FREQUENTLY IN BOTH SPECIES, ESPECIALLY IN RIBS, STERNUM AND CRANIUM, BUT NOT IN THE APPENDICULAR SKELETON. IN RABBITS GIVEN 25-200 MG/KG THALIDOMIDE ORALLY, THERE WAS A DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF VISIBLE IMPLANTATION SITES AND AN INCREASE IN THE PERCENTAGE OF RESORPTIONS, RETARDATIONS AND MALFORMATIONS. THE PERCENTAGE OF FETUSES AFFECTED WAS DOSE-PROPORTIONAL, BUT THE SEVERITY OR NUMBER OF ABNORMALITIES IN EACH MALFORMED FETUS WAS NOT DOSE-RELATED. NO MALFORMED OR RESORBED FETUSES WERE FOUND IN RATS GIVEN THALIDOMIDE ORALLY, BUT THE NUMBER OF VISIBLE IMPLANTATIONS WAS SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER THAN IN THE CONTROLS. AFTER I.V. INJECTION OF THALIDOMIDE DISSOLVED IN PROPYLENE GLYCOL OR DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE, MALFORMATIONS WERE OBSERVED IN RABBITS RECEIVING DOSES AS LOW AS 2.5 MG/KG AND IN RATS RECEIVING DOSES OF 10 MG/KG. THUS, ORAL DOSES OF THALIDOMIDE ARE MUCH MORE TERATOGENIC IN RABBITS THAN IN RATS, BUT I.V. DOSES ARE ONLY 4 TIMES MORE POTENT IN RABBITS THAN IN RATS. DETAILED DATA ARE PRESENTED IN 10 TABLES AND ABNORMALITIES ARE ILLUSTRATED IN PHOTOGRAPHS. (32 REFERENCES)

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0100050874999
HALEY, T.J.; FLESHER, A.M.; KOMESU, N. INFLUENCE OF RESERPINE, TETRABENAZINE AND IPRONIAZID ON SELF-STIMULATION BY RATS. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 171(1):198-205, 1968.

FORTY-FIVE FEMALE RATS WERE GIVEN IMPLANTS IN THE POSTERIOR HYPOTHALAMUS OF A SILVER BIPOLAR ELECTRODE AND A TRAINING PERIOD OF 6 WEEKS TO ESTABLISH A STABLE LEVER

PRESSING RATE FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL PRIOR TO DRUG ADMINISTRATION. RESERPINE, TETRABENAZINE AND IPRONIAZID INHIBITED THE RATE OF SELF-STIMULATION. RESERPINE AND TETRABENAZINE EXERTED THEIR EFFECT WITHIN THE FIRST DAY AFTER ADMINISTRATION; INHIBITION BY IPRONIAZID OCCURRED ON THE 8TH DAY. RESERPINE AND TETRABENAZINE CAUSED RAPID DEPLETION OF BRAIN STEM HT, WHILE IPRONIAZID PRODUCED A 2 FOLD INCREASE IN THIS AMINE. NO CORRELATION WAS APPARENT BETWEEN THE RATE OF SELF-STIMULATION AND BRAIN STEM CONCENTRATION OF 5-HT.

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0100050875999
BOROWITZ, J.L.; KENNEDY, J.R. ACTIONS OF SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINES ON THE ISOLATED LIGHT ORGAN OF THE FIREFLY PHOTINUS PYRALIS. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 171(1):81-92, 1968.

USING PHOTOCELL AND GALVANOMETER, THE GLOW OF ISOLATED FIREFLY LIGHT ORGANS WAS MEASURED IN RESPONSE TO VARIED CONCENTRATIONS OF NOREPINEPHRINE, TYRAMINE AND AMPHETAMINE. THE GREATEST MEAN MAXIMAL RESPONSE WAS PRODUCED BY EPINEPHRINE. THE LEAST WAS PRODUCED BY AMPHETAMINE, BUT THIS COMPOUND SHOWED THE GREATEST APPARENT AFFINITY FOR ITS RECEPTOR, BEING MORE EFFECTIVE AT LOW CONCENTRATIONS. PRETREATMENT OF PHOTINUS PYRALIS WITH AMPHETAMINE OR RESERPINE BLOCKED THE LIGHTING RESPONSE TO AMPHETAMINE IN ISOLATED LIGHT ORGANS, BUT NOT THE LIGHTING RESPONSE TO TYRAMINE. THUS TYRAMINE APPEARS TO HAVE A DIRECT ACTION IN THIS SYSTEM. A PRONOUNCED TACHYPHYLAXIS WAS ASSOCIATED WITH REPEATED EXPOSURE OF THE LIGHT ORGANS TO NOREPINEPHRINE, TYRAMINE OR AMPHETAMINE. THE RESPONSE TO THESE COMPOUNDS WAS DECREASED BY INJECTION OF .01 ML OF DISTILLED WATER INTO INTACT FIREFLYS 10-17 HOURS PREVIOUSLY. SUPERSENSITIVITY TO NOREPINEPHRINE DID NOT APPEAR IN ISOLATED LIGHT ORGANS 4 DAYS AFTER INJECTION OF RESERPINE PHOSPHATE INTO INTACT INSECTS. ISOPROTERENOL, WHICH STIMULATES BETA ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS IN MAMMALIAN SYSTEMS, WAS INEFFECTIVE.

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0100050876999
SCHMITT, H.; SCHMITT, MME. H. MODIFICATIONS OF THE HYPERTENSIVE EFFECTS OF ANGIOTENSIN BY ADRENERGIC AND ANTIADRENERGIC AGENTS. (MODIFICATIONS DES EFFETS HYPERTENSEURS DE L'ANGIOTENSINE PAR LES AGENTS ADRENERGIQUES ET ANTIADRENERGIQUES.) ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 171(1):31-46, 1968. IN FRENCH.

THE AUTHORS STUDIED INFLUENCE OF CATECHOLAMINE INFUSIONS AND OF NORADRENALINE RELEASE INDUCED BY INDIRECT SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINES OR BY RESERPINE ON PRESSOR EFFECTS OF ANGIOTENSIN IN PITHED RATS. NORADRENALINE OR ADRENALINE INFUSIONS INCREASED THE BLOOD PRESSURE AND POTENTIATED THE PRESSOR EFFECTS OF SMALL DOSES OF ANGIOTENSIN, WHILE ISOPRENALINE INFUSION REDUCED THE PRESSOR EFFECTS. PRESSOR RESPONSES TO ANGIOTENSIN WERE NOT MODIFIED BY ADRENALECTOMY, DEPLETION OF NORADRENALINE

INDUCED BY PRETREATMENT WITH RESERPINE, ALPHA-METHYL DOPA, ALPHA-METHYLMETATYROSINE OR METARAMINOL. PRETREATMENT WITH ALPHA-METHYLNORADRENALINE, HOWEVER, DID REDUCE THE PRESSOR EFFECTS OF ANGIOTENSIN. THE PRESSOR EFFECTS OF SMALL DOSES OF THIS DRUG WERE INCREASED BY BRETYLIUM AND GUANETHIDINE, BUT THE MAXIMAL ACTION WAS REDUCED. THE DOSE-RESPONSE CURVE WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY ALTERED BY COCAINE OR DESIPRAMINE. ADRENERGIC BLOCKING DRUGS PRODUCED VARIABLE EFFECTS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THE RELEASE OF NORADRENALINE DOES NOT SIGNIFICANTLY MEDIATE THE PRESSOR RESPONSE TO ANGIOTENSIN IN PITHED RATS, BUT THAT THE PRESSOR EFFECTS ARE INCREASED BY THE NORADRENALINE IN THE EXTRACELLULAR FLUID. (39 REFERENCES

LABORATOIRE DE THERAPEUTIQUE
FACULTE DE MEDECINE DE PARIS
PARIS, FRANCE

0100050877999
NEFF, N.H.; COSTA, E. APPLICATION OF STEADY-STATE KINETICS TO THE STUDY OF CATECHOLAMINE TURNOVER AFTER MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITION OR RESERPINE ADMINISTRATION. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 160(1):40-47, 1968.

THE EFFECT OF MAO INHIBITORS AND OF RESERPINE ON THE TURNOVER RATE OF CATECHOLAMINES WAS STUDIED IN MALE RATS. TURNOVER OF BRAIN DOPAMINE AND NOREPINEPHRINE AND OF HEART NOREPINEPHRINE WAS ESTIMATED BY CALCULATING THE INITIAL RATE OF DECLINE OF THESE AMINES AFTER INHIBITION OF TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE BY ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE. TURNOVER OF BRAIN AND HEART NOREPINEPHRINE WAS ALSO COMPUTED FROM THE DECLINE OF SPECIFIC ACTIVITY AFTER INJECTION OF NOREPINEPHRINE-H3. RATS WERE TREATED FOR 3 SUCCESSIVE DAYS AT 48, 24 AND 4 HOURS WITH EITHER PARGYLINE, 75, 25, 25 MG/KG; IPRONIAZID, 75, 25, 25 MG/KG OR TRANYLCYPROMINE, 10, 25, 25 MG/KG I.P. TO STUDY THE EFFECTS OF DECREASED AMINE CONCENTRATIONS ON THE TURNOVER OF CATECHOLAMINE STORES, ANIMALS WERE TREATED WITH 1.25 MG/KG RESERPINE I.P. 6 OR 8 DAYS BEFORE MEASURING TURNOVER. TURNOVER RATE OF DOPAMINE WAS DECREASED WHEN BRAIN LEVELS OF DOPAMINE WERE INCREASED BY IPRONIAZID OR PARGYLINE TREATMENT, AND IN HEART AND BRAIN, TURNOVER OF NOREPINEPHRINE WAS DECREASED WHEN THE STEADY-STATE LEVEL OF NOREPINEPHRINE WAS INCREASED. WHEN AMINE LEVELS WERE DECREASED BY RESERPINE, THE TURNOVER RATE OF NOREPINEPHRINE WAS INCREASED. THE DATA SUGGEST THAT IN VIVO CATECHOLAMINE LEVELS MAY MODULATE THEIR OWN TURNOVER RATE BY A PRODUCT-INHIBITION MECHANISM. (25 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050878999
IZQUIERDO, JUAN A.; JOFRE, ISABEL J.; ACEVEDO, CRISTINA. THE EFFECT OF ASCORBIC ACID ON THE CEREBRAL AND ADRENAL CATECHOLAMINE CONTENT IN THE MALE RAT. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY, 20(3):210-214, 1968.

A TOTAL OF 130 ADULT MALE ALBINO RATS, WEIGHING 84-126 G, WERE KILLED BY DECAPITATION, AND THE DOPAMINE, NOREPINEPHRINE, EPINEPHRINE AND ASCORBIC ACID CONTENTS IN BRAIN AND WHOLE ADRENAL GLANDS WERE MEASURED, USING SPECTROFLUORIMETRY FOR THE AMINES AND PHOTOCOLORIMETRY FOR THE ASCORBIC ACID. ASCORBIC ACID, 500 MG/KG I.P.,

DECREASED DOPAMINE CONCENTRATION AND INCREASED NOREPINEPHRINE CONCENTRATION IN THE CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES, CEREBELLUM, DIENCEPHALON, MESENCEPHALON AND MEDULLA OBLONGATA; IN ADDITION, EPINEPHRINE CONCENTRATION WAS DECREASED IN THE CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES AND INCREASED IN THE CEREBELLUM AND DIENCEPHALON. THE ADRENAL CONTENT OF THE 3 AMINES DID NOT CHANGE SIGNIFICANTLY. WHEN ANIMALS PRETREATED WITH NIALAMIDE AND PYROGALLOL WERE GIVEN ASCORBIC ACID, A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN NOREPINEPHRINE AND EPINEPHRINE CONCENTRATION OCCURRED ONLY IN THE DIENCEPHALON, BUT THE EFFECT OF ASCORBIC ACID ON THE CONCENTRATION OF DOPAMINE WAS NOT AFFECTED.

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0100050879999
TEWS, J.K.; KOPF, G.M.; STONE, W.E. EFFECTS OF BETA, BETA PRIME-IMINODIPROPIONITRILE ON CEREBRAL CONSTITUENTS AND ON CORTICAL ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY, 7(1):29-34, 1968.

ADMINISTRATION OF IDPN TO MICE INDUCES A NEUROLOGICAL SYNDROME CHARACTERIZED BY HYPERACTIVITY AND OTHER MANIFESTATIONS. WHEN GIVEN TO LARGER ANIMALS, THE EXCITATORY REACTIONS TO THE DRUG DIMINISH AS THE PHYLOGENETIC SCALE IS ASCENDED. THE BRAINS OF MICE MADE HYPERACTIVE WITH IDPN WERE ANALYZED FOR 30 CONSTITUENTS, INCLUDING FREE AMINO ACIDS AND RELATED COMPOUNDS, ACETYLCHOLINE, LACTIC ACID AND ACID-SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE FRACTIONS. ONLY 2 SIGNIFICANT ALTERATIONS WERE FOUND: A DECREASE IN VALINE AND A TENDENCY TOWARD INCREASED PHOSPHORYLATION OF THE ACID-SOLUBLE NUCLEOTIDES MANIFESTED BY AN INCREASE IN THE TRIPHOSPHATE LEVEL AND A CORRESPONDING DECREASE IN THE DIPHOSPHATES. IN CATS AND DOGS, THE TOXIC EFFECTS OF IDPN INCLUDED ATAXIA, ANOREXIA AND DEPRESSION. A SIGNIFICANT RESULT IN THE CAT IS THE FINDING THAT EXTREME ATAXIA AND OTHER SYMPTOMS OF TOXICITY MAY BE PRESENT IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY CLEAR EEG ABNORMALITY. THE RESULTS OBTAINED WITH DOGS WERE INCONCLUSIVE. (29 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY
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0100050880999
BERNARDI, D.; PAGLIALUNGA, S.; JORI, A. PERIPHERAL AND CENTRAL COMPONENTS IN THE HYPERTHERMIC EFFECT OF DESIPRAMINE IN RESERPINIZED RATS. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY, 20(3):204-209, 1968.

FEMALE RATS WEIGHING 150-180 G WERE USED. SOME ANIMALS WERE PITHED, WHILE THE SPINAL CORDS OF OTHERS WERE TRANSECTED AT A CERVICAL, THORACIC OR LUMBAR LEVEL. DRUGS WERE INJECTED I.V. INTO THE OPERATED ANIMALS. THE PITHED ANIMALS WERE UNABLE TO REGULATE BODY TEMPERATURE BY ANY CENTRAL MECHANISM; IMMEDIATELY AFTER DESTRUCTION OF THE CNS THERE WAS A FALL IN RECTAL TEMPERATURE, THE RATE OF FALL DEPENDING ON ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE AND INITIAL BODY TEMPERATURE. INFUSION WITH 4 MCG/MIN NOREPINEPHRINE FOR 15 MIN BEGINNING 5 MIN AFTER OPERATION DELAYED ONSET OF HYPOTHERMIA. PRETREATMENT WITH 15 MG/KG DESIPRAMINE I.P. OR 5 MG/KG COCAINE I.V. POTENTIATED THE

EFFECT OF NOREPINEPHRINE, BUT DESIPRAMINE AND COCAINE ALONE HAD NO EFFECT. RESERPINE, 2.5 MG/KG GIVEN I.V. AT THE TIME OF PITHING DID NOT MODIFY FALL OF TEMPERATURE, BUT WHEN DESIPRAMINE OR COCAINE WAS GIVEN 1 HOUR BEFORE PITHING, RESERPINE REDUCED THE RATE AND INTENSITY OF FALL IN TEMPERATURE. WHEN RESERPINE WAS GIVEN 1 HOUR BEFORE PITHING, IT REDUCED THE RATE AND INTENSITY OF FALL. WHEN RESERPINE WAS GIVEN 18 HOURS BEFORE PITHING, DESIPRAMINE GIVEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER PITHING HAD NO EFFECT, ALTHOUGH NOREPINEPHRINE AND 2,4-DINITROPHENOL REDUCED FALL. IN NORMAL ANIMALS PRETREATED WITH RESERPINE, DESIPRAMINE HAD A HYPERTHERMIC EFFECT. THIS EFFECT WAS DECREASED BY SPINAL TRANSECTION, LUMBAR TRANSECTION CAUSING LESS OF AN EFFECT THAN CERVICAL TRANSECTION AND THORACIC TRANSECTION BEING INTERMEDIATE IN EFFECTIVENESS. INTEGRITY OF THE CNS IS NECESSARY FOR THE DESIPRAMINE EFFECT ON BODY TEMPERATURE OF RESERPINIZED RATS.

ISTITUTO DI RICERCHE FARMACOLOGICHE "MARIO NEGRI"
VIA ERITREA 62-20157
MILAN, ITALY

0100050881999
DOM, R. LOCAL GLIAL REACTION IN THE CNS OF ALBINO-RATS IN RESPONSE TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF A NEUROLEPTIC DRUG (BUTYROPHENONE). ACTA NEUROLOGICA ET PSYCHIATRICA BELGICA (BRUXELLES), 67(10):755-762, 1967.

HALOPERIDOL IN NONTOXIC DOSES WAS ADMINISTERED TO ALBINO RATS FOR 4 MONTHS IN A STUDY SEEKING A MORPHOLOGICAL (CYTOLOGICAL) REACTION AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF A BUTYROPHENONE. THE BRAINS OF THE TREATED RATS AND OF A CONTROL GROUP WERE EXAMINED IN SERIAL SLIDES IMPREGNATED WITH SILVER BY THE RIO HORTEGA TECHNIQUE. IN THE TREATED SPECIMENS, LOCAL GLIAL CHANGES WERE NOTED IN CIRCUMSCRIBED AREAS, NAMELY IN THE LIMBIC SYSTEM. THIS SYSTEM THUS PLAYS A ROLE IN THE ACTION LEVEL OF HALOPERIDOL.

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0100050882999
KASE, Y.; KATAOKA, M.; MIYATA, T. IN VITRO PRODUCTION OF PIPERIDINE FROM PIPECOLIC ACID IN THE PRESENCE OF BRAIN TISSUE. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(22):2427-2431, 1967.

THE BIOSYNTHESIS OF PIPERIDINE FROM PIPECOLIC ACID, A BREAKDOWN PRODUCT OF LYSINE, WAS DEMONSTRATED. GUINEA PIG BRAIN AND KIDNEY WERE HOMOGENIZED IN KREBS-RINGER BUFFER AND 10 MCM PIPECOLIC ACID WAS ADDED TO 2 ML OF THE ENZYME SOLUTION. CO2 EVOLUTION WAS DETERMINED IN A WARBURG APPARATUS UNDER N2. THE CONTROLS WERE THE ENZYME SOLUTION WITHOUT PIPECOLIC ACID AND THE BOILED ENZYME SOLUTION WITH PIPECOLIC ACID. SIGNIFICANTLY LARGER AMOUNTS OF CO2 WERE PRODUCED IN THE EXPERIMENTAL VESSEL THAN IN THE CONTROLS, INDICATING THAT PIPECOLIC ACID WAS DECARBOXYLATED TO YIELD CO2 BY THE TISSUE HOMOGENATES. IN A SECOND EXPERIMENT, PIPECOLIC ACID WAS ADDED TO THE HOMOGENATE OF GUINEA PIG BRAIN AND KIDNEY TISSUE AND INCUBATED UNDER N2 FOR 1 HOUR. THE INCUBATION MIXTURE WAS THEN ACIDIFIED, ALCOHOL WAS ADDED AND THE MIXTURE WAS CENTRIFUGED. THE SUPERNATANT WAS CONCENTRATED AND STEAM DISTILLED UNDER REDUCED PRESSURE, AND THE DISTILLATE WAS EVAPORATED. THE RESIDUE WAS TREATED TO FORM

DINITROPHENYL DERIVATIVES OF THE AMINES; THESE AMINES WERE CHROMATOGRAPHED ON PAPER. PIPERIDINE WAS FOUND IN THE INCUBATION PRODUCTS OF HOMOGENATES INDEPENDENTLY OF THE ADDITION OF PIPECOLIC ACID, BUT THE SPOT WHICH WAS PRODUCED FROM THE HOMOGENATES WITH ADDED PIPECOLIC ACID WAS LARGER AND DENSER THAN THAT FROM THE HOMOGENATES WITH PIPECOLIC ACID.

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0100050883999
CLEMSON, HARRY CARL; MAGARIAN, EDWARD O.; FULLER, GEORGE C.; LANGNER, RONALD O. SYNTHESIS OF DERIVATIVES OF N-METHYL-2-PHENYLSUCCINIMIDE INVOLVING A LITHIUM SALT CONDENSATION AND A NOVEL APPLICATION OF THE MANNICH REACTION. JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 57(3):384-389, 1968.

SINCE INTRODUCTION OF AN AMINO GROUP INTO THE PARA POSITION OF THE BENZENE RING OF GLUTETHIMIDE AND MEPHOBARBITAL INCREASES ANTICONVULSANT ACTIVITY, THE EFFECTS OF AMINO MOIETIES ON THE ANTICONVULSANT PROPERTIES OF PHENSUXIMIDE, A KNOWN ANTIEPILEPTIC AGENT, WERE STUDIED. SEVERAL MANNICH BASES OF N-METHYL-2-PHENYLSUCCINIMIDE WERE PREPARED, AND THE NEXT HIGHER HOMOLOGUES OF THESE MANNICH BASES WERE PREPARED BY A REACTION IN TOLUENE BETWEEN THE LITHIUM SALT OF N-METHYL-2-PHENYLSUCCINIMIDE AND THE APPROPRIATE BETACHLOROETHYLAMINE HCL. A TOTAL OF 16 COMPOUNDS WERE SYNTHESIZED. THESE COMPOUNDS WERE THEN ADMINISTERED I.P. IN A DOSE OF 100-200 MG/KG TO MALE MICE WEIGHING 19-26 G. AFTER 1 HOUR, THE MICE WERE CHALLENGED WITH ELECTROSHOCK OR 100 MG/KG PENTYLENETETRAZOLE S.C. NONE OF THE COMPOUNDS WAS EFFECTIVE IN PROTECTING AGAINST PENTYLENETETRAZOLE CONVULSIONS, BUT SEVERAL WERE MORE PROTECTIVE AGAINST ELECTROSHOCK THAN THE PARENT COMPOUND. (25 REFERENCES)

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0100050884999
SCHALLEK, WILLIAM; LEWINSON, THOMAS; THOMAS, JOYCE. POWER SPECTRUM ANALYSIS AS A TOOL FOR STATISTICAL EVALUATION OF DRUG EFFECTS ON ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF BRAIN. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGY, 7(1):35-46, 1968.

A TECHNIQUE IS DESCRIBED FOR COMPARING TWO FREQUENCY SPECTRA AND DETERMINING WHETHER THERE IS ANY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE. A PREVIOUS PAPER DESCRIBED THE USE OF POWER SPECTRUM ANALYSIS TO FACILITATE QUANTITATIVE DESCRIPTION OF ELECTROCORTICAL ACTIVITY. FIVE PSYCHODEPRESSANT DRUGS WERE TESTED; CHLORPROMAZINE, DIAZEPAM, AND THREE OTHER BENZODIAZEPINES, RO5-2092, RO5-4556 AND RO5-6901. THE SECOND PART OF THE STUDY INVOLVED A COMPARISON OF TWO SEDATIVE-HYPNOTIC AGENTS, PENTOBARBITAL AND METHYPRYLON. POWER SPECTRUM ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT POWER WAS INCREASED IN THE MEDIUM FREQUENCY RANGE AND DECREASED IN THE UPPER RANGE BY CHLORPROMAZINE AND RO5-2092. DIAZEPAM AND RO5-4556 INCREASED POWER IN BOTH RANGES; RO5-6901 DECREASED

POWER IN BOTH RANGES. POWER WAS INCREASED IN THE MEDIUM RANGE AND DECREASED IN THE UPPER FREQUENCY RANGE BY PENTOBARBITAL, WITH ONE SHARP PEAK IN THE SPECTRUM; METHYPRYLON DID NOT PRODUCE ANY SHARP PEAK. AN APPENDIX COMPARES POWER SPECTRA AND APPLICABILITY OF THE T-TEST. (23 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, RESEARCH DIVISION
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0100050885999
NORRIS, JOHN W.; VAS, C.J. METHIXENE HYDROCHLORIDE AND PARKINSONIAN TREMOR. ACTA NEUROLOGICA SCANDINAVICA. 43(4):535-538, 1967.

THE EFFICACY OF METHIXENE IN REDUCTION OF TREMOR WAS DETERMINED IN A CONTROLLED DOUBLE-BLIND CROSSOVER STUDY. THE PATIENTS WERE 13 OUTPATIENT AND 3 INPATIENT VOLUNTEERS. IN NO CASE WAS THE PARKINSONISM INDUCED BY DRUGS. DURING THIS PERIOD, PATIENTS CONTINUED TO TAKE THE ANTIPARKINSONISM DRUGS TO WHICH THEY WERE ACCUSTOMED. METHIXENE OR PLACEBO WAS GIVEN FOR 3 WEEKS FOLLOWED BY A 1-WEEK INTERVAL; THEN THE REVERSE TREATMENT WAS GIVEN. INITIAL DOSE OF METHIXENE WAS 15 MG/DAY ORALLY, GRADUALLY INCREASED TO 45 MG/DAY. TREMOR WAS MEASURED BY A TRANSDUCER ATTACHED TO THE HAND FOR 10 MIN AND WAS RECORDED PRIOR TO AND AT THE END OF THE FIRST AND SECOND ROUNDS OF TREATMENT. THE 14 PATIENTS COMPLETING THE STUDY, 7 MALES AND 7 FEMALES, RANGED IN AGE FROM 47-89. METHIXENE HAD NO STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON TREMOR. SIDE EFFECTS FROM METHIXENE WERE DRY MOUTH IN 6, DIZZINESS IN 4, CONSTIPATION IN 2, MOUTH ULCERS IN 2, BLURRED VISION IN 1 AND URINARY RETENTION IN 1; SIDE EFFECTS OF PLACEBO WERE DRY MOUTH IN 2, DIZZINESS IN 1, CONSTIPATION IN 3 AND BLURRED VISION IN 1.

THE GENERAL INFIRMARY
LEEDS, ENGLAND

0100050886999
GADECKI, WALDEMAR. PHYSOSTIGMINE INTRAVENOUS DRIP -- A NEW PROCEDURE USED IN INTERRUPTING ATROPINE COMA. (KROPLOWKA FIZOSTYGMINOWA JAKO NOWY SPOSOB PRZERYWANIA SPIACZKI ATROPINOWEJ.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA). 17(5):587-589, 1967. IN POLISH.

A 32-YEAR OLD PATIENT WITH HEBEPHRENIA WAS TREATED WITH AN ATROPINE PREPARATION WHICH CAUSED HIM TO GO INTO COMA. THE CLASSICAL PROCEDURE TO TREAT THIS HAD BEEN I.M. INJECTIONS OF 2-4 MG OF PHYSOSTIGMINE (A PARASYMPATHOLYTIC), BUT A DISADVANTAGE OF THIS TREATMENT WAS ITS PAINFULNESS. THE NEW PROCEDURE OF I.V. PHYSOSTIGMINE DRIP IS REPORTED TO BE USEFUL BECAUSE IT IS LESS PAINFUL. IN ADDITION, PATIENTS COULD BE AWAKENED FROM THE COMA WITHIN 10 MIN AFTER PHYSOSTIGMINE INJECTION. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION IS INCLUDED OF CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH THIS PROCEDURE AT THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE OF POLAND. IT IS ALSO REPORTED THAT DELIRIUM COMPLICATIONS DID NOT OCCUR AS FREQUENTLY.

PANSTWOWY SZPITAL DLA NERWOWO I PSYCHICZNIE CHORYCH
KOCBOROWO, STAROGARD (GDANSKI), POLAND

0100050887999
BENDER, LAURETTA; SANKAR, D.V. SIVA. CHROMOSOME DAMAGE NOT FOUND IN LEUKOCYTES OF CHILDREN TREATED WITH LSD-25. SCIENCE, 159(3816):749, 1968.

THIS REPORT GIVES FINDINGS TENDING TO CONTROVERT THOSE DESCRIBED BY SAMUEL IRWIN AND JOSE EGOZCUE IN THEIR STUDY OF CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITIES IN LEUKOCYTES FROM LSD-25 USERS. THE NEGATIVE FINDINGS IN THE PRESENT STUDY WERE CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT BECAUSE THE SCHIZOPHRENIC CHILDREN, AGED 7-11, HAD RECEIVED LSD-25 DAILY IN DOSES OF 100-150 MCG FOR 5-1/2 TO 35 MONTHS. (A REFUTATION BY IRWIN AND EGOZCUE APPEARS IN THE SAME JOURNAL)

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0100050888999
HANNINEN, HELENA. PSYCHOLOGICAL METHODS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF INDUSTRIAL POISONING. IN: PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF SCANDINAVIAN NEUROLOGISTS. ACTA NEUROLOGICA SCANDINAVICA (KOBENHAVN), 43(SUPPL. 31):135-136, 1967.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS ARE SENSITIVE INDICATORS OF CARBON DISULFIDE POISONING. EXPOSURE TO CARBON DISULFIDE CAUSES RETARDATION, DETERIORATION IN MENTAL ABILITY AND MOTOR DISTURBANCES AS WELL AS SERIOUS DEPRESSION, DISTINCT CHANGES OF CHARACTER AND GROSS IMPAIRMENT OF INTELLECTUAL FUNCTIONS.

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0100050889999
FRANTZEN, ESTHER; HANSEN, J. MOLHOLM; HANSEN, O.E.; KRISTENSEN, M. PHENYTOIN (DILANTIN) INTOXICATION. ACTA NEUROLOGICA SCANDINAVICA (KOBENHAVN), 43(4):440-446, 1967.

IN EPILEPTICS, THE SERUM DEPHENYLHYDANTOIN CONCENTRATION SHOULD BE ABOUT 15 MCG/ML. THERE IS ONLY A NARROW INTERVAL BETWEEN THE OPTIMUM THERAPEUTIC AND TOXIC SERUM CONCENTRATIONS OF DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN, AND MARKED DISTURBANCES MAY OCCUR AT CONCENTRATIONS AS LOW AS 25 MCG/ML. EIGHT CASE HISTORIES OF DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN POISONING ARE GIVEN. THE MOST COMMON SYMPTOMS OF DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN POISONING ARE ANOREXIA, NAUSEA, VOMITING, DIZZINESS, DYSARTHRIA, TREMOR, ATAXIA, NYSTAGMUS, DIPLOPIA, APATHY AND CONFUSION. SINCE NOT ALL SYMPTOMS MAY BE PRESENT, AND THE INDIVIDUAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS ARE NONSPECIFIC, IT IS NOT RARE FOR THE CONDITION TO BE OVERLOOKED OR MISINTERPRETED. SERUM DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN SHOULD BE CHECKED ROUTINELY IN ALL PATIENTS TREATED WITH DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO PATIENTS WITH HEPATIC DISEASE. SIMULTANEOUS ADMINISTRATION OF DEPHENYLHYDANTOIN WITH OTHER DRUGS MAY LEAD TO AN INCREASED DEPHENYLHYDANTOIN CONCENTRATION IN THE SERUM.

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0100050890999
LAFON, ROBERT; MINVIELLE, JEAN; CHAPEL, ANDRE; CHABINIER, JACQUES. CLINICAL STUDY OF A NEW MAO INHIBITOR ANTIDEPRESSANT: RC 41.10. (ETUDE CLINIQUE D'UN NOUVEL ANTIDEPRESSEUR INHIBITEUR DE LA MONOAMINOOXYDASE: LE R.C.41.10.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 21(6):1405-1411, 1966.

EXPERIENCE WITH 46 MALE PATIENTS, AGES 20-68, IS REPORTED. A DAILY DOSE OF 900 MG WAS FOUND TO BE MOST ACCEPTABLE, OVER A PERIOD VARYING FROM 6 WEEKS TO 12 MONTHS. TOLERANCE WAS GENERALLY GOOD, BUT 1 PATIENT COMPLAINED OF INSATIABLE HUNGER, AND 5 OF FATIGUE AND LEG WEAKNESS. SLIGHT HYPERTENSION OCCURRED IN 2 INSTANCES, AND THERE WAS 1 CASE OF PRONOUNCED HYPERTENSION IN ASSOCIATION WITH RESERPINE. ONE DEATH OCCURRED, ATTRIBUTED TO AN ASSOCIATION OF BARBITURATE AND MAO INHIBITOR. REACTIONAL AND NEUROTIC DEPRESSION RESPONDED BEST TO RC 41.10.

0100050891999
TIMSIT, J. CATALEPTOGENIC EFFECT OF CERTAIN BUTYROPHENONE DERIVATIVES. (SUR L'ACTIVITE CATALEPTIGENE DE QUELGUES DERIVES DE LA BUTYROPHENONE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 21(6):1453-1471, 1966. IN FRENCH.

CATALEPSY INDUCED IN RATS BY 4 BUTYROPHENONE DERIVATIVES (HALOPERIDOL, TRIPERIDOL, BENZPERIDOL AND SPIROPERIDOL) AS WELL AS BY ARECOLINE, PILOCARPINE, ESERINE AND DIISOPROPYLFLUROPHOSPHATE, IS SUPPRESSED BY TWO CENTRAL-ACTING ANTICHOLINERGIC SUBSTANCES, ATROPINE AND SCOPOLAMINE, BUT NOT BY HOMATROPINE BROMOMETHYLATE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT WHEREAS CENTRAL CHOLINERGIC STRUCTURES ARE DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN CATALEPSY FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATION OF THE PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS, THERE IS AN INDIRECT ACTIVATION OF THESE STRUCTURES BY AN IMBALANCE BETWEEN CHOLINERGIC AND ADRENERGIC PROCESSES IN THE CASE OF THE BUTYROPHENONES.

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0100050892999
MADALENA, J. CARUSO. THE USE OF STELAPAR NO. 2 IN TREATMENT OF CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA. A FOLHA MEDICA (RIO DE JANEIRO), 55(6):1069-1073, 1967.

IMPRESSIVE RESULTS ARE REPORTED WITH THE USE OF STELAPAR NO. 2, AN ATARACTIC AND ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUG (COMBINATION OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE AND TRANYLCYPROMINE), IN 10 CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS FOR APPROXIMATELY 2 YEARS. THE DOSE LEVEL WAS 2 TABLETS DAILY, ONE IN THE MORNING AND ONE IN THE EARLY AFTERNOON. BENEFITS WERE NOTABLE MAINLY IN CASES IN WHICH PREVIOUS THERAPEUTIC FAILURE FOLLOWED USE OF THE ATARACTIC OR THE ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUG SEPARATELY. NO SEVERE VASCULAR ACCIDENTS HAVE BEEN RECORDED WITH THIS COMBINATION. IN SOME INSTANCES PROMPT REMISSION OF A PSYCHOTIC EPISODE WAS PRODUCED WITH A SINGLE TABLET. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT THE TRIFLUOPERAZINE/TRANYLCYPROMINE COMBINATION, BECAUSE OF ITS IMPLICIT SYNERGISM, OFFERS A THERAPEUTIC PROSPECT FOR TREATMENT OF NONPRODUCTIVE CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA.

CENTRO DE ESTUDOS DA CASA DE SAUDE DR. EIRAS
RIO DE JANEIRO, GB, BRAZIL

0100050893999
HENRIKSEN, P. BRINK. ACUTE TREATMENT OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES WITH DIAZEPAMUM (VALIUM). IN: PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF SCANDINAVIAN NEUROLOGISTS. ACTA NEUROLOGICA SCANDINAVICA (KOBENHAVN), 43(SUPPL. 31):168-169, 1967.

A TOTAL OF 16 EPISODES OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES WERE TREATED BY INTRAVENOUS INFUSION OF DIAZEPAM DURING THE SEIZURE. RESULTS WERE GOOD AND NO SIDE EFFECTS WERE OBSERVED.

DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY
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0100050894999
GAYRAL, L.; STERN, H.; PUYUELO, R. INDICATIONS AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PSYCHIC DEPRESSION WITH OCTAMOXINE (XIMAOL). (INDICATIONS ET RESULTATS DU TRAITEMENT DE LA DEPRESSION PSYCHIQUE PAR L'OCTAMOXINE (XIMAOL).) THERAPIE (PARIS), 21(5):1183-1190, 1966. IN FRENCH.

CASE MATERIAL IS PRESENTED ON 11 MEN AND 27 WOMEN. OCTAMOXINE ACTS FAVORABLY IN MODERATE DEPRESSION IN MIDDLE AGE, WITH FEW SECONDARY EFFECTS AND GOOD GENERAL TOLERANCE. IT CAN BE USED TOGETHER WITH SEDATIVES, E.G., DIAZEPAM, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, AND IN CONJUNCTION WITH ELECTROSHOCK TREATMENT. IT CAN ALSO BE UTILIZED WHEN ISOCARBOXAMIDE OR TRANYLCYPROMINE ARE BEING DISCONTINUED BECAUSE OF SECONDARY EFFECTS. IT HAS BEEN USED SUCCESSFULLY IN TREATING YOUNG PERSONS WITH A TENDENCY TO PSYCHOSOMATIC DISTURBANCE.

0100050895999
ANDERSON, H.; ROOS, B.-E. EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES ON MONOAMINE METABOLITES IN HYDROCEPHALUS. IN: PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF SCANDINAVIAN NEUROLOGISTS. ACTA NEUROLOGICA SCANDINAVICA (KOBENHAVN), 43(SUPPL.31):72-73, 1967.

LEVELS OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID AND HOMOVANILLIC ACID ARE INCREASED IN THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID OF HYDROCEPHALIC INFANTS. IN DOGS GIVEN I.V. INJECTIONS OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN, CEREBROSPINAL FLUID LEVELS OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID WERE ELEVATED, AND IN DOGS GIVEN I.V. INJECTIONS OF DOPA, CEREBROSPINAL FLUID LEVELS OF HOMOVANILLIC ACID WERE ELEVATED.

DEPARTMENT OF NEUROSURGERY
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GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN

0100050896999
HANSSON, OLLE. TRYPTOPHAN LOAD TEST AND PYRIDOXINE TREATMENT IN EPILEPTIC CHILDREN. IN: PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF SCANDINAVIAN NEUROLOGISTS. ACTA NEUROLOGICA SCANDINAVICA (KOBENHAVN), 43(SUPPL. 31):65, 1967.

THE TRYPTOPHAN LOAD TEST HAS BEEN USED AS A MEANS OF REVEALING PYRIDOXINE DEFICIENCY. SINCE ABNORMAL TRYPTOPHAN LOAD TESTS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED WITHOUT AN OBVIOUS DIETARY PYRIDOXINE DEFICIENCY, A MODIFIED TRYPTOPHAN LOAD TEST IS PROPOSED.

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS
UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
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0100050897999
WARKANY, JOSEF; TAKACS, EVA. LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD): NO TERATOGENICITY IN RATS. SCIENCE, 159(3816):731-732, 1968.

FIFTY-FIVE PREGNANT RATS WERE TREATED WITH LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE (LSD) IN DOSES OF 1.5-300 MCG DURING PERIODS OF ORGANOGENESIS AND 34 PREGNANT RATS WERE GIVEN THE SAME DOSES ON THE FOURTH OR FIFTH DAY OF PREGNANCY. EXAMINATION OF THE RESULTANT 887 YOUNG FOR CONGENITAL DEFECTS SHOWED NO GREATER FREQUENCY THAN IN CONTROLS. THESE EXPERIMENTS FAILED TO PROVE THAT LSD IS TERATOGENIC IN RATS.

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0100050898999
ALEKSANDROWICZ, JERZY W. INSULIN AND GLUCOSE TOLERANCE TESTS IN DEPRESSIVE SYNDROMES. (OBCIAZANIE INSULINA I GLIKOZA W ZESPOLACH DEPRESYJNYCH.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(4):439-445, 1967. IN POLISH.

GLUCOSE AND INSULIN TOLERANCE TESTS WERE ADMINISTERED TO 51 DEPRESSIVE PATIENTS AND THE RESULTS COMPARED WITH A CONTROL GROUP OF 30 PATIENTS. IN 22 OF THE 51 PATIENTS ABNORMALITIES WERE OBSERVED. THE INSULIN CHARGE TEST WAS ABNORMAL IN 17 OF THE CONTROL PATIENTS. A STATISTICAL CORRELATION BETWEEN TYPE OF RESULTS AND MENTAL STATES WAS MADE, BUT THERE WAS NO CORRELATION BETWEEN TEST FINDINGS AND A DIAGNOSIS OF INVOLUTION OR ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSION, NUMBER OF DEPRESSIVE PHASES AND HYPOMANIA, HEREDITARY PREDISPOSITION OR DURATION OF THE DISEASE. NO SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS ARE ADVANCED, SINCE THE CHANGES IN MENTAL STATE DURING TESTING VARIED AMONG THE PATIENTS.

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0100050899999
GYERMEK, LASZLO. THE PHARMACOLOGY OF IMIPRAMINE AND RELATED ANTIDEPRESSANTS. INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF NEUROBIOLOGY, 9:95-143, 1966.

DESPITE EXPANSION OF RESEARCH OF ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUGS, GREAT NEED STILL EXISTS FOR ADEQUATE PHARMACOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF THESE DRUGS. THIS STUDY IS A CONTRIBUTION TO FILL THIS GAP. IT IS EMPHASIZED (1) THAT THE NAME ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUG REFERS TO SEVERAL CHEMICALLY AND BIOLOGICALLY DISTINCT GROUPS OF AGENTS AND ALSO TO THE VARIOUS DISEASE COMPLEXES OF DEPRESSION; AND (2) THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANTIDEPRESSANT ACTION OF THE IMIPRAMINE-TYPE AGENTS RESULTED FROM INCIDENTAL CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS, THE SUBSEQUENT PHARMACOLOGY BEING FOLLOW-UP WORK RATHER THAN AN INITIAL GUIDELINE. THE STUDY DEALS WITH PHARMACOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROTOTYPE AGENT, IMIPRAMINE; METABOLISM OF IMIPRAMINE, PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS AND POSSIBLE MODES OF ACTION OF AGENTS OF THE IMIPRAMINE TYPE, NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL AND

BEHAVIORAL EXPLORATIONS OF IMIPRAMINE-TYPE ANTIDEPRESSANTS, ANTIDEPRESSANTS CHEMICALLY RELATED TO IMIPRAMINE AND CLINICAL STUDIES WITH IMIPRAMINE-LIKE ANTIDEPRESSANT AGENTS. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT PHARMACOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF ANTIDEPRESSANT AGENTS SHOULD BE BASED ON THE USE OF A BATTERY OF TESTS OUTLINED IN SEVERAL COMPARATIVE STUDIES. A SELECTED LIST OF THESE STUDIES WITH PROCEDURES USED IS GIVEN. (141 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF ANESTHESIA
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0100050900999
ERIKSSON, KALERVO. GENETIC SELECTION FOR VOLUNTARY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN THE ALBINO RAT. SCIENCE, 159(3816):739-741, 1968.

TWO GENETICALLY DIFFERENT LINES OF WISTAR RATS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED BY OUTBREEDING AND BY SELECTING FOR BREEDING ANIMALS THAT DIFFER IN ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION. MARKED DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SEXES AND THE STRAINS WERE EVIDENT BY THE EIGHTH GENERATION. THE REGRESSION COEFFICIENT .754 ACCOUNTS FOR 65.9(OF THE VARIANCE. THE HERITABILITIES DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY IN THE SEXES, H2 FOR THE MALES BEING .263, AND FOR THE FEMALES .371. THE DIFFERENCE SEEMS TO BE ASCRIBABLE MAINLY TO SEX-LINKAGE OF SOME OF THE GENETIC FACTORS CONTROLLING VOLUNTARY CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL. THE MODEL CONSTRUCTED SHOWS THE IMPORTANCE OF GENETIC FACTORS IN DETERMINING SELECTION OF ALCOHOL, ALTHOUGH THE DETERMINING POWER OF THE ENVIRONMENT STILL SEEMS STRONGER.

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0100050901999
LESPAGNOL, CH.; ROBELET, A.; CAZIN, J.CL.; CAZIN, MICHELINE; BIZARD, J. PIPERAZINE DERIVATIVES PRESENTING A PHENYLPROPYLAMINE STRUCTURE. (DERIVES PIPERAZINIQUES DE STRUCTURE PHENYL-PROPYLAMINIQUE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 21(6): 1413-1420, 1966. IN FRENCH.

THE TWO SUBSTANCES PRESENT, RESPECTIVELY, AN ALCOHOL AND A KETONE FUNCTION: INVESTIGATION RELATED SPECIFICALLY TO POSSIBLE TRANQUILIZING ACTION. STANDARD TESTS WERE APPLIED TO MICE. THE TERTIARY ALCOHOL FORM GENERALLY WAS THE MORE ACTIVE OF THE 2 COMPOUNDS, BOTH OF WHICH APPEAR TO HAVE A TRANQUILIZING EFFECT.

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0100050902999
BOULU, R.; ROSSIGNOL, P.; FEGER, J.; VALETTE, G. RESERPINE AND LIGHT-BLINK REFLEX. I. STUDY PRELIMINARY TO PHARMACODYNAMIC EXPLOITATION OF THE REFLEX. (RESERPINE ET REFLEXE DE CLIGNEMENT A LA LUMIERE. I. ETUDE PRELIMINAIRE A L'UTILISATION PHARMACODYNAMIQUE DU REFLEXE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 21(6):1543-1553, 1966. IN FRENCH.

IN THESE EXPERIMENTS, RELATIVELY LOW DOSES OF RESERPINE

(0.5 AND 0.1 MG/KG) POTENTIATED A BLINK REFLEX IN RABBITS WITHOUT CAUSING THE DARK PTOSIS REPORTED BY OTHER INVESTIGATORS. WITH THE LOW DOSES, CLEAR RESPONSES ARE OBTAINED WITH REFERENCE TO RESERPINE ANTAGONIZERS (IPRONIAZID, D,L-AMPHETAMINE SULFATE, IMIPRAMINE). ATROPINE SULFATE, BENACTYZINE AND CHLORPROMAZINE HAD NO ANTAGONIZING EFFECT. THE REFLEX WAS POTENTIATED SOMEWHAT BY ARECOLINE AND TREMORINE. BLINK POTENTIATION APPEARS TO BE A PURELY CENTRAL MECHANISM, AND FOR THIS REASON IT MAY BE EXPLOITED IN EVALUATION OF PHARMACOLOGICAL MATERIALS. (25 REFERENCES)

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0100050903999
WALLGREN, H. ON THE MECHANISM OF THE CENTRAL DEPRESSANT ACTION OF ETHANOL. IN: PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF SCANDINAVIAN NEUROLOGISTS. ACTA NEUROLOGICA SCANDINAVICA (KOBENHAVN), 43(SUPPL.31):134, 1967.

ETHANOL APPEARS TO ACT ON NERVE CELLS BY INTERFERING WITH MECHANISMS OF MEMBRANE EXCITATION.

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SCHMITT, HENRI. EFFECT OF FOUR NEUROLEPTIC PHENOTHIAZINES ON SYMPATHETIC STRUCTURES OF THE BRAIN STEM OF THE RAT. (ACTION DE QUATRE PHENOTHIAZINES NEUROLEPTIQUES SUR LES STRUCTURES SYMPATHIQUES DU TRONC CEREBRAL DU RAT.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 21(5): 1295-1306, 1966.

CHLORPROMAZINE, FLUPHENAZINE, PERPHENAZINE AND THIORIDAZINE EFFECTS RELATING TO SPLANCHNIC NERVE DISCHARGES INDUCED BY ASPHYXIA OR BY STIMULATION OF THE PRESSOR AREAS OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS IN THE RAT WERE EXAMINED. THE 4 DRUGS WERE OF EQUAL POTENCY. LOW DOSES REDUCED BLOOD PRESSURE AND THE NUMBER OF SPLANCHNIC DISCHARGES TRIGGERED BY ASPHYXIA. MEDICATIONS THAT SPECIFICALLY INHIBIT VASOMOTOR STRUCTURES OF THE BRAIN STEM MIGHT BE USEFUL IN TREATMENT OF ANXIETY RELATED TO SYMPATHETIC DISCHARGES.

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0100050905999
BENOIST, J.-M.; LECHAT, P. CAN THE EFFECT OF LOW DOSES OF PICROTOXIN IN THE MOUSE SERVE FOR STUDY OF PETIT MAL DRUGS? (L'EFFET DE LA PICROTOXINE A FAIBLE DOSE CHEZ LA SOURIS PEUT-IL SERVIR A L'ETUDE DES MEDICAMENTS DU PETIT MAL?) THERAPIE (PARIS), 21(5):1395-1401, 1966. IN FRENCH.

AFTER INJECTION OF LOW DOSES OF PICROTOXIN, MICE WERE OBSERVED TO PRESENT ATAXIA OF THE HIND LEGS, FOLLOWED BY COMPLETE CESSATION OF MOTOR ACTIVITY, WITH RELAXATION OF SKELETAL MUSCLE. THIS BEHAVIOR WAS REPEATED SEVERAL

TIMES, BETWEEN INTERVALS OF NORMAL ACTIVITY. THE EEG PRESENTED SLOW WAVES, 4 CYCLES PER SEC, AT THE BEGINNING OF EACH PERIOD OF IMMOBILIZATION. THE BEHAVIOR PERSISTED AFTER TREATMENT WITH SPECIFIC ANTICONVULSANTS, E.G., TRIMETHADIONE AND ETHOSUCCIMIDE. THERE APPEARS TO BE NO CORRELATION BETWEEN PETIT MAL AND THE OBSERVED PICROTOXIN-INDUCED SEIZURES.

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0100050906999
VAN DEN DRIESSCHE, J.; TREBAUL, L.; LE VERGE, R.; ALLAIN, P.; EBEN-MOUSSI, E. EFFECT OF CERTAIN MAO INHIBITORS ON VASOPRESSOR ACTIVITY OF ANGIOTENSIN: EXPERIMENTAL STUDY. (INFLUENCE DE QUELQUES IMAO SUR L'ACTIVITE VASOPRESSIVE DE L'ANGIOTENSINE: ETUDE EXPERIMENTALE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 21(6):1433-1445, 1966. IN FRENCH.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS USING 20 DOGS AND 45 RATS ARE REPORTED. THE MAO INHIBITORS WERE NIALAMIDE, OCTAMOXINE AND PHENELZINE. CHRONIC ADMINISTRATION OF MAO INHIBITORS IN HIGH DOSES LED TO A GENERAL STATE OF WEIGHT LOSS, MORE PRONOUNCED IN RATS THAN IN DOGS. IN RATS THERE WAS A CONSISTENT REDUCTION OF REACTIVITY TO ANGIOTENSIN (REDUCTION OF INDUCED BLOOD PRESSURE RISE BY 22(). THE EFFECT MAY BE THE RESULT OF A CHANGE IN REACTIVITY OF THE SMOOTH MUSCLES OF THE BLOOD VESSELS, POSSIBLY THROUGH METABOLIC CHANGES CAUSED BY ENZYME BLOCKING.

0100050907999
ALLAIN, P.; EBEN-MOUSSI, E.; LE DANTEC, M.; VACHER, M.; VAN DEN DRIESSCHE, J. EFFECT OF DRUGS ON CATECHOLAMINE RELEASE IN THE COURSE OF PENTYLENETETRAZOL SHOCK. (INFLUENCE DE MEDICAMENTS SUR LA LIBERATION DES CATECHOLAMINES AU COURS DU CHOC PENTETRAZOLIQUE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 21(6):1447-1451, 1966. IN FRENCH.

MODIFICATION OF THE EVOLUTION OF PENTYLENETETRAZOL SHOCK IN RABBITS BY GUANETHIDINE (RESPIRATORY ARREST IN THE TONIC PHASE, WHICH IS LETHAL UNLESS ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION IS APPLIED, AND SUPPRESSION OF THE CLONIC PHASE) IS EXPLAINED IN TERMS OF ALMOST TOTAL SUPPRESSION OF NOREPINEPHRINE RELEASE, AS WELL AS 50(REDUCTION OF LIBERATED EPINEPHRINE. HEXAMETHONIUM AND HYDERGINE HAD NO EFFECT ON THE PENTYLENETETRAZOL-INDUCED CRISIS.

0100050908999
MADEJSKA, NOEMI; MIKA, MARIAN; PANKOW, TADEUSZ. THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF MELITRACENE IN TREATMENT OF DEPRESSIVE STATES. (WYNIKI LECZENIA STANOW DEPRESYJNYCH MELITRACENEM.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(4): 463-471, 1967. IN POLISH.

THE PSYCHOENERGIZER MELITRACENE, KNOWN CHEMICALLY AS 9,10-DIHYDRO-10, 10-DIMETHYL-9-(3-DIMETHYLAMINOPROPYLIDENE) ANTHRACENE HYDROCHLORIDE, WAS ADMINISTERED TO 36 PATIENTS OF BOTH SEXES SUFFERING FROM MENTAL DEPRESSION. OF THIS GROUP, 27 HAD MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS. AFTER RECEIVING THIS DRUG, ALSO KNOWN AS TRAUSABUN, IN SUGAR-COATED PILLS OF 200 MG DAILY, A REMISSION OF SYMPTOMS WAS OBSERVED. ANXIETY SYMPTOMS SUBSIDED FOLLOWING THE THIRD DAY OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT. ALTHOUGH SLIGHT, THE FOLLOWING SIDE EFFECTS WERE NOTED: WEAKNESS, DRY

MOUTH AND SENSATIONS OF HEAT AND COLD. AMPLE STATISTICAL DATA AND GRAPHS ILLUSTRATE THE CLINICAL MATERIAL.

KRAKOW 18, POLAND

0100050909999
RYDZYNSKI, ZDZISLAW. CLINICAL EXPERIMENTS WITH TPD-6, A NEW ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUG. (WLASNE DOSWIADCZENIA KLINICZNE Z NOWYM PREPARATEM ANTYDEPRESYJNYM-TPD-6.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(4):459-462, 1967. IN POLISH.

A NEW TRANQUILIZER, TPD-6, WAS ADMINISTERED SEPARATELY AND TOGETHER WITH LIBRIUM AND OTHER DRUGS SUCH AS NEMBUTAL TO TREAT SOME FORMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA AND DEPRESSION. A BRIEF GENERAL DISCUSSION OF ITS EFFICACY IS PRESENTED. IN A CLINICAL TRIAL WITH 16 PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT FORMS OF DEPRESSION, 3-6 TABLETS DAILY WERE GIVEN WITH NO IMPORTANT SIDE EFFECTS. SINCE THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS WAS SMALL AND THEIR IMPROVEMENT EVALUATED OVER ONLY A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME, FURTHER RESEARCH OF THIS DRUG IS RECOMMENDED. THE CHEMICAL STRUCTURE OF THIS THIORIDAZINE DERIVATIVE IS INCLUDED.

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0100050910999
BILIKIEWICZ, ADAM; DOLMIERSKI, ROMAN. CLINICAL EVALUATION OF MESORIDAZINE (NC 123) SANDOZ. (OCENA KLINICZNA PREPARATU MESORIDAZIN (NC 123) SANDOZ.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(4):455-458, 1967. IN POLISH.

TO TREAT CHARACTER DISORDERS AND ORGANIC DEPRESSIVE STATES, MESORIDAZINE WAS EVALUATED IN CLINICAL PRACTICE. ITS CHEMICAL STRUCTURE IS 10-(2-(1-METHYL-2-PIPERIDYL)ETHYL)-2-METHYLSULFINYL) PHENOTHIAZINE, AND IT HAS A TRANQUILIZING EFFECT WHEN USED IN SMALL DOSES UP TO 40 MG. OF 79 CASES TREATED IN THE CLINIC, 73 SHOWED MARKED IMPROVEMENT OF THEIR MENTAL STATE. NO IMPROVEMENT WAS OBSERVED IN 6 CASES WITH AN ORGANIC SUBSTRATE DISORDER. THIS DRUG IS REPORTED TO BE WELL TOLERATED, WITHOUT SIDE EFFECTS, NONHABIT FORMING AND OF LOW TOXICITY. SYMPTOMATOLOGY IS RELIEVED IN CASES SHOWING OVERSTIMULATION, ANXIETY AND MOTOR OVERACTIVITY. STATISTICAL DATA ARE INCLUDED ON THE 79 PATIENTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO NEUROSIS, DEPRESSION, HYPOCHONDRIA, NOCTURNAL ENURESIS AND OTHER FACTORS INDICATIVE OF MENTAL DISORDERS.

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0100050911999
PILASIEWICZ, BARBARA; TOLWINSKI, TOMASZ. INFLUENCE OF CHLORPROMAZINE ON DISTURBED THINKING PROCESSES IN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS -- A CLINICAL EVALUATION. (KLINICZNA OCENA WPLYWU CHLOROPROMAZYNY NA ZABURZENIA MYSLENIA U SCHIZOFRENIKOW.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(4): 473-478, 1967. IN POLISH.

CLINICAL RESULTS IN TREATING MENTALLY DISTURBED PATIENTS WITH CHLORPROMAZINE ARE ILLUSTRATED BY TABULAR DATA. DAILY CHLORPROMAZINE DOSES OF 450-600 MG WERE PRESCRIBED.

BEST THERAPEUTIC RESULTS WERE OBSERVED BETWEEN THE THIRD AND SIXTH WEEK OF TREATMENT. INHIBITED PATIENTS DID NOT SHOW AS GREAT AN IMPROVEMENT AS THOSE WITH PSYCHOMOTOR STIMULATION. BEST RESULTS WERE NOTICED IN PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS, AND LEAST IMPROVEMENT WAS SEEN IN THOSE SUFFERING FROM THE SIMPLE AND ATHYMIC FORMS. CHLORPROMAZINE WAS CONSIDERED EFFECTIVE IN TREATING AXIAL SYMPTOMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIC TYPES. THE SAMPLE STUDIED CONSISTED OF 9 SIMPLE SCHIZOPHRENICS, 4 CATATONICS AND 57 PARANOIDS.

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0100050912999
BILIKIEWICZ, ADAM; DOLMIERSKI, ROMAN; SIKORSKI, WLODZIMIERZ. THIORIDAZINE AND ITS METABOLITES TPD-6 AND TPO-33 SANDOZ IN TREATMENT OF DEPRESSIVE STATES. (TIORYDAZYNA I JEJ METABOLITY TPD-6 I TPO-33 SANDOZ W LECZENIU STANOW DEPRESYJNYCH.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(4):447-453, 1967. IN POLISH.

IN A CLINICAL EVALUATION OF THIORIDAZINE IN TREATING MENTAL DEPRESSION, STATISTICAL DATA OF 20 PATIENTS ARE REPORTED. THESE INCLUDED SYMPTOMATOLOGY, RESULTS OF LABORATORY TESTS, TREATMENT OF OTHER PHYSICAL DISORDERS AND CATAMNESES. THE CHEMICAL STRUCTURES OF THIORIDAZINE AND ITS METABOLITES TPD-6, AND TPO-33 ARE INCLUDED. THESE TRANQUILIZERS WERE ALSO ADMINISTERED IN COMBINATION WITH IMIPRAMINE OR NORTRIPTYLINE. THERE WAS ONLY ONE COMPLETE REMISSION AMONG THE 20 DEPRESSIVE PERSONS TREATED WITH TPD-6. FULL REMISSION OF SYMPTOMS WAS OBSERVED IN 4 OF 13 PATIENTS TREATED WITH TPO-33, WHICH HAD THE STRONGEST ACTION AGAINST DEPRESSION. BOTH TPD-6 AND TPO-33 HAVE THE DISADVANTAGE THAT THEY CANNOT BE GIVEN PARENTERALLY FOR PROLONGED PERIODS, SINCE THIS MAY RESULT IN UNDESIRABLE SIDE EFFECTS TYPICAL OF NEUROLEPTICS. HALLUCINATIONS WERE NOTED IN 3 PATIENTS RECEIVING TPD-6, WHICH IS INDICATIVE OF THE DRUG'S HIGHER TOXICITY.

0100050913999
BEZUGLAYA, A.S.; BULOVSKAYA, L.N.; VLADIMIRSKAYA, O.V.; KISELEV, V.A.; MARICHEVA, L.I.; ET AL. EFFECTS OF TRIOXAZINE AND CHLORPROMAZINE ON SOME ASPECTS OF METABOLISM. (VLIYANIYE TRIOKSAZINA I AMINAZINA NA NEKOTORYYE STORONY OBMENA.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(3):435-440, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

THE USUAL DOSES OF THE TRANQUILIZERS TRIOXAZINE (3,4,5-TRIMETHOXYBENZOYL-TETRAHYDRO-1,4-OXAZINE) AND CHLORPROMAZINE WERE FOUND TO EXERT A DIFFERENT INFLUENCE ON THE KREBS CYCLE IN PATIENTS WITH NEUROSES. TRIOXAZINE (300 MG 2-3 TIMES DAILY) SHARPLY REDUCED THE EXCRETION OF ORGANIC ACIDS AND CITRIC ACID WITH URINE, WHEREAS CHLORPROMAZINE (25-50 MG TWICE DAILY) INCREASED THE SECRETION OF THESE ACIDS. TRIOXAZINE DECREASED, WHILE CHLORPROMAZINE INCREASED THE AMOUNT OF CODEHYDROGENASE AND CITRIC ACID IN THE BLOOD. TRIOXAZINE DECREASED THE EXCRETION OF PYRUVIC ACID, WHILE CHLORPROMAZINE HAD NO EFFECT. SINCE THE GREATEST EFFECT OF TRIOXAZINE WAS ON THE PYRUVIC CONTENT OF THE BLOOD, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE OTHER CHANGES IN THE KREBS CYCLE ARE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THIS ACID, WHICH STANDS AT THE BEGINNING. THE DECREASED CONTENT OF CITRIC AND ALPHA KETOGLUTARIC ACIDS IN THE

BLOOD AND URINE ARE SECONDARY. THE RESULT OF INSUFFICIENT MATERIAL-- PYRUVIC ACID-- FOR THEIR PRODUCTION. THE AUTHORS CONCLUDE THAT CHLORPROMAZINE IS LESS TOXIC THAN TRIOXAZINE AND THAT THE DOSAGE OF THE LATTER USUALLY PRESCRIBED SHOULD BE REDUCED. (26 REFERENCES)

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SAFONOV, G.A. CHLORPROMAZINE INFILTRATES AND THEIR EFFECT ON THE HEMOGRAM AND SERUM PROTEINS OF SCHIZOPHRENICS. (AMINAZINOVYYE INFILTRATY I IKH VLIYANIYE NA GEMOGRAMMU I BELKOVYYE FRAKTSII SYVOROTKI KROVI BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(3):431-435, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION OF SCHIZOPHRENICS WITH 2.5(CHLORPROMAZINE (DAILY DOSE 300-500 MG) RESULTED WITHIN 2-3 WEEKS IN HYPERLEUKOCYTOSIS AND SHIFT OF THE LEUKOCYTIC FORMULA TO THE LEFT. THE NUMBER OF STAB-NUCLEAR NEUTROPHILS ROSE FROM 266 TO 485, WHILE THE NUMBER OF LYMPHOCYTES ROSE FROM 1982 TO 2217. THERE WAS ALSO A MARKED INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF SEGMENTONUCLEAR NEUTROPHILS AND A SMALLER INCREASE IN THE EOSINOPHILS. SERUM PROTEIN CHANGES SHOWED A DECREASE IN THE ALBUMINS, BUT INCREASE IN ALL GLOBULINS, ESPECIALLY THE ALPHA 2 FRACTION. THE ESR RATE WAS HIGHEST WHEN THE CHLORPROMAZINE INFILTRATES WERE MOST PRONOUNCED (2ND-3RD WEEK). THE CHANGES IN THE MORPHOLOGICAL COMPOSITION OF THE BLOOD AND ITS PROTEIN FRACTIONS REFLECT THE GENERAL REACTION OF THE BODY TO LOCAL ASEPTIC INFLAMMATION PROVOKED BY I.M. INJECTIONS OF CHLORPROMAZINE. THIS DRUG THUS APPEARS TO BE A NONSPECIFIC STIMULANT OF ANTIBODY FORMATION.

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VORONEZH, USSR

0100050915999
GALLANT, D.M.; BISHOP, M.P.; CAMP, E.; TISDALE, C. A SIX-MONTH CONTROLLED EVALUATION OF METRONIDAZOLE (FLAGYL) IN CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC PATIENTS. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, 10(2):82-87, 1968.

UNDER DOUBLE-BLIND CONDITIONS ONE GROUP OF 39 CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS WAS TREATED WITH METRONIDAZOLE (125 MG Q.I.D.) AND ANOTHER SUCH GROUP WITH CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE (10 MG Q.I.D.). METRONIDAZOLE WAS FOUND TO BE NO MORE EFFECTIVE THAN CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE IN SUBSTANTIALLY ALTERING THE DRINKING HABITS. HOWEVER, 3- AND 6-MONTH FOLLOW-UP EXAMINATIONS INDICATED THAT METRONIDAZOLE MAY HAVE BEEN MORE EFFECTIVE IN MODIFYING SECONDARY DISORDERS (NEUROTIC ANXIETY AND DEPRESSIVE REACTIONS, PARANOID, COMPULSIVE AND SCHIZOID TRENDS). NO SIGNIFICANT SIDE EFFECTS WERE NOTED WITH EITHER DRUG.

TULANE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

0100050916999
BIEDRYCKI, WIESLAW; GADECKI, WALDEMAR. COMA FOLLOWING THE USE OF A THERAPEUTICAL DOSE OF PONALID. (PRZYPADEK

SPIACZKI PO PODANIU TERAPEUTYCZNEJ DAWKI PONALIDU.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(3):355-357, 1967. IN POLISH.

PONALID, RELATED TO ATROPINE, IS THE HYDROBROMIDE OF THE BENZHYDRYL ETHER OF N-ETHYLNORTROPINE AND IS DISTRIBUTED UNDER THE NAME UK-738. RECOMMENDED DOSES ARE 2.5 - 5 MG. 2 OR 3 TIMES A DAY FOR A TOTAL DAILY DOSE OF 5-10 MG. THIS DRUG WAS ADMINISTERED TO A 40-YEAR-OLD FEMALE WITH THE PARANOID SYNDROME. BLOOD CHEMISTRY WAS NORMAL AND SHE WAS GIVEN 15 MG PONALID PER DAY TOGETHER WITH LAKTARGYL. FOLLOWING THE THIRD DAY OF THIS TREATMENT, SHE WENT INTO A COMA AND SHOWED SIGNS OF TACHYCARDIA, OPISTHOTONUS AND CHEYNE-STOKES RESPIRATION. ANTIDOTES INCLUDED STROPHANTIN, CAFFEINE, LOBELINE, LUMINAL, LIBRIUM AND PHYSOSTIGMINE. THE LAST WAS MOST EFFECTIVE, OVERCAME HER DISORIENTATION AND LED TO A NORMAL BABINSKI VALUE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT 9 MG OF PHYSOSTIGMINE, THE AMOUNT ADMINISTERED FOR 3 DAYS, NEUTRALIZES THE ACTION OF 40 MG OF PONALID.

SZPITAL KOCBOROWO
STAROGARD GDANSKI, POLAND

0100050917999
CYMBALA, JAN; WASIK, AUGUST. BEHAVIOR OF THE PALMAR RESPONSE TO COLD AND SUBSEQUENT RISE OF TEMPERATURE IN SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS DURING CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY. (ZACHOWANIE SIE ODCZYNU DLONIOWEGO NA ZIMNO I OCIEPLENIA ZWROTNEGO U SCHIZOFRENIKOW W PRZEBIEGU LECZENIA CHLOROPROMAZYNA.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(2):191-198, 1967. IN POLISH.

BLOOD PRESSURE, PULSE AND TEMPERATURE INCREASE REACTIONS TO COLD WERE STUDIED IN 12 SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS TREATED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE TRANQUILIZER. THE MEDIAN DOSE PER DAY WAS 540 MG. CHLORPROMAZINE LOWERED THE BLOOD PRESSURE, AND INCREASED THE PULSE RATE. STATISTICAL DATA AND GRAPHS SUBSTANTIATE THE CLINICAL FINDINGS.

KLINKIA PSYCHIATRYCANA AM
UL. KRASZEWSKIEGO 25
WROCLAW, POLAND

0100050918999
SEIDEN, LEWIS S.; PETERSON, D. DOUGLAS. REVERSAL OF THE RESERPINE-INDUCED SUPPRESSION OF THE CONDITIONED AVOIDANCE RESPONSE BY L-DOPA: CORRELATION OF BEHAVIORAL AND BIOCHEMICAL DIFFERENCES IN TWO STRAINS OF MICE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 159(2):422-428, 1968.

TWO STRAINS OF MICE (C57 AND DBA) WERE TRAINED TO AVOID SHOCK BY CROSSING A BARRIER AT THE SOUND OF A CONDITIONED STIMULUS (BUZZER). RESERPINE INTERFERED WITH THIS RESPONSE, WHILE L-DOPA PARTLY AND TEMPORARILY REVERSED THE RESERPINE-INDUCED SUPPRESSION. THE LATTER SUPPRESSION WAS SIMILAR IN BOTH STRAINS OF MICE WITH REGARD TO THE NUMBER OF AVOIDANCE RESPONSES AND THE MEAN LATENCY THEREOF, EXCEPT THAT THE NUMBER OF FAILURES WAS SOMEWHAT GREATER IN THE C57 STRAIN. HOWEVER, BOTH STRAINS DIFFERED IN THE TIME COURSE OF THE METABOLIC CONVERSION OF L-DOPA TO DOPAMINE IN THE BRAIN. IT WOULD APPEAR, THEN, THAT DOPAMINE OR ONE OF ITS METABOLITES CAUSES DOPA-INDUCED REVERSAL OF CONDITIONED AVOIDANCE SUPPRESSION AND THAT THE CATECHOLAMINES ARE A FACTOR IN

THE CNS PROCESSES RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE OF CONDITIONED RESPONSES UNDER AVERSIVE CONTROL.

DEPARTMENTS OF PHARMACOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILL.

0100050919999
KESSELL, A.; WILLIAMS, A.G.; YOUNG, T.D.C.; JENSEN, G.R.
SIDE EFFECTS WITH A NEW HYPNOTIC: DRUG POTENTIATION.
MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY), 2(27):1194-1195, 1967.

TEN PATIENTS (7 FEMALES) WERE GIVEN A HYPNOTIC DRUG MANDRAX. EACH TABLET CONTAINED 250 MG METHAQUALONE AND 25 MG DIPHENHYDRAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE. SOME OF THE SIDE EFFECTS WERE NOSE BLEEDING, DRYNESS OF THE MOUTH, SWELLING OF THE TONGUE, DRYING OF THE LIPS AND CRACKING AT ANGLES OF THE MOUTH, DIZZINESS, DISORIENTATION, AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS. THESE EFFECTS COMMENCED WITHIN 2 DAYS OF ADMINISTRATION OF MANDRAX AND THIORIDAZINE OR AN ANTIDEPRESSANT. NO GYNECOLOGICAL ABNORMALITIES WERE FOUND. PATIENTS GRADUALLY BEGAN TO LOSE THEIR SIDE EFFECTS FROM THE 1ST TO THE 4TH DAY AFTER MANDRAX WAS DISCONTINUED.

DANDENONG PSYCHIATRIC CENTRE
VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

0100050920999
CLANCY, JOHN; VANDERHOOF, E.; CAMPBELL, P. EVALUATION OF AN AVERSIVE TECHNIQUE AS A TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOLISM.
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL, 28(3):476-485, 1967.

UNDER TEST CONDITIONS, SUCCINYLCHOLINE CHLORIDE I.V., PRODUCING PARALYSIS AND APNEA, WAS GIVEN TO VOLUNTEER ALCOHOLICS AS THEY TOOK A DRINK OF THEIR FAVORITE BEVERAGE. AFTER RECOVERY THEY WERE DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL WITH NO OTHER TREATMENT, REASSURANCE OR SUGGESTIONS AS TO FURTHER THERAPY. THEIR COURSE WAS FOLLOWED FOR 12 MONTHS IN COMPARISON WITH 3 CONTROL GROUPS: A GROUP OF ALCOHOLICS WHO UNDERWENT THE SAME PROCEDURE BUT RECEIVED SALINE INSTEAD OF SUCCINYLCHOLINE; A GROUP OF ALCOHOLICS WHO RECEIVED INDIVIDUAL OR GROUP PSYCHOTHERAPY, DRUG THERAPY, OR A COMBINATION OF BOTH BUT DID NOT RECEIVE SUCCINYLCHOLINE; AND PATIENTS PREVIOUSLY EVALUATED WHO DID NOT FOLLOW THROUGH WITH THE TREATMENT RECOMMENDED FOR THEM. ONE YEAR AFTER THE SUCCINYLCHOLINE TREATMENT WAS GIVEN, 88(OF THE PATIENTS GIVEN THE DRUG, 70(OF THE GROUP GIVEN SALINE, 66(OF THE GROUP WHO RECEIVED PSYCHOTHERAPY, AND 45(OF THE GROUP WHO HAD REFUSED TREATMENT SHOWED SUBSTANTIAL INCREASES IN ABSTINENCE AS COMPARED WITH THE YEAR PRECEDING THE TEST PERIOD. STATISTICALLY, DIFFERENCES WERE NOT SIGNIFICANT BETWEEN THE GROUP GIVEN THE DRUG AND THE GROUP RECEIVING SALINE.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA
IOWA CITY, IA.

0100050921999
MAKSIMOWSKA, MARIA. ATTEMPT AT AN EVALUATION OF THE LATE EFFECTS OF MAJEPTIL THERAPY. (PROBA OCENY ODLEGLYCH

WYNIKOW LECZENIA MAJEPTILEM.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(3):301-305, 1967. IN POLISH.

THE EFFECTS OF MAJEPTIL (THIOPROPERAZINE), ADMINISTERED TO 43 PATIENTS OF BOTH SEXES, WHO HAD BEEN SUFFERING FROM 6 MONTHS TO 10 YEARS FROM SCHIZOPHRENIA, ARE DISCUSSED. TABULAR DATA DIVIDE PATIENTS INTO TYPES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA: SIMPLE, HEBEPHRENIC, AND CATATONIC. PATIENTS ARE ALSO DIVIDED ACCORDING TO DEGREE OF IMPROVEMENT: 27 CASES IMPROVED TO VARYING DEGREES, AND 16 SHOWED NO IMPROVEMENT. POORER RESULTS WERE OBSERVED IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FOR LONGER PERIODS OF TIME. RECIDIVITY OCCURRED IN 4 OF THE 27 IMPROVED PATIENTS; 21 REQUIRED SUBSEQUENT HOSPITALIZATION. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY SHOULD BE USED CAUTIOUSLY.

KLINIKA PSYCHIATRYCZNA SL. AM
UL. GRUNWALDZKA 48
LUBLIN, POLAND

0100050922999
SEDVALL, GORAN, C.; WEISE, VIRGINIA K.; KOPIN, IRWIN J. THE RATE OF NOREPINEPHRINE SYNTHESIS MEASURED IN VIVO DURING SHORT INTERVALS; INFLUENCE OF ADRENERGIC NERVE IMPULSE ACTIVITY. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 159(2):274-282, 1968.

THE ACCUMULATION OF NOREPINEPHRINE-C14 IN HEART, BRAIN AND SUBMAXILLARY GLANDS OF UNANESTHETIZED RATS DURING I.V. ADMINISTRATION OF TYROSINE-C14 AT DIFFERENT RATES WAS INVESTIGATED BY A METHOD WHICH PERMITTED CALCULATION OF NOREPINEPHRINE SYNTHESIS RATES FROM THE RATIO OF NOREPINEPHRINE-C14 CONTENT AND MEAN SPECIFIC TYROSINE ACTIVITY. THE DEPENDENCE OF SYNTHESIS RATE ON NERVE IMPULSE ACTIVITY AND THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE CALCULATED SYNTHESIS RATES AND TURNOVER INDICATE THAT A TRUE BALANCE DOES NOT PERSIST FOR LONG AND THAT SYNTHESIS IS MORE RAPID THAN IMPLIED BY THE TURNOVER RATES. SYMPATHETIC DENERVATION SHARPLY REDUCED NOREPINEPHRINE FORMATION IN THE SUBMAXILLARY GLANDS, AS DID SYMPATHETIC DECENTRALIZATION (PREGANGLIONIC DENERVATION). NERVE STIMULATION INCREASED IT. (26 REFERENCES)

LABORATORY OF CLINICAL SCIENCE
NIMH
BETHESDA, MD.

0100050923999
SPEHLMANN, R.; COLLEY, B. EFFECT OF DIAZEPAM (VALIUM) ON EXPERIMENTAL SEIZURES IN UNANESTHETIZED CAT. NEUROLOGY, 18(1):52-60, 1968.

UNANESTHETIZED CATS WITH CHRONICALLY IMPLANTED EEG ELECTRODES WERE USED TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF PARENTERAL VALIUM ON GENERALIZED AND FOCAL SEIZURE ACTIVITY. A STATE OF RECURRENT SEIZURES WITH INTERICTAL STUPOR WAS INDUCED WITH METRAZOL. THIS STATE WAS INTERRUPTED WITHIN A FEW MINUTES WITH I.M. INJECTION OF 1 OR 2 MG/KG OF VALIUM. FOCAL SEIZURE DISCHARGES WERE INDUCED IN A FEW CATS WITH SCARRING LESIONS IN THE VISUAL OR MOTOR CORTEX. THESE DISCHARGES WERE SLIGHTLY MORE RESISTANT TO VALIUM THAN PRIMARY OR SECONDARY GENERALIZED DISCHARGES IN THE SAME CAT. VALIUM HAD LITTLE OR NO EFFECT ON SPONTANEOUS INTERMITTENT FOCAL SPIKING. THE SPEED OF ACTION AND ABSENCE OF SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS WITH VALIUM APPEARS TO BE OF GREAT CLINICAL IMPORTANCE. IN COMPARATIVE TESTS,

SODIUM PHENOBARBITAL ACTED MORE SLOWLY AND OFTEN LED TO SEMICOMA OR COMA AFTER CONTROL OF SEIZURES. THE ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS SEEM TO DUPLICATE THE SUCCESS OF VALIUM TREATMENT IN HUMAN PHOTOMYOCLONUS. FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTICONVULSANT EFFECT AND ITS TIME COURSE WILL EVALUATE THE ROLE OF VALIUM IN LONG-TERM TREATMENT OF HUMAN INTERMITTENT SEIZURES.

NEUROLOGY SERVICE
VA RESEARCH HOSPITAL AND
NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOL
CHICAGO, ILL.

0100050924999
CAPPON, DANIEL; TYNDEL, MILO. TIME PERCEPTION IN ALCOHOLISM. A STUDY OF INTERVAL ESTIMATION AND TEMPORAL ORIENTATION IN ALCOHOLIC PATIENTS. QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL, 28(3):430-435, 1967.

PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS OFTEN APPEAR TO BE DISORIENTED IN TIME PERCEPTS, LIVING IN AN EXPANDED PRESENT AND WITH FORESHORTENED SENSE OF PASTNESS AND FUTURENESS. A CLINICAL THEORY OF THE AUTHORS WAS THAT ALCOHOLICS WOULD HAVE MUCH THE SAME DISRUPTION OF THEIR TIME SENSE. FIFTEEN EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS WERE SELECTED RANDOMLY FROM AN OUTPATIENT SERVICE FOR ALCOHOLISM AND MATCHED IN AGE AND EDUCATION WITH A CONTROL GROUP THAT DIFFERED MARKEDLY IN DRINKING HABITS. BOTH CONTROLS AND EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECTS WERE GIVEN THE FOLLOWING TESTS: TIME PERCEPTION (VERBAL ESTIMATE, PRODUCTION AND REPRODUCTION OF 1.5 AND 17.5 SECONDS, 15 AND 35 MIN); TEMPORAL ORIENTATION TO THE FUTURE BY USING A "FUTURE AUTOBIOGRAPHY;" AND GENERAL TEMPORAL ORIENTATION BY USING A 10-ITEM QUESTIONNAIRE. THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE SUBJECTS AND THE CONTROLS, AND THUS IT APPEARS THAT ONE CANNOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN ALCOHOLIC PATIENTS AND CONTROLS BY MEASURES OF TEMPORAL ORIENTATION.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
TORONTO, ONT., CANADA

0100050925999
BOROWSKI, TADEUSZ; KOSC, BOGUSLAW; PUZYNSKI, STANISLAW. POTENTIATION OF CHLORPROMAZINE ACTION WITH SMALL DOSES OF INSULIN - A PRELIMINARY STUDY. (WSTEPNE BADANIA NAD POTENCJALIZACJA DZIALMNIA CHLOROPROMAZYNY PRZEZ MALE DAWKI INSULINY.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(2):199-203, 1967. IN POLISH.

SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS WHO HAD NOT IMPROVED UNDER CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY WERE GIVEN INSULIN IN SMALL DOSES TO POTENTIATE THE EFFECT OF THE SEDATIVE. PSYCHOMOTORIC SCHIZOPHRENICS IMPROVED, BUT SOME SUFFERED LOWERED BLOOD GLUCOSE LEVELS DESPITE CARBOHYDRATE ENRICHED DIETS. DOSAGE OF DRUGS, STATISTICAL DATA AND METHODOLOGY ARE ALSO GIVEN.

KLINIKA PSYCHIATRYCZNA AM
CHOROSZCZ K/BIALEGOSTOKU, POLAND

0100050926999
MADALENA, J. CARUSO; DE MATTOS, HEYDER G. CONSIDERATION OF SEVERAL THERAPEUTIC RISKS IN MEDICAL COMBINATIONS OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS. (CONSIDERACOES SOBRE ALGUNS PERIGOS DE TERAPEUTICA NAS ASSOCIACOES MEDICAMENTOSAS COM DROGAS

PSICOTROPICAS.) A FOLHA MEDICA (RIO DE JANEIRO), 55(5):847-855, 1967. IN PORTUGUESE.

THERAPEUTIC RISKS IN THE USE OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUG COMBINATIONS, PARTICULARLY WITH REFERENCE TO MAO INHIBITORS (PRINCIPALLY TRANYLCYPROMINE), ARE CONSIDERED IN THIS CONTINUATION OF A PRIOR STUDY. IT IS FOUND THAT THESE DRUGS IMPEDE OXIDATION OF FOOD AMINES, POTENTIATING THE SYMPATHOMIMETIC EFFECTS, THUS PROMOTING HYPERTENSIVE REACTIONS. THE ONLY SAFE COMBINATION WITH MAO INHIBITORS IS HELD TO BE VITAMINS B1 AND B6 WHICH MAY CORRECT THE POSSIBLE POLYNEUROPATHY FROM MAO INHIBITORS. OTHER COMBINATIONS OF PSYCHOTROPICS WHICH MAY BE DANGEROUS ARE LISTED, INCLUDING IMIPRAMINE WITH SOME PHENOTHIAZINES, RESERPINE WITH TETRABENZINE AND WITH CHLORPROMAZINE, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE WITH BARBITURATES, DIAZEPAM WITH AMITRIPTYLINE, MEPAZINE WITH PROCHLORPEMAZINE. DANGEROUS COMBINATIONS OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS WITH MEDICAMENTS INCLUDE RESERPINE, TETRABENZINE OR CHLORPROMAZINE WITH DIGITALIS, PROMAZINE WITH ALCOHOL, CHLORPROMAZINE WITH ANTICOAGULANTS. IN REFERENCE TO OTHER TYPES OF THERAPY, IT IS STATED THAT RESERPINE SHOULD NOT BE USED IN ASSOCIATION WITH ELECTROSHOCK TREATMENTS BECAUSE OF THE RISK OF DEPRESSING THE RESPIRATORY CENTERS.

CASA DE SAUDE DR. EIRAS
RIO DE JANEIRO, GB, BRAZIL

0100050927999
HARENKO, A. TWO PECULIAR INSTANCES OF PSYCHOTIC DISTURBANCE IN TRICHLOROETHYLENE POISONING. IN: PROCEEDINGS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS OF SCANDINAVIAN NEUROLOGISTS. ACTA NEUROLOGICA SCANDINAVICA (KOBENHAVN), 43(SUPPL. 31):139-140, 1967.

TWO CASE REPORTS ARE GIVEN OF PSYCHOTIC SYNDROMES RESULTING FROM TRICHLOROETHYLENE POISONING. SYMPTOMS INCLUDED CLOUDING OF CONSCIOUSNESS, CATALEPSY, HALLUCINATIONS AND DELIRIUM.

KOSKELA HOSPITAL
HELSINKI 60, FINLAND

0100050928999
LECHAT, P.; STREICHENBERGER, G. PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDY OF POSSIBLE ANTIPARKINSONIAN ACTIVITY OF CLOMETHIAZOL. (ETUDE PHARMACOLOGIQUE DE L'EVENTUELLE ACTIVITE ANTIPARKINSONIENNE DU CLOMETHIAZOLE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 21(6):1617-1621, 1966. IN FRENCH.

IN VIEW OF AN OBSERVED PROTECTIVE EFFECT WITH REFERENCE TO NICOTINE-INDUCED CONVULSIONS IN THE RAT, THE PRESENT STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO TEST EFFECTS ESPECIALLY ON OXOTREMORINE REACTIONS IN MICE AND ON INDUCED CATALEPSY IN RATS. THE THIAZOLE WAS SHOWN TO INHIBIT TREMOR, BUT NOT AKINESIA INDUCED BY OXOTREMORINE, AND IT HAD ABSOLUTELY NO EFFECT ON CATALEPSY INDUCED BY NEUROLEPTICS. APPARENTLY CLOMETHIAZOL ACTS AS A CNS DEPRESSANT, BUT IT IS NOT CHARACTERIZED BY THE GENERAL PROPERTIES OF KNOWN ANTIPARKINSONIAN SUBSTANCES.

INSTITUT DE PHARMACOLOGIE
21 RUE DE L'ECOLE DE MEDECINE
PARIS (6) FRANCE

0100050929999
RUCKEBUSCH, Y., SCHURCH, D. AND ROCHE, M. ANTAGONISM AND SYNERGISM OF MESCALINE AT THE LEVEL OF SMOOTH MUSCLE. (ANTAGONISM ET SYNERGIE DE LA MESCALINE AU NIVEAU DE LA MUSCULATURE TISSE.) THERAPIE (PARIS) 21(5), 1307-1312, 1966.

WITH REFERENCE TO MUSCLE CONTRACTION, THE EFFECT OF MESCALINE IS SHOWN BY EXPERIMENTS WITH THE MUSCULATURE OF THE BRONCHUS IN VIVO AND ON ISOLATED DUODENUM OF THE RAT TO BE ANALOGOUS TO THAT OF LSD, POTENTIATING SEROTONIN IN LOW DOSES AND ANTAGONIZING IT IN HIGH DOSES. LSD AND MESCALINE ARE ALSO SIMILAR IN ANTICHOLINESTERASE ACTIVITY AND IN EFFECT ON BRAIN SERONTONIN LEVELS. POTENTIATION OF ACETYLCHOLINE BY MESCALINE IS SUPPRESSED BY IPRONIAZID.

0100050930999
FRANCZAK, WIESLAW; SOBKOWIAK, JACEK; GERZABEK-BAJKO, ANNA; IGNATOWICZ, LUCJA. THYMOLEPTICS IN TREATMENT OF NOCTURNAL ENURESIS IN CHILDREN. (LECZENIE MOCZENIA NOCNEGO U DZIECI NIEKTORYMI TYMOLEPTYKAMI.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(4):479-483, 1967. IN POLISH.

STATISTICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED ON THE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF 143 YOUNG BOYS AND 30 YOUNG GIRLS. NORTRIPTYLINE, AN ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUG, WAS PRESCRIBED IN DOSES OF 25-100 MG AND ADMINISTERED OVER A 3-4 MONTH PERIOD; 12(OF THESE PATIENTS SHOWED IMPROVEMENT. ENURESIS WAS ARRESTED IN 24-30(OF THOSE RECEIVING AMITRIPTYLINE OR IMIPRAMINE. MILD SIDE EFFECTS WERE EXPERIENCED, BUT THEY WERE NOT CONTRAINDICATIVE TO THE DRUG THERAPY PROGRAM. A SYMPTOMATIC EFFECT AGAINST ENURESIS WAS ALSO OBSERVED. (23 REFERENCES)

P-TA GRYFINO, SANATORIUM DZIECIECE
NOWE CZARNOWO, POLAND

0100050931999
IRWIN, SAMUEL; EGOZCUE, JOSE. CHROMOSOME DAMAGE IN LEUKOCYTES OF CHILDREN TREATED WITH LSD 25. SCIENCE, 159(3816):749, 1968.

THE AUTHORS GIVE SUPPLEMENTARY DATA REGARDING THEIR PRIOR REPORT ON CHROMOSOMAL DAMAGE FOUND BY THEM AMONG LSD-25 USERS. THEY CLARIFY THAT THEIR EFFORT WAS TO DETERMINE WHETHER OTHER REPORTED FINDINGS IN VITRO WERE RELEVANT TO THE USE OF THE DRUG IN VIVO. A POPULATION OF ILLICIT USERS OF LSD AND OTHER DRUGS WAS AVAILABLE FOR THEIR STUDY. LSD-25 USE WAS THE COMMON DENOMINATOR FOR SUBJECT SELECTION. IT IS AGREED BY THESE AUTHORS THAT NO DIRECT EVIDENCE HAS APPEARED TO DATE DEMONSTRATING CHROMOSOMAL DAMAGE AFTER PURE LSD-25 ADMINISTRATION, BUT IN THEIR JUDGMENT THE DATA ARE STILL INSUFFICIENT TO RULE OUT LSD AS THE INCITANT. THEY CONSIDER THAT IN THE INVESTIGATION OF CHROMOSOMAL BREAKAGE IT IS NECESSARY TO EXAMINE AT LEAST 100 METAPHASES PER SUBJECT (200 WERE EXAMINED IN THEIR SERIES). THEY CONSIDER THAT THE NEGATIVE FINDINGS REPORTED BY BENDER AND SANKAR MIGHT REFLECT NORMAL REPLACEMENT PROCESSES OF AGING CELLS, SINCE THE LIFE CYCLE OF THE CIRCULATING LYMPHOCYTE IS BELIEVED TO BE 2 YEARS, AND THEIR SUBJECTS WERE STUDIED 20-48 MONTHS AFTER EXPOSURE TO LSD. THE RELATION BETWEEN LSD-25 AND CHROMOSOMAL DAMAGE REMAINS UNCLEAR. NO DATA HAVE YET BECOME AVAILABLE CONCERNING THE PERSISTENCE OF CHROMOSOMAL DAMAGE ONCE IT IS ESTABLISHED.

DIVISION OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY
OREGON REGIONAL PRIMATE RESEARCH CENTER
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PORTLAND, ORE.

0100050932999
JUS, KAROLINA. ASSESSMENT OF METHODS USED TO EXAMINE PLACEBO RESPONSE IN MODERN PSYCHOPHARMACOTHERAPY. (OCENA METOD BADANIA REAKCJI NA "PLACEBO" WE WSPOLCZESNEJ PSYCHOFARMAKOTERAPII.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 17(5):609-613, 1967. IN POLISH.

METHODS ARE REPORTED IN AN ATTEMPT TO ASCERTAIN IF THE PATIENT RESPONSES TO PLACEBO ARE CORRECTLY EVALUATED. TESTS CONSIDERED WERE NON-BLIND, SINGLE- AND DOUBLE-BLIND TESTING, UNMASKING TESTS, TESTS BASED ON FINDING PSEUDOSTIMULATION AND BEHAVIOR-RATING SCALES. A HOMOGENEOUS GROUP OF PATIENTS MUST BE SELECTED AND THE CONTROL GROUP MUST BE ANALOGOUS. OBSERVATIONS MUST BE OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME AND UNTIL THE END OF TREATMENT. AN OBJECTIVE CRITERIUM MUST BE AVAILABLE ON WHICH THE MEDICAL PERSONNEL CAN BASE RESULTS.

KLINIKA PSYCHIATRYCZNA
UL. NOWOWIEJSKA 27
WARSAW, POLAND

0100050933999
BOISSIER, JACQUES R.; SIMON, P. ANTICIPATORY PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDY OF TWO NEUROLEPTICS BELONGING TO A NEW CHEMICAL SERIES. (ETUDE PHARMACOLOGIQUE PREVISIONNELLE DE DEUX NEUROLEPTIQUES APPARTENANT A UNE SERIE CHIMIQUE NOUVELLE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 21(6):1491-1496, 1966. IN FRENCH.

A BATTERY OF STANDARD TESTS WAS APPLIED TO MICE AND RATS IN THE STUDY OF CHLOROMETHYLPIPERAZINODIBENZOTHIAZEPINE (LW 2159) AND CHLOROMETHYLPIPERAZINODIBENZO-OXAZEPINE (LW 3170). BOTH SUBSTANCES ARE CLASSIFIED AS NEUROLEPTICS, AND THEIR SPECTRA OF ACTIVITY ARE ALMOST EXACTLY PARALLEL. IT IS PREDICTED THAT IN EFFECTIVE ANTIPSYCHOTIC DOSES THE DRUGS WOULD BE LESS SEDATIVE THAN CHLORPROMAZINE, BUT MORE SO THAN HALOPERIDOL. EXTRAPYRAMIDAL EFFECTS WOULD BE LESS THAN THOSE OF HALOPERIDOL. TOXICITY IS OF THE SAME ORDER AS THAT OF CHLORPROMAZINE.

FACULTE DE MEDECINE DE PARIS, INSTITUT DE PHARMACOLOGIE
15 RUE DE L'ECOLE DE MEDECINE
PARIS 6, FRANCE

0100050934999
KOSTANDOV, E.A. EFFECT OF CHANGES IN FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE CORTEX AND BRAINSTEM ACTIVATING SYSTEM ON THE DETECTION OF WEAK ACOUSTIC SIGNALS. (VLIYANIYE IZMENENIY FUNKTSIONALNOGO SOSTOYANIYA KORY I AKTIVIRUYUSHCHEY SISTEMY STVOLA MOZGA NA OBNARUZHENIYE SLABYKH ZVUKOVYKH SIGNALOV.) ZHURNAL VYSSHEY NERVNOY DEYATELNOSTI IMENI I.P. PAVLOVA (MOSKVA), 17(4):634-642, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

EXPERIMENTS ON HUMAN SUBJECTS SHOWED THAT BRIEF, WEAK SOUNDS (WHITE NOISE) AND PHOTIC STIMULATION APPRECIABLY LOWERED THE THRESHOLDS OF THE ORIENTING REACTION TO SUBSENSORY SOUNDS AND THE THRESHOLDS AT WHICH THE SUBJECTS DETECTED THE SOUNDS. ADMINISTRATION OF

PHENATINE (BETA-PHENYLISOPROPYLAMINE NICOTINIC ACID PHOSPHATE) AND GALANTHAMINE (GALANTHUS WORONOWII ALKALOID). SUBSTANCES THAT STIMULATE THE THALAMOCORTICAL PROJECTION SYSTEM, RAISED THE THRESHOLD OF DETECTION OF SOUNDS, BUT LOWERED THE THRESHOLD OF THE ORIENTING REACTION. PHENAMINE (AMPHETAMINE SULFATE), WHICH INTENSIFIES THE ACTIVITY OF THE RETICULAR STRUCTURES OF THE MESENCEPHALON, LOWERED THE THRESHOLDS OF BOTH THE ORIENTING REACTION TO SOUNDS AND THE DETECTION OF SIGNALS. HOWEVER, CAFFEIN, WHICH INCREASES THE EXCITABILITY OF THE CORTICAL NEURONS, IMPROVED THE DETECTION OF SHORT WEAK SOUNDS, BUT DID NOT AFFECT THE THRESHOLDS OF THE ORIENTING REACTION TO SUBSENSORY STIMULI. THE DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN A USEFUL SIGNAL AND NOISE MAY OCCUR AT DIFFERENT FUNCTIONAL LEVELS INDEPENDENTLY OF EACH OTHER.

MOSCOW, USSR

0100050935999
ALLIKMETS, L. KH.; VEDYAYEV, F.P. EFFECT OF NEUROLEPTICS ON BEHAVIOR AND ELECTROGRAPHIC REACTIONS ELICITED BY STIMULATING THE LIMBIC STRUCTURES OF THE BRAIN. (VLIYANIYE NEYROLEPTIKOV NA POVEDENCHESKIYE I ELEKTROGRAFICHESKIYE REAKTSII, VYZVANNYYE RAZDRAZHENIYEM LIMBICHESKIKH STRUKTUR MOZGA.) ZHURNAL VYSSHEY NERVNOY DEYATELNOSTI IMENI I.P. PAVLOVA (MOSKVA), 17(4):659-668, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

EXPERIMENTS WERE PERFORMED ON RABBITS TO DETERMINE THE EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE, PROMAZINE, STELAZINE AND HALOPERIDOL ON BEHAVIORAL AND EEG REACTIONS EVOKED BY ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF SOME LIMBIC STRUCTURES OF THE PROSENCEPHALON (AMYGDALOID NUCLEUS, SEPTUM, HIPPOCAMPUS) AND MEDIAL NUCLEI OF THE THALAMUS. CHLORPROMAZINE EXERTED THE MOST DEPRESSING ACTION ON THE 3 MAIN TYPES OF BEHAVIORAL REACTIONS AFTER ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE MEDIAL NUCLEI OF THE THALAMUS -- ALERTNESS, ORIENTING REACTION AND AGGRESSIVE-DEFENSE REACTION. THE OTHER 3 DRUGS REQUIRED MUCH LARGER DOSES TO ACHIEVE THE SAME EFFECT. THE RESULTS WERE THE SAME AFTER STIMULATION OF THE HIPPOCAMPUS AND SEPTUM. THE NEUROLEPTICS WERE LESS EFFECTIVE WITH RESPECT TO THE AGGRESSIVE-DEFENSE REACTION ELICITED BY STIMULATION OF THE AMYGDALOID NUCLEUS. ALL NEUROLEPTICS INTENSIFIED THE CONVULSIVE ACTIVITY OF THE LIMBIC STRUCTURES, LENGTHENED THE DURATION OF THE AFTERDISCHARGES, AND LOWERED THEIR THRESHOLDS, ESPECIALLY IN THE AMYGDALOID NUCLEUS AND HIPPOCAMPUS. (30 REFERENCES)

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0100050936999
PIETRUSZEWSKA, IRENA; URBANEK, BOGUMILA; WRZESINSKI, ANDRZEJ. EFFECTS OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS (LARGACTIL, TOFRANIL, HALOPERIDOL) ON THE IMMUNOELECTROPHORETIC PICTURE OF THE BLOOD SERUM IN THE RAT. (OBRAZ IMMUNOELEKTROFORETYCZNY SUROWICY KRWI SZCZUROW POD WPLYWEM NIEKTORYCH SRODKOW PSYCHOTROPOWYCH (LARGAKTYLU, TOFRANILU, HALOPERIDOLU.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(2):179-184, 1967. IN POLISH.

PROLONGED INTOXICATION IN RATS FROM LARGACTIL, TOFRANIL (ALSO CALLED IMIPRAMINE) AND HALOPERIDOL WAS INVESTIGATED

IN RELATION TO THE IMMUNOELECTROPHORETIC PICTURE OF THEIR BLOOD SERUM. IN VITRO FINDINGS INDICATE THAT SOME ALBUMINOUS FRACTIONS MAY LOSE THEIR IMMUNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES UNDER PSYCHOTROPIC DRUG INTOXICATION. IN NEARLY HALF OF THE 120 CASES STUDIED, A DEFICIENCY OF ALBUMINOUS FRACTIONS WAS EVIDENT, ESPECIALLY IN THE BETAGLOBULIN GROUP. GRAPHICS AND STATISTICAL DATA ARE INCLUDED.

KLINIKA PSYCHIATRYCZNA AM
NOWOWIEJSKA 27
WARSAW, POLAND

0100050937999
BARTOSZEWSKI, JERZY; DLUGOKECKI, MIECZYSLAW; DUDA, CELINA; GNAT, TADEUSZ; JODKOWSKI, HENRYK. USEFULNESS OF GLUCAGON IN HYPOGLYCEMIA IN MENTAL PATIENTS DURING INSULIN THERAPY. (PRZYDATNOSC GLUKAGONU W USUWANIU STANOW NIEDOCUKRZENIA W PRZEBIEGU LECZENIA PSYCHICZNIE CHORYCH INSULINA.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(2):185-190, 1967. IN POLISH.

MENTAL PATIENTS WITH HYPOGLYCEMIA WERE EVALUATED FOR THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF GLUCAGON DURING INSULIN THERAPY. THE BLOOD SUGAR LEVEL ROSE FOLLOWING A 2 MG I.M. INJECTION OF GLUCAGON, A PROTEIN FORMED BY ALPHA-CELLS OF THE ISLANDS OF LANGERHANS. THE CONTROL GROUP OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS AWAKENED BY I.V. INJECTIONS OF HYPERTONIC GLYCOSE SOLUTIONS DID NOT SHOW SUCH A GRADUAL, UNIFORM RISE IN BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS. THE GLUCAGON-INJECTED PATIENTS AWAKENED FROM COMA MORE QUIETLY THAN THOSE RECEIVING HYPERTONIC GLUCOSE SOLUTIONS. NO COMPLICATIONS IN ITS USE WERE NOTED, AND IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT GLUCAGON USED TO AWAKEN PATIENTS FROM THERAPEUTIC INSULIN COMAS WAS EFFECTIVE WITHIN 20 MIN.

SZPITAL NOWOWIEJSKI
UL. NOWOWIEJSKA 27
WARSAW, POLAND

0100050938999
BOROWSKI, TADEUSZ. EFFICACY OF TARACTAN IN THE TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION. (WYNIKI LECZENIA STANOW DEPRESYJNYCH TARAKTANEM.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(2):211-216, 1967.

FIFTY MENTAL PATIENTS WERE TREATED WITH TARACTAN TRANQUILIZER. THE CONDITION OF 39 IMPROVED. THE NEUROLEPTIC AND ANTIDEPRESSANT EFFECT CONTROLLED DEPRESSION AND AGITATION, WITH MILD SIDE EFFECTS. THE MANIC STATE OF 3 DEPRESSED PATIENTS DISAPPEARED FOLLOWING INCREASED DAILY DOSES OF TARACTAN (ALSO CALLED CHLORPROTHIXENE). IT PRODUCED A GRAND MAL SEIZURE IN ONE WOMAN GIVEN 600 MG/DAY.

0100050939999
EDITORIAL. WAGES OF ADDICTION, LANCET, 7520:818, 1967. EDITORIAL.

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF DRUG DEPENDENCE ARE DISCUSSED. CAUSES FOR DEATH OF ADDICTS AND COMPLICATIONS OF ILLICIT DRUG-TAKING INCLUDE PULMONARY CONGESTION, EDEMA, BACTERIAL ENDOCARDITIS, ACUTE BACTERIAL PNEUMONIA, PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, ETC. COLLAPSED ADDICTS SHOULD NOT BE TREATED WITH THE NARCOTIC ANTAGONIST, NALORPHINE.

0100050940999
SCHREIBER, E.C.; MIN, B.H.; ZEIGER, A.V.; LANG, J.F.
METABOLISM OF DIETHYLPROPION-1-C14 HYDROCHLORIDE BY THE HUMAN. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 159(2):372-378, 1968.

DIETHYLPROPION (1-PHENYL-2-DIETHYLAMINO-1-PROPANONE HYDROCHLORIDE), A SYMPATHOMIMETIC AGENT USED AS AN ANORECTIC IN TREATMENT OF OBESITY, UNDERGOES EXTENSIVE METABOLIC ALTERATIONS IN THE BODY, INCLUDING HYDROXYLATION, N-DEETHYLATION AND REDUCTION. ETHER EXTRACTS OF ACIDIFIED AND ALKALINIZED URINE WERE EXAMINED BEFORE AND AFTER HYDROLYSIS. C14-LABELED METABOLITES WERE QUANTITATIVELY DETERMINED ON RADIOACTIVE CHROMATOGRAM SCANS. HIPPURIC AND MANDELIC ACIDS WERE DETECTED AND QUANTITATIVELY DETERMINED BY ISOTOPE DILUTION. TWENTY-ONE OF 23 METABOLIC PRODUCTS WERE IDENTIFIED. HIPPURIC ACID ACCOUNTED FOR 26.5(OF THE ORIGINAL URINE RADIOACTIVITY AS DETERMINED BY MEASUREMENT OF THE CHROMATOGRAM UNDER THE PEAK. THE PRESENCE OF THIS METABOLITE IN THE LARGEST AMOUNT SUGGESTS THAT OXIDATIVE CLEAVAGE IS PROBABLY AN IMPORTANT ROUTE OF DEGRADATION FOR THIS SERIES OF COMPOUND.

SQUIBB INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH
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0100050941999
RICKELS, KARL. DRUG EVALUATION IN PRIVATE PRACTICE. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 8(1): 1-2, 1968.
EDITORIAL

MOST CLINICAL RESEARCH, PARTICULARLY IN PSYCHIATRY, WILL BE DONE MORE AND MORE BY THE NONACADEMIC, NONRESEARCH-TRAINED, PRIVATELY PRACTICING PHYSICIAN INVESTIGATOR. PRIVATE PRACTICE RESEARCH MORE CLOSELY APPROACHES THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE DRUG WILL BE ADMINISTERED THAN RESEARCH CLINIC STUDIES. PRIVATE PRACTICE RESEARCH IN PSYCHIATRIC DRUG RESEARCH HAS BEEN STARTED IN THE U.S. AND IN ENGLAND. FOR PHYSICIANS WHO CANNOT PARTICIPATE AND DO NOT HAVE THE NECESSARY TRAINING, COLLABORATION WITH A PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY MAY BE BEST. THEN DUE CREDIT SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, NOT JUST TO THE PHYSICIAN. COLLABORATION SHOULD BE STARTED BETWEEN THE CLINICIAN WHO COLLECTS CLINICAL DATA AND THE RESEARCHER TRAINED IN RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

0100050942999
MORRISON, CATHLEEN F. THE MODIFICATION BY PHYSOSTIGMINE OF SOME EFFECTS OF NICOTINE ON BAR-PRESSING BEHAVIOUR OF RATS. BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CHEMOTHERAPY (LONDON), 32(1):28-33, 1968.

FOUR MALE RATS WERE TRAINED TO PRESS A BAR FOR WATER REWARD. THE ANIMALS WERE THEN PUT ON A VARIABLE INTERVAL SCHEDULE WITH AN AVERAGE INTERVAL OF 2 MIN. SALINE, NICOTINE, PHYSOSTIGMINE AND NEOSTIGMINE HAD BEEN INJECTED S.C. PREVIOUSLY. IN THE DRUG INTERACTION STUDIES, THE ANTICHOLINESTERASE WAS ADMINISTERED 10 MIN BEFORE THE NICOTINE. DOSES OF NICOTINE WERE 0.05, 0.1, 0.2 AND 0.4 MG/KG, AND THE DOSE OF PHYSOSTIGMINE OR NEOSTIGMINE WAS 0.05 MG/KG. NICOTINE CAUSED AN INCREASE IN BAR-PRESSING RATE; THIS INCREASE COULD BE BLOCKED BY PRIOR ADMINISTRATION OF PHYSOSTIGMINE. PHYSOSTIGMINE ALONE HAD NO EFFECT. THE HIGHEST DOSE OF NICOTINE CAUSED AN INITIAL REDUCTION IN THE RATE, FOLLOWED BY AN INCREASE.

REDUCTION WAS POTENTIATED BY PRETREATMENT WITH PHYSOSTIGMINE, WHILE THE SUBSEQUENT INCREASE IN RATE WAS REDUCED. NEOSTIGMINE DID NOT ALTER THE NICOTINE EFFECT. SITE OF INTERACTION BETWEEN NICOTINE AND PHYSOSTIGMINE APPEARS TO BE CENTRAL, SINCE PHYSOSTIGMINE, A TERTIARY COMPOUND, FREELY ENTERS THE BRAIN; NEOSTIGMINE, A QUATERNARY COMPOUND, PENETRATES THE BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER LESS READILY.

TOBACCO RESEARCH COUNCIL LABORATORIES
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0100050943999
BLUME, SHEILA B.; SHEPPARD, CHARLES. THE CHANGING EFFECTS OF DRINKING ON THE CHANGING PERSONALITIES OF ALCOHOLICS. QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL, 28(3):436-443, 1967.

WHY AN ALCOHOLIC BREAKS DOWN AFTER FUNCTIONING ADEQUATELY FOR A PERIOD OF TIME IN SPITE OF DRINKING IS INVESTIGATED. ONE EXPLANATION MAY BE THE CUMULATIVE TOXIC EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON VITAL ORGANS AND THE CNS. A SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN THOUGHT, FEELING AND BEHAVIOR MAY CONTRIBUTE TO DETERIORATION IN FUNCTION. ALCOHOL IS OFTEN USED TO CAUSE A PERSONALITY CHANGE TO RELIEVE SHYNESS, TENSION, OR TO LIFT DEPRESSION. THE PRESENT STUDY WAS DESIGNED TO EXPLORE THESE CHANGING PATTERNS. AN ENTIRE WARD OF 53 MALE INPATIENTS SERVED AS SUBJECTS. THEY WERE CLINICALLY ALCOHOLICS AND HAD APPEARED VOLUNTARILY FOR REHABILITATION. THEY WERE INSTRUCTED TO REFLECT ON THEIR PAST LIFE, TO PICK AN EARLY DRINKING PERIOD WHEN THEY WERE DRINKING HEAVILY BUT WERE STILL IN TUNE WITH SOCIETY, AND TO THINK OF THE RECENT DRINKING PERIOD THAT BROUGHT THEM TO THE HOSPITAL. THEY WERE TO IMAGINE THEMSELVES IN BOTH A SOBER STATE AND AFTER "A FEW DRINKS" FOR BOTH THE EARLY AND MOST RECENT PERIOD, AND THEN TO RATE THEMSELVES ON A FIVE-POINT SCALE FOR SUCH CHARACTERISTICS AS SELF CONFIDENCE, SOCIABILITY, AMBITIOUSNESS, GENEROSITY, COOPERATION, GENERAL ACTIVITY, FANTASY, SEXUAL ACTIVITY, SENSITIVITY TO OTHERS, TENSION OR NERVOUSNESS, DEPRESSION, FEELING AND EXPRESSING ANGER. DURING THE SOBER FIRST PERIOD MOST RESPONSES WERE IN EXPRESSING ANGER, POOR SELF-CONFIDENCE, MORE THAN AVERAGE TENSION AND OVERSENSITIVITY TO OTHERS. FOR THE EARLY PERIOD, A FEW DRINKS TENDED TO CORRECT OR REVERSE THESE FEELINGS. IN THE RECENT-DRINKING PERIOD THE SAME DIFFICULTIES WERE NOTED, BUT A MAJOR CHANGE WAS THE OCCURRENCE OF DEPRESSION. THE "AFTER A FEW DRINKS" FOR THE RECENT PERIOD SHOWED MUCH MORE FREQUENT EXTREME RESPONSES WITH ALMOST NO NORMAL REACTIONS. IN SPITE OF THE DRAWBACKS TO A RETROSPECTIVE AND SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONNAIRE THE RESULTS BEAR OUT THE ORIGINAL HYPOTHESIS THAT THERE ARE CHANGES IN THE EFFECTS ON DRINKING ON BEHAVIOR AND PERSONALITY, AND THAT THESE LEAD TO A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN.

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0100050944999
KAPADIA, GOVIND J.; SHAH, NARENDRA J.; ZALUCKY, THEODORE B. PEYOTE ALKALOIDS. II. ANHALOTINE, LOPHOTINE, AND PEYOTINE, THE QUATERNARY ALKALOIDS OF LOPHOPHORA WILLIAMSII. JOURNAL OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES, 57(2): 254-262, 1968.

FOUR QUATERNARY BASES WERE ISOLATED FROM PEYOTE. THREE COMPOUNDS APPEARED TO BE NEW PEYOTE ALKALOIDS AND WERE DESIGNATED ANHALOTINE, LOPHOTINE AND PEYOTINE. THESE COMPOUNDS WERE ISOLATED AS CRYSTALLINE IODIDES AND IDENTIFIED AS QUATERNARY METHIODIDES CORRESPONDING TO ANHALIDONE, LOPHOPHORINE AND PELLOTINE; THE FOURTH QUATERNARY BASE WAS IDENTIFIED AS CHOLINE. ISOLATION AND EXTRACTION OF THESE 7 COMPOUNDS IS DESCRIBED. THE QUATERNARY COMPOUNDS WERE FOUND TO BE MINOR CONSTITUENTS OF PEYOTE. (20 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOGNOSY AND NATURAL PRODUCTS
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0100050945999
GUERRERO-FIGUEROA, R.; GALLANT, DONALD M.; DOWNER, ROBERT. EFFECTS OF DIBENZOXAZEPINE ON CORTICAL AND SUBCORTICAL STRUCTURES OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM IN THE CAT: PREDICTION OF THE POTENTIAL ANTIPSYCHOTIC EFFECTS IN MAN. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, 10(2):88-100, 1968.

IN EXPERIMENTS ON NORMAL AND EPILEPTIC CATS, DIBENZOXAZEPINE PRODUCED MARKED BEHAVIORAL CHANGES CHARACTERIZED BY MOTOR HYPERACTIVITY AND SHARP INCREASE IN RATE OF RESPIRATORY MOVEMENTS, TACHYCARDIA AND GENERALIZED CONVULSIONS. WITHIN 10-15 MIN AFTER INJECTION, THE DRUG PRODUCED AN ABRUPT INCREASE IN THE AMPLITUDE OF LOCAL CORTICAL EVOKED POTENTIALS, INCREASED EXCITABILITY OF THE AMYGDALOID COMPLEX, HIPPOCAMPAL FORMATION AND SEPTAL REGION ALONG WITH INHIBITION OF THE MESENCEPHALIC RETICULAR FORMATION. INTRAPERITONEAL, OR I.V. INJECTION OF DIBENZOXAZEPINE IN EPILEPTIC CATS RESULTED IN ACTIVATION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EPILEPTOGENIC TISSUES, BUT NOT IN CLINICAL SEIZURES. SINCE THESE EFFECTS ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF OTHER AGENTS SUCH AS CHLORPROMAZINE, HALOPERIDOL, TRIFLUOPERAZINE AND MOLINDONE, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THIS DRUG BE TESTED IN HUMANS WITH CONSERVATIVE INITIAL DOSES.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY
TULANE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
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0100050946999
BLACKWELL, B.; SHEPHERD, MICHAEL. EARLY EVALUATION OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS IN MEN. LANCET, 7520:819-822, 1967.

A SUBCOMMITTEE WAS FORMED AT THE INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY (LONDON) IN 1966 TO CONSIDER ETHICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS IN CONNECTION WITH EVALUATION OF NEW DRUGS. IN ORDER TO TEST WHETHER THE DRUG GIVEN ORALLY TO INPATIENTS WITH DEPRESSION HAD ANY ANTIDEPRESSANT OR TRANQUILIZING EFFECTS, TO ASSESS THE SIDE EFFECTS OF THE DRUG AND ITS ACTIONS ON LIVER, KIDNEY AND CARDIOVASCULAR FUNCTION, AND TO DEVISE A MODEL FOR TESTING NEW ANTIDEPRESSANTS ON A RESTRICTED NUMBER OF PATIENTS BEFORE RELEASE IN LARGESCALE TRIALS, A 7-WEEK DOUBLE-BLIND COMPARISON TEST WAS MADE ON MALES, AGED 18-60 YEARS, AND POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN. TO GAIN BETTER EXPERIENCE IN SUCH A STUDY, PROSPECTS OF MULTICENTER INVESTIGATIONS WHICH WOULD INCLUDE UNITS OF PHARMACOLOGY AND BIOMETRICS ARE SUGGESTED. IN AMERICA CHANGES IN THE EARLY LAX REGULATIONS HAVE RAISED STANDARDS. SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS FOR EVALUATION OF DRUGS INCLUDE SETTING UP A

DIVISION OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY IN EVERY MEDICAL SCHOOL WITH MONEY PROVIDED BY INDUSTRY, THAT PHARMACEUTICAL FIRMS ENDOW LABORATORIES, OR THAT THE GOVERNMENT ASSUME ENTIRE RESPONSIBILITY BY SETTING UP A CENTRAL AGENCY. (51 REFERENCES)

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
DENMARK HILL
LONDON S.E.5, ENGLAND

0100050947999
MATHALONE, M.B.R. OCULAR COMPLICATIONS OF PHENOTHIAZINES. TRANSACTIONS OF THE OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 86:77-88, 1966.

A REVIEW OF THE OCULAR EFFECTS AND SKIN EFFECTS OF THE COMPOUNDS HAVING A PHENOTHIAZINE RING ARE QUITE WIDELY USED IN THE FIELD OF PSYCHIATRY AS TRANQUILIZERS. THREE GROUPS ARE DISCUSSED: GROUP 1, WITH AMINOPROPYL SIDE CHAIN, I.E., CHLORPROMAZINE AND PROMAZINE; GROUP 2, WITH PIPERIDINE RING, I.E., THIORIDAZINE; GROUP 3, WITH PIPERAZINE SIDE CHAIN, I.E., PROCHLORPERAZINE AND TRIFLUOPERAZINE. THE PRESENT INVESTIGATION INCLUDED 462 INPATIENTS WHO HAD BEEN ON LONG-TERM CHLORPROMAZINE TREATMENT. COMPLETE EXAMINATION INCLUDING SLIT LAMP OBSERVATION WAS DONE EVERY 6 MONTHS. IN ADDITION, INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE WAS TAKEN IN 150 CONSECUTIVE CASES, AND GONIOSCOPY WITH APPLANATION TONOMETRY IN A FEW SEVERELY AFFECTED CASES. THREE PATIENTS SHOWED DERMAL PIGMENTATION; 8(OF THE PATIENTS HAD SOME PIGMENTATION OF THE CONJUNCTIVA. OF THE PATIENTS WHO HAD RECEIVED 300 MG CHLORPROMAZINE DAILY FOR 3 YEARS OR LONGER, 17(SHOWED CORNEAL CHANGES AND 36(SHOWED LENS CHANGES. ONLY 2 PATIENTS SHOWED ABNORMAL FUNDUS PIGMENTATION. ELECTROOCULOGRAMS WERE NORMAL, AS WAS INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE. VISUAL ACUITY WAS SLIGHTLY AFFECTED IN A FEW CASES. SKIN CHANGES WERE REVERSIBLE, BUT THE OCULAR CHANGES REMAINED PERMANENT. (22 REFERENCES)

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0100050948999
PITTS, FERRIS N., JR.; MCCLURE, JAMES N., JR. LACTATE METABOLISM IN ANXIETY NEUROSIS. THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, 277(25):1329-1336, 1967.

A DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF SODIUM LACTATE INFUSION ON PATIENTS WITH ANXIETY NEUROSIS IS REPORTED. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS IN 4 DIFFERENT COUNTRIES INDICATED EXCESSIVE LACTATE PRODUCTION ON STANDARD EXERCISE IN PATIENTS WITH ANXIETY NEUROSIS. ALL SUBJECTS CONSIDERED THE GLUCOSE IN SALINE INFUSION TO BE INNOCUOUS, THE LACTATE TO PRODUCE DEFINITE SYMPTOMS AND THE LACTATE WITH ADDED CALCIUM TO PRODUCE FEWER SYMPTOMS OF LESS SEVERITY. THOSE WITH ANXIETY NEUROSIS HELD THAT THE SYMPTOMS PRODUCED BY LACTATE INFUSION WERE SIMILAR OR IDENTICAL TO THOSE EXPERIENCED IN THEIR WORST ATTACKS. THE LACTATE INFUSION CAUSED THE HYPOCALCEMIC SYMPTOM OF PARESTHESIA BUT WITH FEWER ANXIETY SYMPTOMS IN NORMAL CONTROLS. THE LITERATURE ON THE ABNORMALITY OF LACTATE METABOLISM IN ANXIETY NEUROSIS IS BRIEFLY REVIEWED. A NEW THEORY OF THE BIOCHEMICAL END MECHANISM FOR THE EXPRESSION OF ANXIETY SYMPTOMS BASED ON THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY IS SUGGESTED.

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0100050949999
SIMPSON, GEORGE M.; KRAKOV, LAZARO. A PRELIMINARY TRIAL OF BL-KR 140 IN CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA. CURRENT THERAPEUTIC RESEARCH, 10(2):74-76, 1968.

TEN MALE CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS WERE TREATED WITH BL-KR 140 (N-ACETONYL-N,N-DIMETHYL-BENZYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE) FOR 12 WEEKS (STARTING DOSE OF 50 MG/DAY INCREASED AT WEEKLY INTERVALS TO 400 MG/DAY). FIVE BECAME WORSE, 4 DID NOT CHANGE, AND 1 SHOWED MINIMAL IMPROVEMENT. THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT SIDE EFFECTS. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT BL-KR 140 HAS NO ANTIPSYCHOTIC OR NEUROLEPTIC EFFECT, BUT IT MAY POSSIBLY HAVE SOME STIMULANT OR ANTIDEPRESSANT EFFECT, JUDGING BY THE CASE OF 1 WITHDRAWN, APATHETIC PATIENT WHO IMPROVED SLIGHTLY, WHILE ANOTHER BECAME MORE HALLUCINATED AND OVERACTIVE.

ROCKLAND STATE HOSPITAL
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0100050950999
TODA, NOBORU. CHOLINERGIC ACTIONS IN THE SINOATRIAL NODE OF THE RESERPINE-PRETREATED RABBIT. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 159(2):290-297, 1968.

THE SINOATRIAL NODAL RATE IN THESE RABBITS WAS SLOWER THAN IN NORMAL SPECIMENS, WHEREAS THE NEGATIVE CHRONOTROPIC RESPONSE TO VAGAL STIMULATION AND THE MEMBRANE POTENTIAL OF THE SINOATRIAL NODAL FIBER WERE THE SAME IN BOTH. PRETREATMENT WITH RESERPINE INTENSIFIED BRADYCARDIA AT EXCESS CALCIUM, BUT THIS HAD NO EFFECT ON THE OTHER PARAMETERS MEASURED AT VARIOUS CALCIUM LEVELS. A SODIUM DEFICIENCY REDUCED THE SINOATRIAL NODAL ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY, BUT INTENSIFIED THE NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE CHRONOTROPIC RESPONSES TO VAGAL STIMULATION. THE POSITIVE RESPONSE TO LOW SODIUM CONCENTRATION WAS NOT ANTAGONIZED BY RESERPINE OR PROPRANOLOL, BUT ATROPINE SULFATE ABOLISHED IT SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH A BLOCK OF NEGATIVE CHRONOTROPISM. IN SUCH SPECIMENS CHOLINERGIC STIMULATION RESULTED IN MARKED HYPERPOLARIZATION FOLLOWED BY BRIEF RECOVERY OF THE ACTIVITY. HOWEVER, WHEN ATROPINE SULFATE WAS USED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH A REDUCTION OF SODIUM, CHOLINERGIC STIMULATION PRODUCED NEITHER HYPERPOLARIZATION NOR RECOVERY OF ACTION POTENTIALS. SINCE THE POSITIVE CHRONOTROPIC EFFECT OF VAGAL STIMULATION WAS ANTAGONIZED BY ATROPINE SULFATE, BUT NOT BY PRETREATMENT WITH RESERPINE AND PROPRANOLOL, IT WOULD SEEM THAT THE EFFECT IS DUE TO CHOLINERGIC EXCITATION WHICH IS ATROPINE-SENSITIVE BUT INDEPENDENT OF THE RELEASE OF CARDIAC CATECHOLAMINES.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100050951999
SCHRAMMOWA, HALINA; SCHRAMM, RYSZARD WIKTOR. THE GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID METABOLISM AND ITS ROLE IN THE NERVOUS

SYSTEM. (KWAS GAMMA-AMINOMASLOWY METABOLISM I ROLA W UKLADZIE NERWOWYM.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(2):217-224, 1967. IN POLISH.

GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID (GABA) RISES IN THE COURSE OF NORMAL GLUCOSE METABOLISM IN THE PRESENCE OF ALANINE AND ASPARAGINASE WHERE IT OCCURS IN THE TRICARBOXYLIC ACID CYCLE. GABA THEN GIVES RISE TO A NUMBER OF METABOLITES AND IN THE PRESENCE OF VARIOUS SUBSTRATES AND ENZYMES WILL UNDERGO REACTIONS SUCH AS TRANSAMINATION AND REDUCTION. THE HISTOCHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION OF GABA IS FACILITATED BY TETRAZOLIUM, THE ACID AND NUCLEOTIDE TO WHICH IT IS BOUND BECOMING REDUCED UNDER FORMATION OF A STRONG COLOR. THE EFFECTS OF MANY DRUGS ON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (E.G., STRYCHNINE, CARDIOAZOLE, METRAZOL, PICROTOXIN, MEGIMIDE, HYDRAZINE) CAN BE EXPLAINED BY THE BLOCKING OF REACTIONS WHICH THE GABA PRESENT WOULD NORMALLY UNDERGO. ON THE BASIS OF THIS KNOWLEDGE COMPLICATIONS SUCH AS CEREBRAL COMA IN THE POSTOPERATIVE STATE CAN BE OVERCOME BY MASSIVE DOSES OF THIS ACID. (54 REFERENCES)

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0100050952999
LADER, M.H. ALCOHOL REACTIONS AFTER SINGLE AND MULTIPLE DOSES OF CALCIUM CYANAMIDE. QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL, 28(3):468-475, 1967.

BECAUSE THE DEMAND FOR HOSPITAL BEDS FOR ALCOHOLICS IS MUCH GREATER THAN THE SUPPLY, IT IS DESIRABLE TO TREAT AS MANY AS POSSIBLE AS OUTPATIENTS. ONE FORM OF TREATMENT IS GIVING A DOSE OF CITRATED CALCIUM CYANAMIDE (CARBIMIDE), AND THEN AFTER 90-120 MIN, GIVING A TEST DOSE OF ALCOHOL TO DEMONSTRATE THE UNDESIRABLE REACTIONS. FORTY MALE ALCOHOLIC VOLUNTEERS WERE SELECTED FOR THIS STUDY. HALF WERE ASSIGNED AS OUTPATIENTS AND THE OTHER HALF AS INPATIENTS. ON THE MORNING OF THE TEST ALL PATIENTS WERE FASTING AND EACH WAS GIVEN A DOSE OF 100 MG OF CITRATED CALCIUM CYANAMIDE. THE INPATIENTS HAD BEEN IN THE HOSPITAL OVERNIGHT. THE PATIENTS WERE TOLD OF THE DANGERS OF DRINKING ALCOHOL AFTER TAKING THE DRUG, AND THEIR PULSE RATE AND BLOOD PRESSURE WERE REPEATEDLY TAKEN, STANDING AND SUPINE. WHEN GIVEN THE TEST DOSE OF ALCOHOL, THEIR SUBJECTIVE REACTIONS WERE RECORDED AS WELL AS THE PULSE RATE AND BLOOD PRESSURE READINGS. ONE HUNDRED PERCENT COMPLAINED OF HOTNESS OF THE FACE, FACIAL SUFFUSION AND CONJUNCTIVAL REDDENING. OTHER SYMPTOMS WERE PALPITATION, TACHYPNEA, HEADACHE, FAINTNESS ON STANDING, SHIVERING, MALAISE, AND ANGINAL PAIN. PULSE RATE CLIMBED RAPIDLY AND THE SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE DROPPED. NO SERIOUS REACTIONS OCCURRED; CYANAMIDE IS EVIDENTLY A FEASIBLE ADJUNCT TO OUTPATIENT THERAPY OF ALCOHOLICS.

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DE SILVERIO, ROBERT V.; RICKELS, KARL; TORO, RICARDO J.; KANTHER, MANFRED. MESORIDAZINE (TPS-23) IN CHRONIC NEUROTIC CLINIC PATIENTS. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 8(1):60-63, 1968.

MESORIDAZINE WAS STUDIED IN 100 NEUROTIC OUTPATIENTS, WHO WERE PRIMARILY ANXIOUS, WITH SOME SOMATIC AND DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS. THE FIRST STUDY WAS AN UNCONTROLLED, SINGLE-BLIND, DOSAGE-RANGE PILOT STUDY IN WHICH 10 PATIENTS WERE TREATED FOR 4 WEEKS. PATIENTS WERE RATED ON THE 10-ITEM PHYSICIAN QUESTIONNAIRE AND SHOWED SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT. THE OTHER 90 PATIENTS PARTICIPATED IN A DOUBLE-BLIND, PLACEBO-CONTROLLED STUDY, IN WHICH THEY WERE ASSIGNED TO EITHER DRUG OR PLACEBO FOR 4 WEEKS. OF THE 90 PATIENTS, 77 WERE FEMALE AND 81 NEGRO. MEAN AGE WAS 40 AND PATIENTS WERE LOWER CLASS. SOME 82(HAD BEEN SYMPTOMATIC FOR LONGER THAN 6 MONTHS, AND 50(FOR LONGER THAN 1 YEAR; 92(HAD PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED PSYCHIATRIC MEDICATION, 15(OF WHOM HAD RESPONDED POORLY; 85(EXPECTED TO BE TREATED WITH MEDICATION. THE MESORIDAZINE GROUP RECEIVED 5 MG Q.I.D. FOR THE FIRST 2 WEEKS AND 10 MG T.I.D. FOR THE SECOND 2 WEEKS. INITIALLY AND AT THE END OF 2 AND 4 WEEKS, THE PSYCHIATRIST COMPLETED THE PHYSICIAN QUESTIONNAIRE AND A GLOBAL RATING OF OVERALL PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, AND THE PATIENT COMPLETED THE ZUNG DEPRESSION SCALE AND A 7-POINT GLOBAL IMPROVEMENT SCALE. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE NOTED BETWEEN DRUG AND PLACEBO GROUPS EXCEPT IN SLEEP, WHERE THE DRUG PATIENTS DID BETTER. MESORIDAZINE IS EITHER INEFFECTIVE IN ANXIOUS NEUROTIC PATIENTS OR THE DRUG DOSAGE WAS TOO SMALL.

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HAFSTROM, TORSTEN. POLYNEUROPATHY AFTER NEUROSEDYN (THALIDOMIDE) AND ITS PROGNOSIS. ACTA NEUROLOGICA SCANDINAVICA (KOBENHAVN), SUPPL. 32, VOL. 43:1-41, 1967.

EXCERPTS ARE PRESENTED FROM THE CASE HISTORIES OF 73 PATIENTS WITH NERVE DISORDERS -- PARESTHESIA, POLYNEURITIS, PARESIS, ATAXIA, FIBRILLAR TWICHING, SENSORY AND MOTOR DISTURBANCES -- FOLLOWING PROLONGED INTAKE OF THALIDOMIDE (200 - 2500 TABLETS OVER A PERIOD OF 3-12 MONTHS). IN MOST CASES, THE DRUG HAD BEEN PRESCRIBED FOR INSOMNIA. ITS INJURIOUS EFFECT IS RELATED TO DISTINTEGRATION OF MEDULLARY SHEATHS AND AXIS CYLINDERS. FOLLOW-UP EXAMINATIONS 4-5 YEARS AFTER SUSPENSION OF THE DRUG SHOWED REGRESSION OF PARESIS (INTENSIVE PHYSIOTHERAPY PLUS INJECTIONS OF VITAMINS B AND B12), BUT THE SENSORY DISTURBANCES WERE REFRACTORY. HENCE, NO FURTHER IMPROVEMENT WITH RESPECT TO THE SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE COMPLAINTS CAN BE EXPECTED. (25 REFERENCES)

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0100050955999
COPPEN, ALEC; SHAW, DAVID MURRAY. THE DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTROLYTES AND WATER IN PATIENTS AFTER TAKING LITHIUM CARBONATE. LANCET, 7520:805-806, 1967.

DISTRIBUTION OF WATER AND SODIUM WAS DETERMINED IN 12 PATIENTS AFTER THEY HAD RECOVERED FROM SEVERE DEPRESSION AND IN 10 PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA. ESTIMATED AND DERIVED VALUES OBTAINED BEFORE AND AFTER TAKING LITHIUM CARBONATE SHOW THAT BODY WATER AND INTRACELLULAR

WATER INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY. THERE WAS A TREND TOWARDS AN INCREASE IN EXTRACELLULAR WATER. TWO OF THE SCHIZOPHRENICS HAD NEGATIVE RESIDUAL SODIUM VALUES. REASONS FOR THIS ANOMALY COULD BE THAT ACTION IN THE BODY REDUCES THE CONCENTRATION OF INTRACELLULAR POTASSIUM OR THAT THE PROPHYLACTIC EFFECT OF LITHIUM IN PATIENTS WHO ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO CURRENT AFFECTIVE ILLNESS MAY BE RELATED TO ITS ACTIONS ON SYSTEMS OTHER THAN THOSE CONCERNED WITH MAINTAINING A NORMAL PATTERN OF DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTROLYTES.

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YAKOBSON, I.S. EFFECTS OF STELAZINE ON THE CNS OF WHITE RATS (MORPHOLOGICAL-HISTOCHEMICAL STUDY). (NEKOTORYYE DANNYYE O DEYSTVII STELAZINA NA TSENTRALNUYU NERVNUYU SISTEMU BELYKH KRYS.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(3):440-446, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

INCLUSION OF STELAZINE (TRIFLUOPERAZINE) IN THE RATION OF RATS (20-25 MG/KG DAILY) HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON BEHAVIOR OF THE ANIMALS, ALTHOUGH A FEW BECAME SLUGGISH, INHIBITED AND ANORECTIC. MORPHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF BRAIN FORMATIONS REVEALED SIGNS OF HOMOGENIZATION OF THE WALLS OF SOME MENINGEAL BLOOD VESSELS AND BRAIN TISSUE. THE CORTEX CONTAINED AN INCREASED NUMBER OF HYPERCHRONIC AND WRINKLED NERVE CELLS. HISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS SHOWED ACCUMULATION OF PROTEINS AND PROTEIN SH GROUPS IN THE NERVE CELLS OF THE CORTEX AND SUBCORTICAL STRUCTURES (CORPUS STRIATUM AND SOME NUCLEI OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS). LITTLE OR NO CHANGE WAS DETECTED IN THE CEREBELLUM OR MEDULLA OBLONGATA. STELAZINE HAD SOME EFFECT ON CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM. NO CHANGES WERE NOTED AFTER THE FIRST 2 WEEKS, BUT AFTER 4 WEEKS THERE WAS ACCUMULATION OF POLYSACCHARIDES IN THE NERVE CELLS OF THE CORTEX AND SOME SUBCORTICAL FORMATIONS. THUS, STELAZINE INCREASES THE CONTENT OF PROTEIN COMPOUNDS IN NERVE CELLS, THEREBY LOWERING THEIR FUNCTIONAL ACTIVITY AND INHIBITING PROTEIN METABOLISM IN THE BRAIN.

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0100050957999
BELL, C. DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF TETRODOTOXIN ON SYMPATHOMIMETIC ACTIONS OF NICOTINE AND TYRAMINE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CHEMOTHERAPY (LONDON), 32(1):96-103, 1968.

THE EFFECTS OF TETRODOTOXIN ON THE SYMPATHOMIMETIC ACTIONS OF NICOTINE AND TYRAMINE WERE STUDIED IN AN IN VITRO PREPARATION OF GUINEA PIG TAENIA COLI, RAT VAS DEFERENS, RABBIT EAR ARTERY AND GUINEA PIG ATRIA. PREPARATIONS WERE TREATED WITH SCOPOLAMINE (HYOSCINE) TO ABOLISH THE EFFECTS OF CHOLINERGIC NERVE STIMULATION. DRUGS WERE ADDED DIRECTLY TO THE ORGAN BATH OR TO THE PERFUSION FLUID. TETRODOTOXIN ABOLISHED THE RESPONSES CAUSED BY NERVE STIMULATION AND NICOTINE, BUT DID NOT AFFECT THE RESPONSE TO NOREPINEPHRINE OR TYRAMINE. THE SYMPATHOMIMETIC ACTION OF NICOTINE APPEARS TO DEPEND ON A PROPAGATED ACTION POTENTIAL. THE EFFECT OF NICOTINE IS

THUS THE RESULT OF EXCITATION OF THE AXONAL MEMBRANE RATHER THAN OF ACTIVATION OF AN INTRANEURONAL MECHANISM. (30 REFERENCES)

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WASIK, AUGUST; BRYS, JOZEF. PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYNDROMES OF A COMBINED ISONIAZIDETHYL ALCOHOL INTOXICATION. (PSYCHOPATOLOGICZNE ZESPOLY KOMBINOWANEGO ZATRUCIA HYDRAZYDEM KWASU IZONIKOTYNOWEGO I ALKOHOLEM ETYLOWYM.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(2):165-169. IN POLISH.

THE PSYCHOENERGIZER ISONIAZID (MAO INHIBITOR) WAS STUDIED FOR ITS EFFECTS ON ENZYMES PARTICIPATING IN ALCOHOL USE BY THE HUMAN ORGANISM. A PROTRACTED EXOGENOUS PSYCHOSIS ENSUING AFTER A SINGLE INGESTION OF 2000 MG OF ISONIAZID WITH 200 MG OF BRANDY IS DESCRIBED. A CASE OF ALCOHOL INTOLERANCE RESULTING FROM INGESTING 50 MG OF BRANDY BY A PATIENT USING THERAPEUTIC DOSES OF ISONIAZID IS PRESENTED. THERE WAS ALSO A SCHIZOPHRENIA-LIKE EXOGENOUS REACTION, LASTING 10 DAYS, FOLLOWING A SINGLE INGESTION OF A 2000 MG DOSE OF ISONIAZID AND SEVERAL GLASSES OF WINE. A REACTION DISPROPORTIONATE TO THE AMOUNT OF ALCOHOL INGESTED WAS EVIDENT IN THE AUTONOMIC DISTURBANCES OBSERVED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE TOXIC EFFECT OF ETHANOL ON THE CNS WAS ENHANCED, LEADING TO LOWERED TOLERANCE TO ALCOHOL.

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BRICKNELL, P.P.; MIDDLETON, H.G.; HOLLINGSWORTH, A.; EVANS, E.M.L. STELLATE GANGLION BLOCK IN TREATMENT OF TOTAL BLINDNESS DUE TO QUININE. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (LONDON), NO. 5576:400-401, 1967.

A CASE OF BLINDNESS IS REPORTED WHICH FOLLOWED SELF-ADMINISTRATION OF 8 G OF QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE IN 24 HOURS AS AN ABORTIFACIENT. STELLATE GANGLION BLOCK WAS PERFORMED ON 19 SEPARATE OCCASIONS IN 7 DAYS, SUCCESSFULLY RESTORING VISION. WHATEVER THE PATHOGENESIS OF AMAUROSIS IN QUININE POISONING, THE ONLY EFFECTIVE FORM OF TREATMENT APPEARS TO BE THAT AIMED AT PRODUCING RETINAL VASODILATATION. POLYPHARMACY IS FOUND INEFFECTIVE. STELLATE GANGLION BLOCK IS RECOMMENDED AS THE FIRST LINE OF TREATMENT FOR QUININE AMAUROSIS AND SHOULD BE PERFORMED AS SOON AS DIAGNOSIS IS MADE.

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ALEXANDRIS, ATHINA; LUNDELL, FREDERICK W. EFFECT OF THIORIDAZINE, AMPHETAMINE AND PLACEBO ON THE HYPERKINETIC SYNDROME AND COGNITIVE AREA IN MENTALLY DEFICIENT CHILDREN. CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL (TORONTO), 98(2):92-96, 1968.

A DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY USING THIORIDAZINE, AMPHETAMINE AND PLACEBO IN 21 PATIENTS, AGED 7 - 12 YEARS, EXHIBITING THE

HYPERKINETIC BEHAVIOR SYNDROME, IS REPORTED. ALL 3 DRUGS FAVORABLY INFLUENCED VARIOUS CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SYNDROME. THIORIDAZINE PROVED TO BE STATISTICALLY SUPERIOR TO AMPHETAMINE AND PLACEBO; AMPHETAMINE SHOWED ONLY SLIGHT DIFFERENCE FROM PLACEBO. THE INFLUENCE OF THE DRUGS WAS CONSIDERED IN RELATION TO SCHOOL PERFORMANCES IN WRITING, READING, ARITHMETIC AND CLASS STANDING. THIORIDAZINE IMPROVED ALL 4 CHARACTERISTICS OF SCHOOL PERFORMANCE, BUT THE IMPROVEMENT DID NOT REACH STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT LEVELS WHEN COMPARED TO PLACEBO. THE SCORES OF A SERIES OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS DID NOT IMPROVE SIGNIFICANTLY. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IF THE DURATION OF THIS STUDY WERE PROLONGED AND IF SPECIFIC TEACHING METHODS WERE USED, THE CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE HYPERKINETIC SYNDROME WOULD PRODUCE GREATER IMPROVEMENT IN CLASS PERFORMANCE. (41 REFERENCES)

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LINTON, PATRICK H.; HAIN, JACK D. METRONIDAZOLE IN THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM. QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL, 28(3):544-546, 1967.

IN A DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY, 32 ALCOHOLICS WERE GIVEN EITHER 750 MG OF METRONIDAZOLE DAILY OR PLACEBO FOR 6 WEEKS IN HOSPITAL AND FOR 30 DAYS AT HOME. THE RESULTS IN BOTH GROUPS WERE ALMOST IDENTICAL. SEVEN PATIENTS GIVEN PLACEBO AND 8 GIVEN METRONIDAZOLE DRANK EITHER IN THE HOSPITAL OR ON THE HOME VISIT; 6 IN EACH GROUP DID NOT DRINK; THE REMAINING 3 WERE DISCHARGED AGAINST ADVICE. METRONIDAZOLE WAS NOT SHOWN TO BE EFFECTIVE IN TREATING ALCOHOLISM.

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SCHRAMM, RYSZARD WIKTOR; SCHRAMMOWA, HALINA. BIOCHEMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CAUSES OF THE TOXICITY OF ALCOHOL. (BIOCHEMICZNE I FIZJOLOGICZNE PODSTAWY TOKSYCZNEGO DZIALANIA ALKOHOLU.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(3):343-347, 1967. IN POLISH.

ALCOHOL UNDER THE ACTION OF PEROXIDASE IS METABOLIZED TO ACETALDEHYDE, WHICH OFTEN ACCOUNTS FOR THE TOXIC PHENOMENA OBSERVED. ALCOHOL AS SUCH HAS A TOXIC ACTION BECAUSE IT IS A STRONG INHIBITOR OF THE TRANSPORT OF CATIONS ACROSS THE PLASMA MEMBRANE, SLOWING DOWN THE POTASSIUM ION IN PARTICULAR. THE DELIRIUM FOUND IN CASES OF CHRONIC INTOXICATION BY ALCOHOL IS ESSENTIALLY DUE TO THE ACTION OF THE UNCHANGED ALCOHOL MOLECULE. (47 REFERENCES)

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0100050963999
MASLOWSKI, JANUSZ. NICOTINIC ACID IN TREATMENT OF CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA. (ZASTOSOWANIE KWASU NIKOTYNOWEGO W LECZENIU SCHIZOFRENII PRZEWLEKLEJ.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA

(WARSZAWA), 1(3):307-311, 1967. IN POLISH.

THIRTY CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIC MALES, 25-60 YEARS OLD, WERE TREATED WITH NICOTINIC ACID (NIACIN) IN DOSES UP TO 0.3 TO 0.4 MG/DAY, OVER A 2-3 MONTH PERIOD. TWO PATIENTS SUFFERED FROM SIMPLE SCHIZOPHRENIA AND 16 FROM PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA. THERE WERE ALSO 6 DEFECTIVE, 5 CATATONIC AND 1 HEBEPHRENIC TYPES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA REPRESENTED IN THE GROUP. FIVE PATIENTS PRESENTED SYMPTOMS OF INTOLERANCE TO NICOTINIC ACID AND TREATMENT WAS DISCONTINUED. MARKED MENTAL IMPROVEMENT WAS OBSERVED IN THE 2 SIMPLE SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS; A TOTAL OF 17 PATIENTS IMPROVED FOLLOWING TREATMENT.

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0100050964999
LANGWINSKI, ROMUALD. COMPLICATIONS FOLLOWING DIETARY FAULTS DURING TREATMENT WITH MAO INHIBITORS. (POWIKLANIA W NASTEPSTWIE BLEDOW DIETETYCZNYCH PRZY LECZENIU INHIBITORAMI MAO.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(3):337-342, 1967. IN POLISH.

ALL COMPOUNDS INHIBITING MAO IN TREATMENT OF VARIOUS PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS ARE LISTED BY NAME, AND THE BASIS OF THEIR ACTION IS OUTLINED. THE USE OF ANY OF THESE DRUGS WILL BE ANTAGONIZED IF A PERSON INGESTS FOOD WHICH IS TOO HIGH IN AMINES, BECAUSE MAO WILL NOT BIND ITS INHIBITOR, AND THE UNBOUND PORTION OXIDIZES THE MONOAMINE IN THE FOOD. TYPICAL EXAMPLES OF SUCH FOODSTUFFS ARE CHEESES, HIGH IN TYRAMINE; WINES CONTAINING TYRAMINE AND SEROTONIN; BANANAS CONTAINING SEROTONIN, DOPAMINE AND NORADRENALINE; AND NUTS CONTAINING SEROTONIN. IT BECOMES OBVIOUS THAT A PATIENT RECEIVING A MAO INHIBITOR MUST BE PLACED ON A SPECIFIC DIET TO AVOID APPEARANCE OF THE "CHEESE SYNDROME" DURING TREATMENT. (52 REFERENCES)

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0100050965999
KUBACKI, ANDRZEJ; OJRZYNSKA, BOZENNA. CLINICAL APPLICATION OF FRENOL (METHOPHENAZINE) IN PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS. (ZASTOSOWANIE FRENOLONU W LECZENIU PSYCHOZ.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(3):295-300, 1967. IN POLISH.

CLINICAL ADMINISTRATION OF FRENOL (METHOPHENAZINE) TO 29 PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS IS DESCRIBED. TABULAR DATA PRESENT THE DOSAGES OF FRENOL, THERAPY, IMPROVEMENT OR FAILURE, SUCCESSIVE HOSPITALIZATIONS, AND OTHER FACTORS. IMPROVEMENT WAS OBTAINED IN 20 CASES OF PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA; GOOD RESULTS WERE ACHIEVED WITH DELUSIONAL AND HALLUCINATORY STATES. CHRONIC ALCOHOLIC CASES EXHIBITED A TENDENCY TO SECONDARY DEPRESSIVE STATES. TOLERANCE WAS FAIR, BUT MILD EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYNDROMES AND TYPICAL SIDE EFFECTS WERE OBSERVED.

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EDITORIAL. BIOCHEMICAL BASIS OF ANXIETY. THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, 277(25):1371, 1967.

THE DISABILITY CAUSED IN THE POPULATION BY THE PHENOMENA OF ALTERED APPETITE, FATIGUE AND ANXIETY IS DOUBTLESS VERY GREAT, BUT SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF THESE PHENOMENA HAS BEEN INSUFFICIENT. WE MIGHT DO WELL TO HYPOTHESIZE FROM THE WORK OF PITTS AND MCCLURE THAT A CERTAIN BLOOD LACTATE CONCENTRATION IS THE PRECURSOR OF ANXIETY STATE. CONCRETE OBJECTIVE EXPERIMENTATION ON ONE OF THE GREATEST PROBLEMS OF MEDICAL PRACTICE IS MOST WELCOME. IF FURTHER WORK SHOULD SHOW THAT OTHER MEANS THAN SODIUM LACTATE INDUCE THE SAME SYMPTOMS, A NEW HYPOTHESIS WILL BE REQUIRED, BUT IN THE MEANWHILE, MANY NEW DATA WILL HAVE BECOME AVAILABLE AS A BASIS FOR THE NEW HYPOTHESIS.

0100050967999
KRYSTOF, JAN; KAJZER, JOZEF. FIXED EXTRAPYRAMIDAL DISORDERS FOLLOWING PROLONGED USE OF NEUROLEPTICS. (W SPRAWIE UTRWALONYCH ZABURZEN POZAPIRAMIDOWYCH WYWOLANYCH PRZEWLEKLYM STOSOWANIEM NEUROLEPTYKOW.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(3):289-293, 1967. IN POLISH.

CASE MATERIAL IS PRESENTED ON 2 CASES OF PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA AND CATATONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA WHO WERE TREATED WITH NEUROLEPTICS. THE FIRST PATIENT WAS GIVEN 600 MG/DAY OF CHLORPROMAZINE, LATER COMBINED WITH INSULIN, MAJEPTIL AND OTHER DRUGS. THE SECOND PATIENT WAS GIVEN CHLORPROMAZINE, THIOPROPERAZINE AND INSULIN IN VARYING DOSES AND COMBINATIONS. FOLLOWING PROLONGED DOSES OF NEUROLEPTICS, THEY DEVELOPED EXTRAPYRAMIDAL DISORDERS WHICH WERE IMPROVED BY ANTIPARKINSONIAN DRUGS. THEIR NEUROLEPTIC THERAPY FOLLOWED ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY. WHEN THE NEUROLEPTICS WERE DISCONTINUED, THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL DISORDERS CEASED. (20 REFERENCES)

0100050968999
KOPCZYNSKI, WITOLD; DOLMIERSKI, ROMAN. MENTAL AND SEXUAL DISORDERS AS A SEQUELA OF TRICRESYL ORTHOPHOSPHORATE POISONING. (ZABURZENIA PSYCHICZNE I PLCIOWE W NASTEPSTWIE PRZEWLEKLEGO ZATRUCIA TROJKREZYLOORTOFOSFORANEM.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(3):267-270, 1967. IN POLISH.

SIX PATIENTS, 18-25 YEARS, WERE STUDIED AFTER INGESTING TRICRESYL ORTHOPHOSPHORATE, WHICH THEY HAD GOTTEN FROM THEIR FACTORY. ALTHOUGH MENTAL DISORDERS WHICH RESULTED SIMULATED NEURASTHENIA, THE COMPLETE EFFECTS DID NOT APPEAR UNTIL 4 YEARS HAD ELAPSED. AT ORAL DOSES OF 0.2 MG, THEY HAD SYMPTOMS OF CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DAMAGE, WITH NERVOUS AND SEXUAL DISORDERS. AT FIRST THE PATIENTS' LIBIDOS WERE ENLARGED, BUT LATER THEY BECAME COMPLETELY IMPOTENT. SOME LITERATURE REFERENCES ARE INCLUDED ON PSYCHO-ORGANIC SYNDROMES AND OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES.

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BRINK, JOHN J.; STEIN, DONALD G. PEMOLINE LEVELS IN BRAIN: ENHANCEMENT BY DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE. SCIENCE, 158:1479-1480, 1967.

PEMOLINE-2-C14 WAS DISSOLVED IN EITHER DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE (DMSO) OR 0.3(TRAGACANTH AND A DOSE OF 4.5 MG/KG WAS INJECTED I.P. INTO RATS. BLOOD SAMPLES WERE OBTAINED FROM THE VENA CAVA AT 10, 20, 30, 60 OR 120 MIN LATER, AND THE BRAIN WAS REMOVED AS RAPIDLY AS POSSIBLE. LEVELS OF PEMOLINE-2-C14 WERE MEASURED IN THE BLOOD AND BRAIN. THESE LEVELS WERE TWICE AS HIGH WHEN THE PEMOLINE WAS ADMINISTERED IN DMSO THAN IN TRAGACANTH. THE HIGH SOLUBILITY OF PEMOLINE IN DMSO IS WELL-SUITED FOR STUDIES IN WHICH HIGH DOSES OF PEMOLINE TOGETHER WITH LOW DOSES OF DMSO ARE DESIRED AND MAY BE OF VALUE IN STUDYING THE MECHANISM OF ACTION OF PEMOLINE IN INFLUENCING LEARNING AND BEHAVIOR.

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0100050970999
MCKEARNEY, JAMES W. THE RELATIVE EFFECTS OF D-AMPHETAMINE, IMIPRAMINE AND HARMALINE ON TETRABENAZINE SUPPRESSION OF SCHEDULE-CONTROLLED BEHAVIOR IN THE RAT. JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL THERAPEUTICS, 159(2):429-440, 1968.

THESE EXPERIMENTS COMPARE THE EFFECTS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF EACH OF THE 3 MAIN CLASSES OF ANTAGONISTS, D-AMPHETAMINE, IMIPRAMINE AND HARMALINE (A SHORT-ACTING NONHYDRAZINE MAO INHIBITOR) ON THE SUPPRESSION OF CONDITIONED BEHAVIOR PRODUCED BY THE RESERPINE-LIKE DRUG TETRABENAZINE, A BENZOQUINOLIZINE DERIVATIVE. IN RATS, BOTH D-AMPHETAMINE AND HARMALINE ANTAGONIZED THE EFFECTS OF TETRABENAZINE ON THE RESPONSE RATE UNDER ALL SCHEDULES OF REINFORCEMENT. IMIPRAMINE AND ITS DESMETHYL DERIVATIVE, HOWEVER, OVER A WIDE RANGE OF DOSES AND TIME PARAMETERS, DID NOT ANTAGONIZE THE EFFECTS OF TETRABENAZINE, RO 3-1284 OR RESERPINE ON SCHEDULE-CONTROLLED OPERANT RESPONDING. IMIPRAMINE AND DESMETHYLIMIPRAMINE CAN ANTAGONIZE ONLY SOME OF THE GROSS EFFECTS OF RESERPINE-LIKE DRUGS IN RATS; THEY APPARENTLY HAVE NO EFFECT ON TETRABENAZINE-INDUCED CHANGES IN CONDITIONED BEHAVIOR. (59 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
PITTSBURGH, PA.

0100050971999
JOFFE, MILTON H. DRUG ABUSE POTENTIAL: A DEVELOPING PROGRAM. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 8(1):20-24, 1968.

THE BUREAU OF DRUG ABUSE CONTROL CAN REGULATE DRUGS WITH POTENTIAL ABUSE BECAUSE OF THEIR STIMULANT, DEPRESSANT OR HALLUCINOGENIC EFFECTS. THE BUREAU IS ALSO TRYING TO DEVELOP THE ANIMAL METHODOLOGY THAT WILL INDICATE THE DEGREE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE POTENTIAL INHERENT IN A DRUG. NEWER DRUGS ARE BECOMING MORE POTENT, AND HIGHER POTENCY LEADS TO EASIER OVERDOSAGE. DRUGS WITH PRIMARY EFFECT ON THE PSYCHE MAY BE EXPECTED TO HAVE A HIGH ABUSE POTENTIAL, BUT THIS MUST BE ESTABLISHED BY EXPERIMENT. CURRENT STUDIES ARE AIMED AT PROVIDING THE NECESSARY INFORMATION ON ABUSE LIABILITY BEFORE THE USE OF THE DRUG BECOMES WIDESPREAD. TO STUDY THE ABUSE POTENTIAL OF DEPRESSANT DRUGS, RHESUS MONKEYS ARE TAUGHT TO PRESS 2 LEVERS, EACH OF WHICH WILL AVOID A SHOCK AND ONE OF WHICH

WILL ALSO DELIVER A DOSE OF THE DRUG. THE BETTER THE MONKEY LIKES THE DRUG, THE MORE HE WILL PRESS THE LEVER.

ABUSE AND LIABILITIES BRANCH
BUREAU OF DRUG ABUSE CONTROL
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

0100050972999
PUZYNSKI, STANISLAW. A CASE OF PORENCEPHALY ACCOMPANIED BY A PSYCHOSIS. (PRZYPADEK PORENCEFALII Z TOWARZYSZACA PSYCHOZA.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (WARSZAWA), 1(2):239-241, 1967. IN POLISH.

PORENCEPHALY, KNOWN SINCE 1859, IS CONSIDERED A RESULT OF CERTAIN BRAIN DISEASES AND ALCOHOLISM. CASE MATERIAL IS PRESENTED ON A 54-YEAR-OLD UNMARRIED FEMALE MACHINE OPERATOR. DURING THE LAST 13 YEARS SHE DELIBERATELY TRIED TO BECOME AN INVALID. PSYCHIATRIC TREATMENT IMPROVED HER CONDITION, BUT SHE NEITHER RETURNED TO WORK NOR SOUGHT OUTPATIENT THERAPY, AND HAD TO BE READMITTED FOR TREATMENT. THEN SHE DEVELOPED HALLUCINATIONS. RESULTS OF HER WECHSLER TEST SHOWED NORMAL INTELLIGENCE, BUT THE RORSCHACH TEST WAS INCONCLUSIVE. SHE RESPONDED TO HALOPERIDOL THERAPY. THE FINAL DIAGNOSIS WAS CHARACTEROPATHY BASED ON PORENCEPHALY, WITH A FULLY DEVELOPED PARAPHRENIA SYNDROME.

KLINIKA PSYCHIATRYCZNA AM
CHOROSZCZ K/BIALEGOSTOKU, POLAND

0100050973999
LAMAR, J.K. CONSIDERATION OF THE EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON REPRODUCTION. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 8(1):9-14, 1968.

A DRUG CAN BE STUDIED FOR ITS EFFECT ON 3 ASPECTS OF THE REPRODUCTIVE PROCESS: FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE, EFFECT ON THE EMBRYO AND FETUS, AND PERINATAL AND POSTNATAL EFFECTS. THE TECHNIQUES FOR ANIMAL STUDIES OF THESE 3 ASPECTS ARE DISCUSSED. NEW DRUG COMBINATIONS SHOULD BE TESTED WHERE THERE IS ANY INDICATION OF TOXICOLOGICAL OR PHARMACOLOGICAL INTERACTION, EVEN THOUGH EACH ACTIVE INGREDIENT HAS BEEN TESTED SEPARATELY. IT IS DIFFICULT IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE TO EXTRAPOLATE INFORMATION FROM ANIMAL DRUG STUDIES TO HUMANS. THEREFORE, THE USE OF DRUGS SHOULD BE AVOIDED AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE DURING PREGNANCY, PARTICULARLY DURING THE FIRST TRIMESTER.

OFFICE OF DRUG SURVEILLANCE
BUREAU OF MEDICINE
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

0100050974999
GOLDSTEIN, LEONIDE; MURPHREE, HENRY B.; PFEIFFER, CARL C. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF EEG EFFECTS OF ANTIHISTAMINES IN NORMAL VOLUNTEERS. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 8(1):42-53, 1968.

AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO CHARACTERIZE THE AMOUNT OF SEDATION PRODUCED BY 7 ANTIHISTAMINES OBJECTIVELY. THERE WERE 53 MALES AND 12 FEMALES, OF WHOM 80(WERE UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE AND ONLY 3(WERE OVER 40; 35 MALES WERE

REFORMATORY INMATE VOLUNTEERS AND THE OTHER SUBJECTS WERE LABORATORY STAFF MEMBERS OR COLLEGE STUDENTS. EEG ELECTRODES WERE APPLIED TO THE LEFT OCCIPITAL AREA, BOTH EAR LOBES AND THE MIDDLE FOREHEAD, AND A 10-MIN RECORDING WAS OBTAINED. THE DRUG WAS THEN ADMINISTERED ORALLY, AND 10-MIN RECORDING PERIODS WERE REPEATED EVERY HOUR FOR 6 HOURS. THE DRUGS USED WERE 1 MG AZATADINE, 2 AND 4 MG CHLORPHENIRAMINE, 25 AND 50 MG DIPHENHYDRAMINE, 2 MG DIPHENYLPYRALINE, 6 AND 12.5 MG PROMETHAZINE, 25 AND 50 MG TRIPELENNAMINE AND PLACEBO. THE DESIGN WAS A PARTIAL CROSSOVER. DIPHENHYDRAMINE AND PROMETHAZINE DECREASED EEG AMPLITUDE AND INCREASED TIME COURSE VARIABILITY (LOW-ENERGY SEDATION), WHILE CHLORPHENIRAMINE, PHENINDAMINE AND TRIPELENNAMINE INCREASED EEG AMPLITUDE AND TIME COURSE VARIABILITY (HIGH-ENERGY SEDATION). DIPHENYLPYRALINE AND AZATADINE DID NOT AFFECT EEG AMPLITUDE, BUT INCREASED TIME-COURSE VARIABILITY. PLACEBO DID NOT PRODUCE ANY DETECTABLE EFFECT. SUBJECTS SHOWED A HIGH VARIABILITY IN RESPONSE BOTH WITHIN AND BETWEEN DRUGS. FREQUENCY ANALYSIS SHOWED THAT HIGH ENERGY SEDATION WAS DUE TO INCREASES IN ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY AT BOTH LOW- AND HIGH-FREQUENCY BANDS, WITH MINIMAL CHANGE IN THE ALPHA RANGE.

NEUROPHARMACOLOGY SECTION
NEW JERSEY BUREAU OF RESEARCH IN NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY
PRINCETON, N.J.

0100050975999
DANECHMAND, L.; CASIER, H.; HEBBELINCK, M.; DESCHAEPDRYVER, A. COMBINED EFFECTS OF ETHANOL AND PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS ON MUSCULAR TONE IN MICE. QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL, 28(3):424-429, 1967.

FOR PURPOSES OF PHARMACOLOGICAL SCREENING OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS WHICH MAY BE SYNERGISTIC WITH OR ADDITIVE TO ETHANOL IT IS NECESSARY TO HAVE A TEST FOR THE IMPAIRMENT OF MUSCULAR TONE. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TILTED-PLANE TEST WAS INVESTIGATED IN DETECTING IMPAIRMENT OF MUSCULAR TONE AND MOTOR COORDINATION. MICE OF THE CBA STRAIN AND OF BOTH SEXES WERE USED FOR THIS TEST IN WHICH THE ANGLE AT WHICH THEY START TO SLIDE ON THE ROUGH HARDBOARD SURFACE IS MEASURED. ETHANOL IN THE AMOUNT OF 1.6-3.2 G/KG WAS INJECTED I.P. IN A TOTAL VOLUME OF 0.1-0.2 ML/20 G/KG. THE SMALLER DOSE OF ETHANOL LOWERED MUSCULAR TONE, AS JUDGED BY A DECREASE OF THE SLIDING ANGLE, AFTER 30 MIN, BUT NOT AFTER 15 OR 45 MIN. THE HIGHER DOSE PRODUCED LOWERED MUSCULAR TONE AT ALL TIME INTERVALS. MICE WERE ALSO GIVEN CHLORPROMAZINE, MEPROBAMATE, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE OR HYDROXYZINE I.P. NONE OF THESE COMPOUNDS ALONE CAUSED ANY CHANGE IN MUSCULAR TONE. BUT ETHANOL GIVEN AFTER PRETREATMENT WITH CHLORPROMAZINE, MEPROBAMATE OR CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE LOWERED MUSCULAR TONE CONSTANTLY AT THE 3 TIME INTERVALS. HYDROXYZINE LOWERED IT ONLY AT 1 MG/KG AFTER 30 MIN. DECREASE OF MUSCULAR TONE INDUCED BY ETHANOL WAS ENHANCED BY THE DRUGS. THE TILTED-PLANE TEST PROVED TO BE AN EFFECTIVE METHOD OF MEASURING THE COMBINED EFFECT OF DRUGS AND ETHANOL.

UNIVERSITY OF TEHERAN MEDICAL SCHOOL
TEHERAN, IRAN

0100050976999
WILSON, C.W.M. DRUGS OF DEPENDENCE. PRACTITIONER (LONDON), 200 (1195):102-112, 1968.

DRUG ABUSE IS DEFINED AS THE CONSUMPTION OF A DRUG APART FROM MEDICAL NEED OR IN UNNECESSARY QUANTITIES. DRUG DEPENDENCE MAY BE PHYSICAL OR PSYCHIC AND IS DEFINED AS A STATE ARISING FROM REPEATED ADMINISTRATION OF A DRUG ON A PERIODIC OR CONTINUOUS BASIS. AMONG THE TYPES OF DRUG DEPENDENCE, THE MORPHINE TYPE, THE COCAINE TYPE, THE CANNABIS TYPE, THE BARBITURATE TYPE, THE AMPHETAMINE TYPE, AND THE ASPIRIN TYPE, HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED. IN ADDITION, THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG DEPENDENCE HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED FOR LSD AND OTHER HALLUCINOGENS, CAFFEINE, NICOTINE, ALCOHOL, AND INHALANTS (BENZENES, PAINT THINNERS, AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS). THE MECHANISM OF DEVELOPMENT OF PSYCHIC DEPENDENCE HAS NOT YET BEEN EXPLAINED COMPLETELY IN CHEMICAL OR PHARMACOLOGICAL TERMS. THE CHARACTERISTICS OF DEPENDENCE ARE DISCUSSED FOR DRUGS OF THE TYPES MENTIONED ABOVE. (25 REFERENCES)

TRINITY COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN
DUBLIN, IRELAND

0100050977999
NICHOLSON, J.D. THE URINARY EXCRETION OF PHENOBARBITONE AND PENTOBARBITONE IN THE HORSE. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 17(1):1-8, 1968.

ISOLATION OF METABOLITES FROM HORSE URINE SHOW THAT PHENOBARBITONE AND PENTOBARBITONE ARE METABOLIZED IN THE HORSE IN A MANNER SIMILAR TO OTHER SPECIES QUALITATIVELY, BUT NOT QUANTITATIVELY. HYDROLYSIS IS NECESSARY IN THE ROUTINE SCREENING OF HORSE URINE FOR DETECTION OF PHENOBARBITONE. DETECTION BY PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT FADING OF THE COLOR, A POINT THAT MAY BE PECULIAR TO HORSE URINE. IN THIS STUDY ABOUT 11(PHENOBARBITONE WAS RECOVERED IN THE 72 HOURS FOLLOWING ORAL ADMINISTRATION, AND THE ONLY METABOLITE DETECTED WAS THE P-HYDROXYPHENOBARBITONE GLUCURONIDE CONJUGATE. PENTOBARBITONE WAS EXCRETED AS THE 5-ETHYL-5-(3-HYDROXY-1-METHYLBUTYL) BARBITURIC ACIDS AND 5-ETHYL-5-(1-METHYL-3-CARBOXYPROPYL) BARBITURIC ACID. THE ALCOHOL METABOLITES, WHICH WERE NOT CONJUGATED WITH GLUCURONIC ACID, WERE COMPLETELY EXCRETED WITHIN 21 HOURS FOLLOWING ORAL DOSAGE AND CONSTITUTED 33(OF THE ADMINISTERED PENTOBARBITONE.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY PHARMACOLOGY
ROYAL (DICK) SCHOOL OF VETERINARY STUDIES
EDINBURGH 9, SCOTLAND

0100050978999
FOURNIER, E.; FOURNIER, A.; ROCHEFORT, H.; EFTHYMIOU, M.L.; MELLERIO, F. INCIDENTS AND ACCIDENTS IN TREATMENT USING DISULFIRAM (ANTABUSE). GENERAL SURVEY AND PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS. (INCIDENTS ET ACCIDENTS DU TRAITEMENT PAR LE DISULFIRAM (ANTABUSE). REVUE GENERALE ET OBSERVATIONS PERSONNELLES.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(3):559-600, 1967. IN FRENCH.

INTENTIONAL OVERDOSE IN SUICIDE ATTEMPT IS RARE. CHRONIC DISULFIRAM INTOXICATION HAS BEEN REPORTED IN 6 CASES. NEUROPSYCHIATRIC DIFFICULTIES HAVE BEEN TRIGGERED BY NORMAL DOSES. THE MOST FREQUENT SIDE EFFECTS ARE SOMNOLENCE, HEADACHE AND VERTIGO. ALLERGIC REACTIONS USUALLY INVOLVE SKIN RASHES. IT HAS BEEN STATED THAT THE EFFECT OF DISULFIRAM ON THE THYROID GLAND MAY INDUCE GOITER. AUTHORITIES GENERALLY AGREE THAT DISULFIRAM SHOULD NOT BE ADMINISTERED DURING PREGNANCY. ASSOCIATION

OF DISULFIRAM AND PERALDEHYDE LED TO 3 CASES OF MENTAL CONFUSION. DISULFIRAM IS AN INHIBITOR OF VARIOUS ENZYME SYSTEMS AND OF CELL RESPIRATION. WHATEVER THE ACCIDENT RELATED TO DISULFIRAM MAY BE, THE CLINICAL MANIFESTATION IS ESSENTIALLY CARDIOVASCULAR. LETHAL ACCIDENTS ARE RARE (16 CASES IN 4500). ABSOLUTE CONTRAINDICATIONS ARE PRONOUNCED HYPERTENSION, ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, SCHIZOPHRENIA, CHRONIC HALLUCINATORY PSYCHOSIS, POLYNEURITIS, OPTIC NEURITIS AND CIRRHOSIS. AFTER THE AGE OF 40 THE CURE SHOULD ONLY BE UNDERTAKEN WITH EKG CONTROL. (85 REFERENCES)

0100050979999
STREICHENBERGER, G.; GOGUEL, A. COMPARED EFFECTS OF CERTAIN CNS STIMULANTS ON CONFINEMENT BEHAVIOR OF THE RAT. (EFFETS COMPARES DE QUELQUES STIMULANTS DU SYSTEME NERVEUX CENTRAL SUR L'ACTIVITE DE CONFINEMENT DU RAT.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(5):991-995, 1967. IN FRENCH.

MOTOR HYPERACTIVITY IS REGARDED AS THE MOST SENSITIVE INDICATION FOR EVALUATION OF CNS STIMULATION. IN THE PRESENT STUDY THE METHOD DEVELOPED BY TEDESCHI WAS USED IN AN ATTEMPT TO REACH A PRECISE DEFINITION OF EQUIVALENT DOSAGES. THE RAT WAS CONFINED IN A SMALL CHAMBER IN WHICH ONLY VERTICAL MOVEMENTS ARE POSSIBLE, THE MOVEMENTS CAUSING INTERRUPTION OF A DOUBLE LIGHT BEAM. THE DRUGS WERE INJECTED I.V. THE LIST INCLUDES AMPHETAMINE, PIPERADOL, CAFFEINE, COCAINE, PENTYLENETETRAZOL, BEMEGRIDE AND STRYCHNINE. RESULTS WERE NOT PARTICULARLY SATISFACTORY FOR THE DETERMINATION OF EQUIVALENT DOSES, BUT IT IS NOTED THAT THIS TEST COULD BE APPLIED FOR THE STUDY OF TEMPORAL EVOLUTION OF DRUG ACTION, BECAUSE EVEN AT LOW DOSAGES THE CONVULSANTS SET OFF A KIND OF STROKE WHICH GRADUALLY DISAPPEARED AS MOTOR RESPONSE TO THE DRUG SET IN.

CHAIRE DE PHARMACOLOGIE I
21 RUE DE L'ECOLE DE MEDECINE
PARIS 6E, FRANCE

0100050980999
SHEARD, M.H.; AGHAJANIAN, G.K. STIMULATION OF MIDBRAIN RAPHE NEURONS: BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OF SEROTONIN RELEASE. LIFE SCIENCES (LONDON), 7(1):19-25, 1968.

A GROUP OF 18 RATS WITH ELECTRODES CHRONICALLY IMPLANTED IN THE CAUDAL MIDBRAIN RAPHE REGION SHOWED BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS UPON STIMULATION. STARTLE RESPONSES TO SENSORY STIMULI WERE MEASURED. ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE CAUDAL MIDBRAIN RAPHE AREA RESULTS IN A FAILURE OF NORMAL HABITUATION TO REPETITIVE SENSORY STIMULI, AS MEASURED BY A PERSISTENCE OF THE STARTLE RESPONSE. ADMINISTRATION OF P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE REVERSIBLY BLOCKS THE HYPERREACTIVITY INDUCED BY RAPHE STIMULATION. THIS DRUG DEPLETES BRAIN SEROTONIN WITH LITTLE CHANGE IN NOREPINEPHRINE OR DOPAMINE. IN VIEW OF THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SEROTONIN AND LSD-25, IT IS RECALLED THAT ONE EFFECT OF LSD-25 MIMICS THE ACTION OF SEROTONIN IN THE BRAIN.

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
YALE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

0100050981999
CURRY, S.H.; MARSHALL, J.H.L. PLASMA LEVELS OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND SOME OF ITS RELATIVELY NON-POLAR METABOLITES IN PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS. LIFE SCIENCES (LONDON), 7(1):9-17, 1968.

A GROUP OF 16 PATIENTS ON CHRONIC CHLORPROMAZINE TREATMENT SERVED AS SUBJECTS. HEPTANE EXTRACTS OF BLOOD PLASMA WERE QUALITATIVELY AND QUANTITATIVELY EXAMINED IN A GAS CHROMATOGRAPH EQUIPPED WITH AN ELECTRON CAPTURE DETECTOR FOR CONCENTRATIONS OF THE PARENT COMPOUND AND ITS METABOLITES, NAMELY, CHLORPROMAZINE, DEMONOMETHYLCHLORPROMAZINE, DEDIMETHYLCHLORPROMAZINE, AND CHLORPROMAZINE SULPHOXIDE. CONSIDERABLE VARIABILITY WAS OBSERVED IN PLASMA LEVELS OF THE 4 COMPOUNDS IN DIFFERENT PATIENTS ON SIMILAR DOSAGE REGIMENS AT THE SAME TIME AFTER DOSAGE. IN SEVERAL PATIENTS THE PLASMA LEVELS OF THE 4 COMPOUNDS WERE BELOW THE LOWER LIMIT OF SENSITIVITY OF THE ANALYTICAL METHOD. PATIENTS WITH MEASURABLE PLASMA LEVELS OF THE DRUG THROUGHOUT THE 12-HOUR DOSAGE PERIOD RESPONDED WELL TO CHLORPROMAZINE TREATMENT.

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE
LABORATORY OF CHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
BETHESDA, MD.

0100050982999
LADURON, P.; BELPAIRE, F. TRANSPORT OF NORADRENALINE AND DOPAMINE-BETA-HYDROXYLASE IN SYMPATHETIC NERVES. LIFE SCIENCES (LONDON), 7(1):1-7, 1968.

THE SPLENIC NERVES OF DOGS WERE LIGATED AND THE NORADRENALINE CONTENT AND ENZYMATIC ACTIVITY WERE MEASURED PROXIMAL AND DISTAL TO THE LIGATION AS WELL AS IN THE LEFT CELIAC GANGLION. THE NORADRENALINE CONTENT INCREASED PROXIMAL TO THE LIGATURE, AS DID DOPAMINE-BETA-HYDROXYLASE. THE REVERSE WAS TRUE DISTAL TO THE LIGATURE. MAO ACTIVITY WAS PRACTICALLY UNCHANGED IN SEGMENTS ON EACH SIDE OF THE LIGATURE. IT IS ASSUMED THAT GRANULES CONTAINING NORADRENALINE AND THE ENZYME NEEDED FOR BETA-HYDROXYLATION SHOULD BE TRANSPORTED ALONG THE SPLENIC NERVE TOWARD THE SPLEEN. THE POSSIBLE ORIGIN OF AMINE GRANULES IN THE SYMPATHETIC GANGLION WHERE, IT IS HYPOTHESIZED, NORADRENALINE SHOULD BE SYNTHESIZED, IS DISCUSSED.

J.F. AND C. HEYMANS INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY
GHENT UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
GHENT, BELGIUM

0100050983999
SCHNIEDEN, H. ANTICONVULSANT DRUGS. PRACTITIONER (LONDON), 200(1195):76-83, 1968.

THE CHEMICAL FORMULAS, USES, ACTIONS AND UNTOWARD EFFECTS OF ANTICONVULSANTS ARE REVIEWED. INCLUDED ARE BARBITURATES, PHENOBARBITONE, METHYLPHENOBARBITONE, PRIMIDONE AND METHARBITONE; HYDANTOINS, PHENYTOIN, METHOIN AND ETHOTOIN; THE OXAZOLIDINES, TROXIDONE, ALOXIDONE AND PARAMETHADIONE; ACIDOSIS-PRODUCING COMPOUND ACETAZOLAMIDE; ANOTHER INHIBITOR OF BRAIN CARBONIC ANHYDRASE, SULTHIAME; SUCCINIMIDES, ETHOSUXIMIDE, METHSUXIMIDE AND PHENSUXIMIDE; AND ACETYLUREAS, PHENYLACETYLUREA AND PHENYLETHYLACETYLUREA. ALSO MENTIONED ARE DIAZEPAM, USED TO CONTROL STATUS

EPILEPTICUS; CORTICOTROPHIN TOGETHER WITH CORTISONE, USED TO TREAT HYPSARRHYTHMIA; AND THIOPENTONE SODIUM, USED TO COMBAT STRYCHNINE POISONING.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

0100050984999
CORRODI, HANS; FUXE, KJELL; HOKFELT, TOMAS. THE EFFECT OF IMMOBILIZATION STRESS ON THE ACTIVITY OF CENTRAL MONOAMINE NEURONS. LIFE SCIENCES (LONDON), 7(1):107-112, 1968.

IMMOBILIZATION STRESS INCREASED AMINE DEPLETION IN THE VARIOUS NORADRENALINE NERVE TERMINAL SYSTEMS OF THE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD OF RATS OBTAINED BY TREATMENT WITH THE METHYLESTER OF ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE, A TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE INHIBITOR. HISTOCHEMICAL STUDIES SHOWED THAT BOTH THE ASCENDING AND DESCENDING NORADRENALINE NEURON SYSTEMS OF THE RAT BRAIN ARE ACTIVATED UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF STRESS. (23 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF GOTEBORG
GOTEBORG, SWEDEN

0100050985999
MICHAELIS, W.; STILLE, G. DEMETHYLATION OF IMIPRAMINE AND ANTITETRABENAZINE EFFECT IN THE CATALEPSY AND PTOSIS TEST. LIFE SCIENCES (LONDON), 7(1):99-106, 1968.

IT IS KNOWN THAT 2-DIETHYLAMINOETHYL-2',2'-DIPHENYL VALERATE HYDROCHLORIDE (SKF 525-A) INHIBITS DEMETHYLATION OF IMIPRAMINE IN LIVER MICROSOMES. EXPERIMENTS WERE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE TO WHAT EXTENT PRETREATMENT WITH SKF 525-A INFLUENCES THE ANTITETRABENAZINE ACTIVITY OF IMIPRAMINE (CATALEPSY AND PTOSIS ARE PRODUCED BY TETRABENAZINE, A BENZOQUINOLIZINE DERIVATIVE OF RESERPINE). IT WAS FOUND TO BE STRONGER IN RATS PRETREATED WITH SKF 525A. EXPERIMENTS WITH IMIPRAMINE TAGGED WITH RADIOACTIVE CARBON-14 SHOWED THAT NO MONODESMETHYLIMIPRAMINE WAS PRESENT IN THE RAT BRAINS 100 MIN AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF IMIPRAMINE WHETHER PRETREATED WITH SKF 525-A OR NOT. THE ASSUMPTION THAT DEMETHYLATION OF IMIPRAMINE IS ESSENTIAL FOR ITS ANTITETRABENAZINE ACTIVITY SEEMS TO BE INVALID. (22 REFERENCES)

RESEARCH INSTITUE, DR. A. WANDER S.A.
3001 BERNE, SWITZERLAND

0100050986999
CONNELL, P.H. THE USE AND ABUSE OF AMPHETAMINES. PRACTITIONER (LONDON), 200(1196):234-243, 1968.

THE STUDY OF AMPHETAMINES BEGAN IN 1887; THERE ARE NOW MORE THAN 50 PREPARATIONS ON THE MARKET. THE PERIPHERAL EFFECTS OF AMPHETAMINES ARE SYMPATHOMIMETIC, WHILE CENTRALLY THEY STIMULATE THE CNS IN VARIOUS WAYS. CLINICAL USE OF AMPHETAMINES IS DISCUSSED IN SUCH CONDITIONS AS NARCOLEPSY, PARKINSONISM, EPILEPSY, BARBITURATE POISONING, DRUG ADDICTION, ALCOHOLISM, PSYCHOPATHIC STATES, BEHAVIOR DISORDERS IN CHILDREN, ENURESIS, OBESITY, AND DEPRESSION. CONCERN ABOUT THE USE OF AMPHETAMINES IN CLINICAL PRACTICE IS EXPRESSED BECAUSE OF THE INCREASING ABUSE OF THESE DRUGS, PARTICULARLY BY

THE YOUNG. THE SIDE EFFECTS OF AMPHETAMINES USED THERAPEUTICALLY ARE DISCUSSED. AMPHETAMINE ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE ARE DESCRIBED AND TREATMENT OF DEPENDENCE IS DISCUSSED. SOCIAL ASPECTS OF ABUSE ARE STRESSED. (33 REFERENCES)

THE BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL
LONDON, ENGLAND

0100050987999
MATHIEU-LEVY, NICOLE. METABOLISM OF SOME HYPNOTICS (CHLORAL HYDRATE, TRICHLORETHANOL, MEBUBARBITAL, THIOPENTAL) IN THE RAT DURING EXPERIMENTAL SLEEP POTENTIATED BY ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHORIC ACID. (METABOLISME DE QUELQUES HYPNOTIQUES (HYDRATE DE CHLORAL, TRICHLORETHANOL, MEBUBARBITAL, THIOPENTAL) CHEZ LE RAT, AU COURS DU SOMMEIL EXPERIMENTAL POTENTIALISE PAR L'ACIDE ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHORIQUE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(4):945-956, 1967. IN FRENCH.

BLOOD AND BRAIN LEVELS OF CHLORAL HYDRATE, TRICHLORETHANOL, MEBUBARBITAL AND THIOPENTAL WERE DETERMINED IN RATS WHICH HAD RECEIVED THESE HYPNOTICS EITHER ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHORIC ACID. RESULTS INDICATE THAT POTENTIATION OF EXPERIMENTAL SLEEP CANNOT BE ASCRIBED TO VARIATIONS OF METABOLISM OF THE HYPNOTICS OR TO ANY DIRECT ACTION ON THE CNS.

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15 RUE DE L'ECOLE DE MEDICINE
75 PARIS 5, FRANCE

0100050988999
NAVARRANNE, PIERRE. TREATMENT OF SPASMODIC AND PSYCHOSOMATIC COLOPATHIES BY A MEDICINAL COMBINATION OF CICATRISANT, ANTISEPTIC AND TRANQUILIZER. (TRAITEMENT DES COLOPATHIES SPASMODIQUES ET PSYCHOSOMATIQUES PAR UNE ASSOCIATION MEDICAMENTEUSE CICATRISANTE, ANTISEPTIQUE ET ANXIOLYTIQUE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(2):419-426, 1967. IN FRENCH.

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE IN TREATMENT OF 50 PATIENTS TREATED WITH PRODUCT NO. 20, 051, WHICH IS A MIXTURE OF IODOQUINOLINE, MEPROBAMATE, LIGHT BISMUTH SUBNITRATE, LACTOSE AND KARAYA GUM IS REPORTED. THESE PATIENTS PRESENTED VARIOUS FORMS OF REFRACTORY COLITIS. RESULTS WERE SATISFACTORY IN TWO-THIRDS OF THE CASES, AND TOLERANCE WAS GENERALLY GOOD. IN 3 CASES TREATMENT HAD TO BE ABANDONED BECAUSE OF GASTRIC PAIN. THERE WAS NO EVIDENCE OF SOMNOLENCE OR SLOWING OF MENTAL PROCESSES. THE BENEFICIAL EFFECT WAS PARTICULARLY CLEAR IN PSYCHOSOMATIC SPASMODIC COLITIS, AND IN COLITIS FOLLOWING AMEBIASIS. THE 7 CASES OF TRUE PSYCHOPATHIC CONDITION (E.G., SERIOUS HYPOCHONDRIA, OBSESSION) DID NOT RESPOND TO TREATMENT.

0100050989999
CARRAZ, G.; EMIN, N. ANTICONVULSANT EFFECT OF MONOUREIDE OF DI-N-PROPYLACETIC ACID AND OF THE HYDANTOIN DERIVATIVE OF THIS ACID. (ACTION ANTICONVULSIVANTE DU MONOUREIDE DE L'ACIDE DI-N-PROPLACETIQUE ET DU DERIVE HYDANTOINIQUE DE CET ACIDE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(3):641-652, 1967. IN FRENCH.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE OPEN CHAIN DIPROPYLACETIC ACID MONOUREIDE (DPU) ARE SHOWN BY EXPERIMENTS WITH MICE AND RATS TO BE SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF DIPROPYLACETIC ACID, WHOSE AMIDE DEPAMIDE IS A MAJOR ANTICONVULSANT. TESTS WERE MADE FOR EFFECT OF DPU ON ELECTROCORTICOGRAMS, POTENTIATION OF PHENOBARBITAL, ANTAGONISM TO STRYCHNINE, THUYONE, PICROTOXIN, FOR HYPNOTIC EFFECT, POTENTIATION OF HYPNOTICS (NEMBUTAL, CHLORAL), ANALGESIC EFFECT AND TOXICITY. THE AMIDE OF 5, 5-DIPHENYL HYDANTOIN DID NOT APPEAR TO BE OF PHARMACOLOGICAL INTEREST, EXCEPT THAT ITS DIPROPYLACETIC COMPONENT TRIGGERS ANTICARDIAZOL ACTIVITY.

DE GRENOBLE
GRENOBLE, FRANCE

0100050990999
LEVY, JEANNE; MICHEL-BER, ESTERA. CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL CHOLINERGICS AND CHOLINOLYTICS. II. CENTRAL CHOLINERGIC EFFECTS OF OXOTREMORINE. (CONTRIBUTION A L'ETUDE DES CHOLINERGIQUES ET CHOLINOLYTIQUES CENTRAUX ET PERIPHERIQUES. II. ACTIVITES CHOLINERGIQUES CENTRALES DE L'OXOTREMORINE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(1):87-108, 1967. IN FRENCH.

THE AUTHORS PRESENT AN INVENTORY OF VARIOUS CENTRAL PROPERTIES OF OXOTREMORINE AS DETERMINED IN RODENTS, ESPECIALLY MICE. THE HYPNOGENIC, ANALGESIC, HYPOTHERMIC AND TREMOR-INDUCING EFFECTS PERSIST SUBSTANTIALLY UNCHANGED AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF PARASYMPATHOLYTIES WITH QUATERNARY AMMONIUM FUNCTION (E.G., NOVATROPINE) WHEREAS THE PERIPHERAL EFFECTS SUCH AS SALIVATION, SUDATION AND DIARRHEA ARE ABOLISHED. WEAK DOSES OF ATROPINE WHICH INHIBIT THE PERIPHERAL EFFECTS LIKEWISE HAVE NO INFLUENCE ON THE CENTRAL EFFECTS. IN DOSES 5 TO 10 TIMES HIGHER THAN THOSE REQUIRED FOR EXTINCTION OF THE PERIPHERAL EFFECTS, ATROPINE SUPPRESSES TREMOR, AKINESIA, ANALGESIA AND POTENTIATES SLEEP. THESE EFFECTS ARE REGARDED AS EVIDENCE OF A CENTRAL CHOLINERGIC MECHANISM IN SYMPTOMS PRODUCED BY OXOTREMORINE. SIMILAR EVIDENCE IS FOUND IN MODIFICATIONS OF THE ELECTROCORTICOGRAM AFTER OXOTREMORINE, FOLLOWING ADMINISTRATION OF AN ANTICHOLINESTERASE SUBSTANCE. PROCATALEPTIC ACTION WAS DEMONSTRATED (SYNERGISTIC WITH THAT OF HALOPERIDOL AND BRADYKININ), AND PROTECTION AGAINST ELECTRIC SHOCK. (25 REFERENCES)

LABORATOIRE DE PHARMACOLOGIE NO. 2
FACULTE DE MEDECINE
15 RUE DE L'ECOLE DE MEDECINE
PARIS 6E, FRANCE

0100050991999
WILLIS, J.H. SOME PROBLEMS OF OPIATE ADDICTION. PRACTITIONER (LONDON), 200(1196):220-225, 1968.

THE ETIOLOGY OF OPIATE ADDICTION IS DISCUSSED AS RELATED TO THE DRUG, THE INDIVIDUAL AND THE ENVIRONMENT. MORPHINE IS THE DRUG OF CHOICE AMONG ADDICTS WHO BECOME HABITUATED AS PATIENTS (SO-CALLED THERAPEUTIC ADDICTS), WHILE HEROIN IS THE DRUG OF CHOICE FOR NON-THERAPEUTIC ADDICTS. IN THE CASE OF MORPHINE AND ITS DERIVATIVES, THE BASIS OF PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE LIES AT THE INTERNEURONAL LEVEL THROUGHOUT THE CNS. SURVEYS HAVE INDICATED THAT HEROIN ADDICTION IS USUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH MAJOR PERSONALITY DISORDER THAT EXISTED LONG BEFORE

THE INDIVIDUAL BECAME ADDICTED. EVIDENCE IS CONFLICTING AS TO WHETHER OTHER DRUGS (CANNABIS, AMPHETAMINES, FOR EXAMPLE) PREDISPOSE TO USE OF OPIATES; HOWEVER, REGULAR USERS OF MARIJUANA ARE MORE LIKELY TO ENCOUNTER AND ASSOCIATE WITH HEROIN USERS THAN THE NON-MARIJUANA USER. BECAUSE THE ETIOLOGY IS COMPLEX, EFFORTS TO STUDY DRUG ADDICTION REQUIRE A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH.

GUY'S HOSPITAL
LONDON, ENGLAND

0100050992999
TIMSIT, JEAN. CATALEPTOGENIC ACTIVITY OF CERTAIN NEUROLEPTICS AND PARASYMPATHOMIMETICS IN THE MOUSE. (ACTIVITE CATALEPTIGENE DE QUELQUES NEUROLEPTIQUES ET PARASYMPATHOMIMETIQUES CHEZ LA SOURIS) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(4):885-893, 1967. IN FRENCH.

AS A FOLLOWUP OF AN EARLIER STUDY INVOLVING RATS, CATALEPSY IN MICE WAS STUDIED, WITH REFERENCE TO HALOPERIDOL AND SPIROPERIDOL, RESERPINE, PROCHLORPERAZINE METHANE SULFONATE, ARECOLINE, PILOCARPINE, ESERINE, NEOSTIGMINE AND DI-ISOPROPYL FLUOROPHOSPHATE. IT APPEARS FROM THE RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENTS THAT BOTH MICE AND RATS CAN BE USED IN THE PHARMACOLOGICAL LABORATORY FOR STUDIES OF THIS NATURE. THE FINDING IS OF CONSIDERABLE INTEREST, IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE CATALEPTOGENIC PROPERTIES OF CERTAIN SUBSTANCES SUCH AS NICOTINE AND MORPHINE CANNOT BE INDUCED INTERCHANGEABLY IN THE TWO SPECIES.

INSTITUT DE PHARMACOLOGIE
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15 RUE DE L'ECOLE DE MEDECINE
75 PARIS 6, FRANCE

0100050993999
MOLINA B., GILBERTO F.; PINETRO L., ALFREDO; VALTIERRA G., DANIEL; GONZALEZ H., J. ORESTES. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF 3 TRANQUILIZERS ON ISOLATED ORGANS AND ACTION OF METHENOXALONE ON ORGANS "IN SITU." (ETUDE COMPARATIVE DE TROIS TRANQUILLISANTS SUR LES ORGANES ISOLES ET ACTION DE LA METHENOXALONE SUR LES ORGANES "IN SITU.") THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(1):221-229, 1967. IN FRENCH.

TRIFLUOPERAZINE, MEPHENOXALONE AND MEPROBAMATE WERE STUDIED WITH REFERENCE TO EFFECTS ON MOTILITY OF THE SMOOTH MUSCLE OF ISOLATED GUINEA PIG UTERUS, AND ON INTESTINE AND BLADDER OF RABBIT. THE INHIBITING EFFECT OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE WAS APPARENT IN WEAK CONCENTRATIONS. MEPROBAMATE HAD SOMEWHAT LESS EFFECT, WHILE THE EFFECT OF MEPHENOXALONE WAS WEAKEST. IN VIVO TESTS WITH THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT AND BLADDER OF DOG SHOWED THE SAME ORDER. MEPHENOXALONE HAD NO EFFECT ON EITHER BLADDER MOTILITY OR INTESTINAL PERISTALSIS.

HOPITAL UNIVERSITAIRE DE MEXICO
MEXICO CITY, MEXICO

0100050994999
FOUSSARD-BLANPIN, O.; QUEVAUVILLER, A.; BOURRINET, P. PHYLLOCHRYSINE, ALKALOID OF PHYLLANTHUS DISCOIDES, EUPHORBIACAAE. (SUR LA PHYLLOCHRYSINE, ALCALOIDE DU PHYLLANTUS DISCOIDES, EUPHORBIACEES.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(2):303-307, 1967. IN FRENCH.

PHYLLOCHRYSINE IS AN ALKALOID WHOSE PRINCIPAL EFFECT IS CNS EXCITATION, WHICH IS EXERTED AT VARIOUS LEVELS. RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH VARIOUS ANIMALS (CAT, RAT, MOUSE, RABBIT) INDICATE THAT PHYLLOCHRYSINE IS PARTLY INHIBITED BY A BARBITURATE, A MEDULLARY SEDATIVE OR AN ANTICONVULSANT. THE SUBSTANCE IS CLEARLY DIFFERENT IN ITS PROPERTIES FROM SECURININE: AN ALKALOID MIXTURE PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED UNDER THE NAME OF PHYLLOCHRYSINE PROVED TO BE A COMBINATION OF TWO ISOMERS, WITH SECURININE PROPERTIES PREDOMINATING.

FACULTE DE PHARMACIE
PARIS, FRANCE

0100050995999
HINTON, JOHN. SEDATIVES AND HYPNOTICS. PRACTITIONER (LONDON), 200(1195):93-101, 1968.

THE DECISION AS TO WHETHER A DRUG SHOULD BE CONSIDERED A SEDATIVE, A HYPNOTIC, OR A TRANQUILIZER DEPENDS ON MANY FACTORS, INCLUDING THE NATURE AND CAUSE OF ANXIETY AND SLEEP. THE MECHANISM OF ACTION, PHYSIOLOGY, BRAIN ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY, METABOLISM, CLINICAL USE AND SIDE EFFECTS OF A NUMBER OF DRUGS ARE DISCUSSED. IT IS DIFFICULT TO FIND UNEQUIVOCAL SUPPORT FOR ANY ONE THEORY EXPLAINING THE ACTION OF SEDATIVES AND HYPNOTICS. NEEDED IS A NONTOXIC PALATABLE AGENT WHICH CONSISTENTLY INDUCES NATURAL SLEEP AND REFRESHED AWAKENING, DOES NOT PRODUCE DRUG DEPENDENCY, AND DOES NOT SERIOUSLY ENDANGER HEALTH AND LIFE. A PROVEN CLAIMANT HAS YET TO BE FOUND. AMONG THE DRUGS DISCUSSED ARE THE TRANQUILIZERS PERPHENAZINE AND TRIFLUOPERAZINE (BOTH ARE PHENOTHIAZINES), MEPROBAMATE, NITRAZEPAM AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE; THE BARBITURATES PHENOBARBITONE, THIOPENTONE, PENTOBARBITONE AND QUINALBARBITONE; THE HYPNOTICS CHLORAL HYDRATE, DICHLORALPHENAZONE, TRICLOFOS, METHYLPENTYNOL, ETHINAMATE, METHYPRYLONE, GLUTETHIMIDE AND METHAQUALINE; AND THE ANTIHISTAMINES DIPHENHYDRAMINE AND PROMETHAZINE.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND

0100050996999
BEWLEY, THOMAS H. THE DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF HEROIN ADDICTION. PRACTITIONER (LONDON), 200(1196):215-219, 1968.

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT OF 1967 IN GREAT BRITAIN IS DISCUSSED. WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF HOURS AFTER THE LAST DOSE FOR HEROIN, MORPHINE AND METHADONE. REHABILITATION OF HEROIN ADDICTS SUGGESTED FOR THE NEW TREATMENT CENTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN WILL INCLUDE DETOXIFICATION OR WITHDRAWAL OF THE DRUG, PHYSICAL REHABILITATION, PSYCHOTHERAPY, OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, FOLLOW-UP, COUNSELLING AND ADVICE IN VARIOUS SETTINGS SUCH AS OUTPATIENT CLINICS OR A HALF-WAY HOUSE. METHADONE CAN BE SUBSTITUTED FOR HEROIN, BUT IT IS ITSELF A DRUG OF ADDICTION ON WHICH PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE MAY DEVELOP. HOWEVER, WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS ARE MILDER. CYCLAZOCINE, AN OPIATE ANTAGONIST AND ANALGESIC THAT MIGHT BE USED IN TREATMENT OF HEROIN ADDICTION, IS NOT AVAILABLE IN GREAT BRITAIN. METHYLAMPHETAMINE, WHICH SOME HEROIN ADDICTS TAKE IN COMBINATION WITH METHADONE, IS NOT CONTROLLED UNDER THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT.

TOOTING BEC HOSPITAL
LONDON, ENGLAND

0100050997999
SVEDMYR, NILS. THE INFLUENCE OF A TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENT (PROTRIPTYLINE) ON SOME OF THE CIRCULATORY EFFECTS OF NORADRENALINE AND ADRENALINE IN MAN. LIFE SCIENCES (LONDON), 7(1):77-84, 1968.

THE IMIPRAMINE GROUP (TRICYCLIC THYMOLEPTICS) OF ANTIDEPRESSIVE AGENTS, WHICH STRUCTURALLY RESEMBLES THE CHLORPROMAZINE GROUP, IS ABLE TO BLOCK A RESERPINE-RESISTANT CATECHOLAMINE UPTAKE MECHANISM LOCALIZED IN THE CELL MEMBRANE, RESULTING IN INCREASED CONCENTRATION OF EXTRACELLULAR AMINE. THE IMIPRAMINE GROUP POTENTIATES NEURO-INDUCED SYMPATHETIC EFFECTS AND THE EFFECTS OF INJECTED NORADRENALINE, AND ANTAGONIZES INDIRECTLY ACTING SYMPATHOMIMETICS AMINES AND THE RESERPINE SYNDROME. THE CIRCULATORY EFFECTS OF ADMINISTRATION OF NORADRENALINE AND ADRENALINE IN INCREASING DOSES WERE STUDIED IN 6 HUMAN SUBJECTS BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT WITH PROTRIPTYLINE. POTENTIATION OF NORADRENALINE EFFECT WAS NINEFOLD AND OF ADRENALINE THREEFOLD. ADMINISTERING CATECHOLAMINES TO PATIENTS TAKING TRICYCLIC ANTIDEPRESSANT AGENTS CALLS FOR CAUTION. (20 REFERENCES)

METABOLIC DIVISION
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UNIVERSITY OF GOTEBORG
GOTEBORG, SWEDEN

0100050998999
ALLAIN, P.; EBEN-MOUSSI, E.; VAN DEN DRIESSCHE, J. INFLUENCE OF THREE MAO INHIBITORS ON PENTYLENETETRAZOL SHOCK IN RABBIT. (INFLUENCE DE TROIS I.M.A.O. SUR LE CHOC PENTETRAZOLIQUE CHEZ LE LAPIN.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(2):361-366, 1967. IN FRENCH.

THE GROUPS OF ANIMALS IN THIS STUDY RECEIVED (A) ONLY PENTYLENETETRAZOL, (B) NIALAMIDE, PHENELZINE OR ACTAMOXINE FOR 10-12 DAYS BEFORE THE PENTYLENETETRAZOL INJECTION. OF THOSE THAT RECEIVED NIALAMIDE 36(SHOWED A SUPPRESSION OF THE TONIC PHASE; THESE ANIMALS ALSO PRESENTED A SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF SEIZURES, REDUCTION OF THE CLONIC PHASE, AND RAPID RECOVERY IN 42(OF THE CASES. THE TONIC PHASE WAS SUPPRESSED IN 8(OF THE ANIMALS THAT RECEIVED PHENELZINE. THERE WAS A REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF CLONIC SEIZURES AND RAPID RECOVERY IN 21(. OF THOSE THAT RECEIVED OCTAMOXINE, THE TONIC AND CLONIC PHASES WERE ABSENT IN 7(, BUT THERE WAS NO RAPID RECOVERY. LIBERATION OF CATECHOLAMINES BY PENTYLENETETRAZOL WAS LITTLE AFFECTED. THERE WAS A SLIGHT REDUCTION OF THE NOREPINEPHRINE PLASMA LEVEL AFTER NIALAMIDE AND OCTAMOXINE.

J. VAN DEN DRIESSCHE
LA REINAIS
BETTON (I.-ET V.), FRANCE

0100050999999
PLUVINAGE, R.; DELARUE, R.; AMSTUTZ, CL. CLINICAL AND ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC STUDY OF TRINURIDE IN PSYCHOMOTOR EPILEPSY AND IN REFRACTORY CENTROCEPHALIC EPILEPSY. (ETUDE CLINIQUE ET ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIQUE DU TRINURIDE DANS L'EPILEPSIE DE TYPE PSYCHOMOTEUR ET L'EPILEPSIE CENTROCEPHALIQUE REBELLE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(3):695-704, 1967. IN FRENCH.

EXPERIENCE IS REPORTED CONCERNING 90 PATIENTS, AGES 8-65

YEARS, AMONG WHOM WERE 20 CASES OF RECENT EPILEPSY TREATED FOR THE FIRST TIME. TRINURIDE WAS USED ALONE IN CASES NEVER PREVIOUSLY TREATED. CLINICALLY THERE WAS IMPROVEMENT IN 72 CASES, WHEREAS EEG TRACINGS INDICATED IMPROVEMENT IN 54 CASES. SECONDARY EFFECTS OF TRINURIDE IN 5 CASES INCLUDED LACK OF MOTOR COORDINATION, IMPRESSION OF IMBALANCE IN WALKING AND CONFUSION. DIGESTION WAS DISTURBED IN 13 PATIENTS, WHILE CUTANEOUS RASH APPEARED IN 5. THERE WERE 2 INSTANCES OF DISTINCT LOWERING OF THE LEUKOCYTE COUNT, 7 CASES OF EOSINOPHILIA. THE DAILY 3-TABLET DOSE OF TRINURIDE USUALLY NEEDED TO BE SUPPLEMENTED BY UP TO 100 MG PHENOBARBITAL, SOMETIMES WITH ADDITION OF HYDANTOINS. RESULTS WERE GOOD IN GRAND MAL AND IN CENTROCEPHALIC EPILEPSY, ALTHOUGH THE PETIT MAL COMPONENT WAS NOT REGULARLY INFLUENCED. SUPPRESSION OF PSYCHOMOTOR ATTACKS WAS SOMETIMES ACCOMPANIED BY ACCENTUATION OF PERSONALITY DIFFICULTIES. IN LONG TREATMENT THE DRUG MAY LOSE ITS EFFECTIVENESS (10-15 MONTHS). WHEN SUBSTITUTING TRINURIDE FOR DRUGS FORMERLY USED, THE CHANGE MUST BE MADE BY STAGES.

SERVICE DE NEUROLOGIE
HOPITAL DE BICETRE
78 AVENUE DU GENERAL LECLERC
94 LE KREMLIN-BICETRE, FRANCE

0100070563999
REISCH, J.; PAGNUCCO, R.; ALFES, H.; JANTOS, N.; MOLLMANN, H. MASS SPECTRA OF DERIVATIVES OF PHENYLALKYLAMINES. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY (LONDON), 20(2):81-86, 1968.

THE MASS SPECTRA OF 18 SYNTHETIC AND NATURALLY OCCURRING PHENYLALKYLAMINE DERIVATIVES AND COMPOUNDS HAVING A SIMILAR PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECT WERE TAKEN AND EVALUATED. POSSIBLE FRAGMENTATION MECHANISMS FOR EACH ARE DISCUSSED. THE SPECTRA WERE TAKEN ON A HITACHI-PERKIN ELMER RMU-6D MASS SPECTROMETER WITH AN ELECTRON BEAM ENERGY OF 70 EV, USING THE DIRECT INLET HEATING SYSTEM. THE STUDY WAS DIRECTED TO DETECTION OF CATECHOLAMINES AND SIMILAR TRANSMITTER SUBSTANCES IN ANIMAL TISSUES AND SYMPATHETIC GANGLIA AND IN BODY FLUIDS.

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY
UNIVERSITY OF MUENSTER
WESTFALEN, GERMANY

0100070564999
HEMINGWAY, R.J. THE ASSIGNMENT OF ABSOLUTE CONFIGURATIONS TO THE INDIVIDUAL ENANTIOMORPHS OF PHENYLPROPYLMETHYLAMINE AND PIPRADOL HYDROCHLORIDE. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY (LONDON), 20(2):87-91, 1968.

THIS STUDY WAS CONCERNED WITH RELATING THE ABSOLUTE CONFIGURATION OF (MINUS)-PHENYLPROPYLMETHYLAMINE ((MINUS)-N-METHYL-2-PHENYLPROPYLAMINE) (IV) AND (1)-PIPRADOL (DIPHENYLPIPERID-2-YLMETHANOL) HYDROCHLORIDE (VII) TO THE ANALOGOUS CENTERS PRESENT IN (PLUS)-HYDRATROPIC ACID (I) AND (PLUS)-PIPECOLIC ACID (V), RESPECTIVELY. APPARENTLY THE PHARMACOLOGY OF THE INDIVIDUAL ENANTIOMORPHS OF THESE 2 COMPOUNDS HAS NOT BEEN INVESTIGATED. THE STEREOSPECIFIC REACTION SEQUENCES EMPLOYED ARE PRESENTED.

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
BRUNSWICK SQUARE
LONDON W.C. 1, ENGLAND

0100070565999
REES, J.M.H. A SEX DIFFERENCE IN THE EFFECT OF PHENAZOCINE AND DIHYDROCODEINE ON THE BLOOD PH OF THE UNANAESTHETIZED RABBIT. BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CHEMOTHERAPY (LONDON), 32(2):253-261, 1968.

THIS STUDY IS AN EXTENSION OF PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS OF THE EFFECTS OF INHALED CARBON DIOXIDE, MORPHINE AND DEXTROMORAMIDE ON PH HOMEOSTASIS IN THE BLOOD OF THE RABBIT. TWO OTHER NARCOTIC ANALGESICS WERE TESTED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE BICARBONATE ACCUMULATION AND PH TOLERANCE OBSERVED AFTER MORPHINE ARE PECULIAR TO THIS DRUG ALONE. THE ASTRUP TECHNIQUE WAS USED. AFTER INJECTION OF DIHYDROCODEINE, THE RISE IN BLOOD PCO2 IS ACCOMPANIED BY A FALL IN STANDARD BICARBONATE IN THE MALE RABBIT, BUT BY A RISE IN THE FEMALE. PCO2 ELEVATION PRODUCED BY PHENAZOCINE IS ACCOMPANIED BY A MARKED RISE IN STANDARD BICARBONATE IN THE FEMALE, BUT LITTLE CHANGE IN THE MALE. PRETREATMENT OF MALE RABBITS WITH ESTRADIOL AND OF FEMALES WITH TESTOSTERONE WHEN CHALLENGED WITH PHENAZOCINE SHOWED CHANGES CHARACTERISTIC OF THE OPPOSITE SEX. MALE RABBITS PRETREATED WITH PHENAZOCINE WHEN CHALLENGED WITH PHENAZOCINE ALSO SHOWED ACID-BASE CHANGES CHARACTERISTIC OF THE FEMALE.

0100070566999
FRITH, C.D. THE EFFECTS OF NICOTINE ON THE CONSOLIDATION OF PURSUIT ROTOR LEARNING. LIFE SCIENCES (LONDON), 7(2):77-84, 1968.

CONSOLIDATION THEORIES OF LEARNING INCLUDE ENHANCEMENT OF LEARNING BY THE ACTION OF STIMULANT DRUGS INJECTED AFTER THE LEARNING PERIOD HAS BEEN COMPLETED. THIS HAS BEEN INTERPRETED AS SHOWING THAT THE DRUGS IMPROVE MAZE PERFORMANCE BY FACILITATING POST-TRIAL CONSOLIDATION OF THE NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESSES UNDERLYING MEMORY. HIGH AROUSAL CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED BY WHITE NOISE (IN THE HUMAN SUBJECT) OR BY ELECTRICAL POLARIZATION (IN RATS), AS WELL AS BY DRUGS. NICOTINE WAS FOUND TO FACILITATE THE CONSOLIDATION OF PURSUIT ROTOR LEARNING IN 20 MALE ENGINEERING APPRENTICES IN STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT NUMBERS, SHOWN IN SCORES BASED ON MEAN HIT LENGTHS BUT NOT IN SCORES BASED ON TOTAL TIME ON TARGET.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
LONDON, ENGLAND

0100070567999
BESSER, G.M.; STEINBERG, HANNAH. INTERACTION OF CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE AND DEXAMPHETAMINE IN MAN. (L'INTERACTION DU CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ET DUE DEXAMPHETAMINE CHEZ L'HOMME.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(5):977-990, 1967.

TWENTY-FOUR STUDENT VOLUNTEERS, AGED 21-35, WERE SUBJECTS OF THE TESTS, IN WHICH A CROSSOVER TECHNIQUE WAS USED TO STUDY PERFORMANCE LEVELS AND EFFECT ON SENSATION AFTER INGESTION OF A MIXTURE OF 20 MG CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE AND 5 MG DEXAMPHETAMINE, OR A PLACEBO. THE MIXTURE IMPROVED DIGIT-SYMBOL SUBSTITUTION, AND IT HAD THE EFFECT OF INCREASING

SIZE OF WRITING, BUT NOT RATE OF COPYING. ABOUT 90 MIN AFTER TAKING THE MIXTURE, THERE WAS A SIGNIFICANT PEAK IN FAVORABLE (PLEASANT) SENSATIONS, WHEREAS UNFAVORABLE SENSATIONS WERE INCREASINGLY REPORTED AS TIME PASSED. THE EFFECTS OF THE MIXTURE ARE ANALOGOUS TO THOSE OF A BARBITURATE-AMPHETAMINE COMBINATION, BUT MORE POWERFUL.

MEDICAL PROFESSORIAL UNIT
ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL
LONDON E.C.1, ENGLAND

0100070568999
QUILLIAM, J.P. SPASMOLYTIC DRUGS. PRACTITIONER (LONDON), 200 (1195):65-75, 1968.

THE PHARMACOLOGY AND USES OF SPASMOLYTIC AGENTS NOW AVAILABLE ARE REVIEWED. INCLUDED ARE ATROPINE AND THE ATROPINE-LIKE DRUGS, HYOSCINE, HOMATROPINE, QUATERNARY AMMONIUM DERIVATIVES OF BELLADONNA ALKALOIDS (ATROPINE METHONITRATE, HYOSCINE METHYLBROMIDE, AND HOMATROPINE METHYLBROMIDE), PROPANTHELINE BROMIDE (A SYNTHETIC QUATERNARY DERIVATIVE OF BELLADONNA ALKALOIDS), AND OTHER SYNTHETIC AGENTS (DICYCLOMINE HYDROCHLORIDE, POLDINE METHOSULPHATE AND OXYPHENCYCLIMINE); ADRENERGIC DRUGS (ADRENALINE, EPHEDRINE, ORCIPRENALINE, ISOPRENALINE, AND METHOXYPHENAMINE); DRUGS ACTING DIRECTLY ON SMOOTH MUSCLE CELLS, SUCH AS XANTHINE COMPOUNDS (CAFFEINE, THEOBROMINE, THEOPHYLLINE, AND AMINOPHYLLINE), PAPAVERINE, THE NITRITE COMPOUNDS (AMYL NITRITE, OCTYL NITRITE, GLYCERYL TRINITRATE, AND PENTAERYTHRITOL TETRANITRATE) AND DIPHENOXYLATE; AND GANGLION-BLOCKING DRUGS SUCH AS HEXAMETHONIUM, PENTOLINIUM, AND PEMPIDINE, ADRENERGIC-BLOCKING AGENTS SUCH AS GUANETHIDINE, AND ANTIADRENALINE DRUGS WITH ADRENERGIC BLOCKING ACTIONS, E.G. THYMOXAMINE, PROPRANOLOL AND PHENTOLAMINE.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE
LONDON, ENGLAND

0100070569999
PATON, W.D.B.; SAVINI, E.C. THE ACTION OF NICOTINE ON THE MOTOR ENDPLATE IN THE CAT. BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CHEMOTHERAPY (LONDON), 32(2):360-380, 1968.

THESE EXPERIMENTS ANALYZE SOME OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACTION OF NICOTINE ON CAT MUSCLE. NICOTINE WAS INJECTED INTO THE NEUROMUSCULAR JUNCTION OF THE TIBIALIS, SOLEUS, GASTROCNEMIUS AND GRACILIS MUSCLES UNDER CHLORALOSE ANESTHESIA. THE NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCKING POTENCY OF NICOTINE IS 1-5(OF THAT OF SUCCINYLCHOLINE, WITH PROLONGED EFFECT. NICOTINE PRODUCES A LOCALIZED DEPOLARIZATION OF THE MOTOR ENDPLATE REGION, LONGER LASTING BUT SIMILAR TO THAT OF SUCCINYLCHOLINE. THE PASSING OFF OF THE DEPOLARIZATION IS ACCELERATED BY TUBOCURARINE. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DEPOLARIZATION AND THE BLOCK PRODUCED BY NICOTINE HAS BEEN ANALYZED. THE ANALYSIS REVEALS A COMPONENT OF THE BLOCKING ACTION WHICH CAN BE OVERCOME BY NEOSTIGMINE, BUT IS NOT CAUSED BY A REDUCED SENSITIVITY OF THE ENDPLATE TO DEPOLARIZING DRUGS. THIS MAY BE CAUSED BY AN ELECTRICAL INEXCITABILITY OF THE ENDPLATE REGION DUE TO PROLONGED DEPOLARIZATION. INTRAILIAC INJECTION OF NICOTINE IN LOW DOSAGE CAUSES A SHARP RISE OF BLOOD PRESSURE WITHIN A FEW SECONDS, POSSIBLY BY EVOKING THE PSEUDO-AFFECTIVE REFLEX. (24 REFERENCES)

0100070570999
EDWARDS, GRIFFITH. THE PROBLEM OF CANNABIS DEPENDENCE. PRACTITIONER (LONDON), 200(1196):226-233, 1968.

THE HISTORY OF THE USE OF CANNABIS (HASHISH, MARIJUANA) IS SUMMARIZED FROM BIBLICAL TIMES TO THE PRESENT IN VARIOUS LANDS AND CULTURES. THE PHARMACOLOGY OF CANNABIS IS MENTIONED AND ITS PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS ARE DESCRIBED IN SOME DETAIL AS MILD AND ACUTE INTOXICATIONS, PSYCHOSIS, AND THE ABSENCE OF PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE OR EVIDENCE OF DELETERIOUS LONG-TERM EFFECTS. SOCIETY'S ATTITUDES TO CANNABIS ARE DISCUSSED IN TERMS OF THE LONG RECORD OF PUNITIVE ATTITUDES TOWARDS CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES THAT LATER ACHIEVED WIDE ACCEPTANCE AS BEING HARMLESS (COFFEE, TOBACCO, ALCOHOL) WHEN USED IN MODERATION. THE PROBLEM OF CANNABIS DEPENDENCE IS ONE OF HELPING A TROUBLED PERSONALITY, AND UNDERSTANDING ONLY COMES WHEN WE LOOK NOT AT THE DRUG, BUT AT THE PERSON AND HIS ENVIRONMENT.

ADDICTION RESEARCH UNIT
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0100070571999
CREVELING, C.R.; DALY, J.; TOKUYAMA, T.; WITKOP, B. THE COMBINED USE OF ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE AND THREO-DIHYDROXYPHENYLSERINE--SELECTIVE REDUCTION OF DOPAMINE LEVELS IN THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 17(1):65-70, 1968.

THE ACTION OF PHARMACOLOGICAL AGENTS (RESERPINE) IN CAUSING DECREASES IN DOPAMINE, NOREPINEPHRINE AND SEROTONIN LEVELS IN THE CNS IS STUDIED IN RELATION TO THE USE OF SELECTIVE AGENTS, SUCH AS THE TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE INHIBITOR ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE, WHICH PROVIDE A MEANS OF DEPLETING CENTRAL STORES OF NOREPINEPHRINE AND DOPAMINE WITHOUT AFFECTING SEROTONIN LEVELS. DIHYDROXYPHENYLSERINE-ALPHA-14C (DOPS-ALPHA-14C) IS TAKEN UP INTO MOUSE BRAIN AND DECARBOXYLATED TO FORM NOREPINEPHRINE-14C. THE COMBINED USE OF NONTRACER DOSES OF THIS AMINO ACID (THREO- OR ERYTHRO-DOPS) AND THE TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE INHIBITOR, ALPHA-METHYL-TYROSINE ETHYL ESTER, CAUSES A 50(DEPLETION OF DOPAMINE IN THE CNS IN MICE, LEAVING NOREPINEPHRINE LEVELS UNCHANGED. THESE LEVELS ARE DEPLETED TO LESS THAN ONE-HALF THEIR NORMAL VALUES BY ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE WITHOUT THREO-DOPS. NOREPINEPHRINE LEVELS IN RESERPINE-TREATED MICE ARE REPLENISHED BY DL-THREO-DOPS, BUT THE DRUG DOES NOT CAUSE THE AWAKENING EFFECT SHOWN BY L-DOPA UNDER THE SAME CONDITIONS. THE REVERSAL OF THE RESERPINE SYNDROME BY L-DOPA MAY BE DUE TO FORMATION OF DOPAMINE RATHER THAN NOREPINEPHRINE IN THE CNS. (23 REFERENCES)

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0100070572999
EAKINS, K.E.; COSTA, E.; KATZ, R.L.; REYES, C.L. EFFECT OF PENTOBARBITAL ANAESTHESIA ON THE TURNOVER OF (3H) NORADRENALINE IN PERIPHERAL TISSUES OF CATS. LIFE SCIENCES (LONDON), 7(1):71-76, 1968.

ANESTHESIA WITH PENTOBARBITAL CAUSED A FOUR-FOLD INCREASE

IN (3H)-NORADRENALINE TURNOVER TIME IN CATS THAT, DURING THE EXPERIMENT, SUFFERED A LOSS OF BODY TEMPERATURE FROM A NORMAL 38-39 DEGREES C TO 25-27 DEGREES C. NO SUCH INCREASE IN CATECHOLAMINE TURNOVER OCCURRED IN AN ENVIRONMENT MAINTAINED AT 40 DEGREES C, WHERE VALUES SIMILAR TO THOSE OBTAINED IN UNANESTHETIZED CONTROL CATS WERE OBTAINED, THUS EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF BODY TEMPERATURE WHEN NORADRENALINE TURNOVER RATES ARE MEASURED.

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
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0100070573999
COLLINS, G.G.S.; WEST, G.B. SOME PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIONS OF DIETHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE ON RABBIT AND RAT ILEUM. BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CHEMOTHERAPY, 32(2):402-409, 1968.

THESE EXPERIMENTS WERE MADE TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTS OF DIETHYLDITHIOCARBAMATE (DDC) ON THE CATECHOLAMINE CONTENT OF RAT AND RABBIT ILEUM, AND TO STUDY ITS EFFECTS ON THE RESPONSE OF THE ISOLATED ILEUM OF THE RABBIT TO SYMPATHETIC NERVE STIMULATION. NORADRENALINE CONTENT OF THE ILEUM OF BOTH RATS AND RABBITS WAS REDUCED AND DOPAMINE CONTENT INCREASED BY SUBCUTANEOUS INJECTIONS OF DDC, AN INHIBITOR OF THE ENZYME DOPAMINE-BETA-HYDROXYLASE. NORADRENALINE LEVELS DECREASED AND DOPAMINE VALUES WERE RAISED WHEN SEGMENTS OF RABBIT ILEUM WERE INCUBATED WITH DDC. THE SUBSTANCE REDUCES THE RESPONSE OF THE ISOLATED RABBIT ILEUM TO SYMPATHETIC NERVE STIMULATION. THIS BLOCKADE IS REVERSED BY DOPAMINE, NORADRENALINE AND ADRENALINE, POSSIBLY BY BEING TAKEN UP BY THE NERVES AND SUBSEQUENTLY RELEASED ON STIMULATION.

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0100070574999
KORENEVSKAYA, V.A. IMMUNOELECTROPHORETIC INVESTIGATIONS OF BLOOD SERUM IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. (NEKOTORYYE DANNYYE IMMUNOELEKTROFORETICHESKIKH ISLEDOVANIY SYVOROTKI KROVI PRI SHIZOFRENII.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(9):1355-1360, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

IMMUNOELECTROPHORETIC STUDIES ON BLOOD SERUM FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS, PATIENTS WITH OTHER PSYCHOSES AND HEALTHY DONORS FAILED TO REVEAL ANY QUALITATIVE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ELECTROPHOREGRAMS. SOME QUANTITATIVE CHANGES, HOWEVER, WERE NOTED IN THE ANTIGENIC COMPOSITION OF THE BLOOD OF SCHIZOPHRENICS IN THE FORM OF INCREASED CONTENT OF GAMMAGLOBULINS, BETA-2-MACROGLOBULIN, AND BETA-2A-GLOBULIN. THE CONTENT OF THESE GLOBULINS, LOW UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS, INCREASES IN RESPONSE TO CHRONIC STIMULATION OF THE IMMUNE APPARATUS, INCLUDING ACTIVITY OF THE ISOALLERGIC AND AUTOIMMUNE PROCESSES. THESE CHANGES IN ANTIGENIC STRUCTURE ARE NOT SPECIFIC TO SCHIZOPHRENIA; THEY ALSO OCCUR IN RHEUMATISM, HEPATITIS, GLOMERULONEPHRITIS, CANCER AND OTHER DISEASES WITH PRONOUNCED SOMATIC DISORDERS, MAINLY INFLAMMATORY, METABOLIC AND AUTOIMMUNE IN CHARACTER. THEIR PRESENCE IN

SCHIZOPHRENIA IS ADDITIONAL PROOF OF THE BIOLOGICAL NATURE OF THE DISEASE. (26 REFERENCES)

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
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0100070575999
SHCHERBINA, YE. A. IMPAIRMENT OF TASTE IN SCHIZOPHRENICS. (NARUSHENIYA VKUSOVOY CHUVSTVITELNOSTI U BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S. S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(9):1370-1373, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

OF 115 SCHIZOPHRENICS, 19-45 YEARS OF AGE, WITH VARYING DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE, 90 HAD SOME IMPAIRMENT OF TASTE. THE COMMONEST DISORDER WAS AN ELEVATION OF THE TASTE THRESHOLD, WITH 11 UNABLE TO DISTINGUISH A SWEET TASTE, 11 A SOUR TASTE AND 21 A SALTY TASTE. SENSITIVITY VARIED FROM DAY TO DAY. MANY PATIENTS WERE UNABLE TO EVALUATE THE CONCENTRATION OF THE TEST SOLUTIONS OR EVEN TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THEM. TASTE ILLUSIONS WERE QUITE COMMON DURING THE TESTS, BUT NOT IN THE COURSE OF PHYSICAL EXAMINATION. IMPAIRMENT OF TASTE SEEMS TO BE A FREQUENT DISORDER IN SCHIZOPHRENICS. THE DIVERSITY AND INCONSTANCY OF THE MANIFESTATIONS SUGGEST THAT THEY ARE FUNCTIONAL IN NATURE. DISTURBANCE OF THE TASTE RECEPTOR IS A FACTOR IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF SUCH SYMPTOMS AS GUSTATORY HALLUCINATIONS, ILLUSIONS, DELUSION OF POISONING, HYPOCHONDRIACAL DELIRIUM AND REJECTION OF FOOD.

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0100070576999
GLEZER, I.I.; GASKIN, L.Z. ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF THE RABBIT HYPOPHYSIS AND ADRENALS AFTER INJECTION OF BLOOD SERUM FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS. (ELEKTRONOMIKROSKOPICHESKOYE ISSLEDOVANIYE GIPOFIZA I NADPOCHECHNIKOV KROLIKOV POSLE VVEDENIYA SYVOROTKI KROVI BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(9):1364-1370, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

RABBITS INJECTED WITH BLOOD SERUM FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS SHOWED CHANGES IN THE ULTRASTRUCTURE OF THE ADENOHYPOPHYSEAL CELLS (SMALLER AND FEWER SECRETORY GRANULES). THERE WERE ALSO CHANGES IN THE MEMBRANE STRUCTURES OF THE ENDOPLASMATIC NETWORK. THE MEMBRANES OF THE SECRETORY GRANULES MOVED AWAY FROM THE OSMIOPHILIC NUCLEI AND ACQUIRED A SCALLOPED APPEARANCE. SOME CELLS HAD NO OSMIOPHILIC NUCLEI IN THE SECRETORY GRANULES, LEAVING EMPTY MEMBRANES. CHROMATIN WAS SITUATED ALONG THE PERIPHERY CLOSE TO THE NUCLEAR MEMBRANE. THE NUMBER OF RIBOSOMAL PARTICLES IN THE CYTOPLASM DECREASED SHARPLY. EXAMINATION OF THE ADRENALS SHOWED A MARKED CHANGE IN THE ULTRASTRUCTURE OF THE CYTOPLASM OF THE CELLS. THE CISTERNS OF THE ENDOPLASMATIC RETICULUM WERE ALMOST TWICE AS LARGE AS IN THE CONTROL. THE CONTOURS OF THE MEMBRANES AROUND THESE CISTERNS WERE TORTUOUS.

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0100070577999
SALDINA, L.P. CLINICAL FEATURES OF EPILEPSY WITH AN UNFAVORABLE COURSE IN CHILDREN. (KLINICHESKIYE OSOBENNOSTI EPILEPSII S NEBLAGOPRIYATNYM TECHENIYEM U DETEY I PODROSTKOV.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(10): 1540-1544, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

CLINICAL STUDY OF 51 EPILEPTIC CHILDREN, 4-16 YEARS OF AGE, WHO HAD HAD THE DISEASE FOR 3-13 YEARS AT THE TIME OF EXAMINATION, REVEALED THAT VARIOUS PRENATAL INJURIOUS FACTORS, E.G., PREGNANCY TOXICOSIS, CHILDBIRTH PATHOLOGY, POSTNATAL ASPHYXIA, PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF THE DISEASE. SUBSEQUENT INFLUENCES SUCH AS INTERCURRENT INFECTIONS, BRAIN TRAUMA AND NEUROENDOCRINE DISTURBANCES AT CRITICAL PERIODS AGGRAVATED AND INTENSIFIED THE DISEASE. MOST CHILDREN ALSO HAD MENTAL RETARDATION AND BEHAVIORAL DIFFICULTIES. HIGH DOSES OF ANTIEPILEPTICS PRODUCED SIGNS OF INTOXICATION WITHOUT REDUCING THE FREQUENCY OF SEIZURES IN SOME CASES. HOWEVER, THOSE PATIENTS WITH BEHAVIORAL DIFFICULTIES AND PSYCHOTIC PHENOMENA GENERALLY RESPONDED TO PROLONGED ADMINISTRATION OF SUCH DRUGS AS CHLORPROMAZINE.

CHILD NEUROPSYCHIATRY DEPARTMENT
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0100070578999
MIKHKLA, S.K.; LICHKO, A. YE.; SHVEDSKAYA, A.G. FORMATION OF ANTIBODIES TO INSULIN IN INSULIN-SHOCK THERAPY OF PSYCHOSES. (OB OBRAZOVANII ANTITEL K INSULINU PRI INSULINOSHOKOVOY TERAPII PSIKHOZOV.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(9):1360-1364, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

THE COMPLEMENT-FIXATION (CFT) AND PASSIVE HEMAGGLUTINATION (PHT) TESTS WERE RUN ON 30 INSULIN-RESISTANT SCHIZOPHRENICS AND PATIENTS WITH OTHER PSYCHOSES TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCE OF ANTIBODIES TO INSULIN. THE CFT WAS NEGATIVE IN ALL CASES. THE PHT WAS POSITIVE IN 20 PATIENTS (IN TITERS OF 1:20-1:2560). FOLLOWING A SECOND COURSE OF INSULIN SHOCK THERAPY (6 PATIENTS), THE PHT WAS POSITIVE IN A HIGH TITER (1:320-1:640). FOR CONTROL PURPOSES, BOTH TESTS WERE RUN ON 14 MENTAL PATIENTS WHO HAD NEVER RECEIVED INSULIN AND ON 5 SCHIZOPHRENICS WHO EXHIBITED HIGH SENSITIVITY TO THE HORMONE (THE COMATOSE DOSE WAS 20-40 UNITS) DURING SHOCK THERAPY. THE TESTS WERE NEGATIVE. IN THE INSULIN-RESISTANT PATIENTS NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT CORRELATION WAS DETECTED BETWEEN THE HEIGHT OF THE ANTIBODY TITER AND THE SIZE OF THE COMATOSE DOSE OF INSULIN. NO CONNECTION WAS FOUND BETWEEN THE IMMUNE PROPERTIES OF THE SERUM AND DURATION OF INSULIN TREATMENT. THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF ANTIBODIES WAS INDEPENDENT OF THE PARTICULAR TYPE OF PSYCHOSIS. (27 REFERENCES)

MICROBIOLOGY SECTION
INSTITUTE OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE
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0100070579999
SEMENOVSKAYA, E.I. AFFECTIVE DISORDERS ARISING FROM TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIC CHILDREN WITH NEUROLEPTICS.

(AFFEKTIVNYYE NARUSHENIYA PRI LECHENII NEYROLEPTIKAMI DETEY I PODROSTKOV, STRADAYUSHCHIKH SHIZOFRENIYEY.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S. S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(10):1529-1534, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

TWENTY-SEVEN CHILDREN, AGED 5-16 YEARS, DEVELOPED A VARIETY OF AFFECTIVE AND PSYCHOMOTOR DISORDERS DURING TREATMENT WITH CHLORPROMAZINE, STELAZINE AND HALOPERIDOL. THE SPECIFIC SYMPTOMS VARIED WITH THE: (1) TYPE OF DRUG AND DOSAGE USED, (2) AGE-RELATED REACTIVITY OF THE PATIENT, (3) INDIVIDUAL REACTIVITY AND (4) CLINICAL PICTURE OF THE PRIMARY DISEASE. SIDE EFFECTS OCCURRED MOST OFTEN IN CHILDREN WITH PREVIOUS CRANIOCEREBRAL TRAUMAS OR INFECTIONS. THESE CHILDREN EXHIBITED SYMPTOMS REFLECTING RESIDUAL CHANGES IN THE SUB-CORTEX AND DIENCEPHALON AS WELL AS SIGNS OF ENDOCRINE DYSFUNCTION. THE DEPRESSIONS AND DYSTHYMIC STATES WERE GENERALLY RELIEVED BY DISCONTINUING THE DRUGS OR REDUCING DOSAGE.

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0100070580999
PETROVA, E.S. HALLUCINATORY-PARAPHRENIC SYNDROME IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. (GALLYUTSINATORNO-PARAFRENNYY SINDROM V TECHENII SHIZOFRENII.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(9):1384-1391, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

HALLUCINATORY PARAPHRENIA, AS DEFINED BY HALBERSTADT, IS A CHRONIC HALLUCINATORY-DELIRIOUS PSYCHOSIS WITH FANTASTIC CONTENT OF THE DELUSIONS AND SENSORY RATHER THAN IDEATIONAL DISORDERS. THE 52 CASES STUDIED INVOLVED A PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA CHARACTERIZED BY PREDOMINANCE OF A PSEUDOHALLUCINOSIS AND BY THE RAPID ONSET OF A PARAPHRENIC HALLUCINATORY STATE IN WHICH A VERBAL PSEUDOHALLUCINOSIS WITH FANTASTIC CONTENT AND UNSYSTEMATIZED DELUSIONS EXISTED SIDE BY SIDE WITH SYMPTOMS CLOSELY RELATED TO THE VERBAL HALLUCINOSIS. THE DELUSION OF PERSECUTION WAS UNDEVELOPED, UNSYSTEMATIZED AND SOMETIMES ABSENT ALTOGETHER. THE PATIENTS WERE INACTIVE AND LACKING IN INITIATIVE. PERSONALITY CHANGES REFLECTED THE TYPE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. OF THE VARIOUS DRUGS ADMINISTERED (TRIFLUOPERAZINE, MAJEPTIL, HALOPERIDOL, PERPHENAZINE), ONLY PERPHENAZINE (IN DOSES 7 TIMES HIGHER THAN THE NORMAL DAILY DOSE, 432 MG) WAS EFFECTIVE. HOWEVER, ALL PSYCHOTIC PHENOMENA RETURNED AS SOON AS IT WAS DISCONTINUED.

PSYCHIATRY DEPARTMENT
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MOSCOW, USSR

0100070581999
LAPIDES, M.I.; MAMTSEVA, V.N. USE OF PSYCHOTROPIC AGENTS IN TREATMENT OF PSYCHOPATHIC-LIKE STATES IN CHILDREN AFTER INFECTIONS AND TRAUMAS OF THE CNS. (O LECHENII PSIKHOTROPNYMI SREDSTVAMI PSIKHOPATOPODOBNYKH SOSTOYANIY U DETEY POSLE PERENESENNYKH INFEKTSIONNYKH I TRAVMATICHESKIKH PORAZHENIY TSENTRALNOY NERVNOY SISTEMY.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(10):1562-1567, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

FIVE PSYCHOPATHIC-LIKE STATES WERE DISTINGUISHED AMONG 100 CHILDREN RANGING IN AGE FROM 9-15; (1) SYNDROME OF

ORGANIC INFANTILISM, (2) SYNDROME OF MENTAL INSTABILITY, (3) SYNDROME OF INCREASED AFFECTIVE EXCITABILITY, (4) IMPULSIVE-EPILEPTOID SYNDROME AND (5) ABNORMAL TENDENCIES (DROMOMANIA, SADISM, ETC.). COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT CONSISTS OF 3 PARTS: (1) DEHYDRATION, ROBORANT OR RESORPTIVE THERAPY, (2) PROLONGED (1-1/2 - 2 MONTHS) ADMINISTRATION OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS PRIMARILY AS A TRANSITION TO (3) ACTIVE WORK TRAINING. THE DRUGS FOR THE THERAPY STAGE ARE SELECTED NOT ONLY ON THE BASIS OF THE PREDOMINANT CLINICAL SYNDROME, BUT ALSO IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PATIENT'S EMOTIONAL MAKE-UP AND TEMPERAMENT. AMONG THE DRUGS DISCUSSED IN THE ARTICLE ARE CHLORPROMAZINE, TRANYLCYPROMINE, MAO INHIBITORS AND PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES. (23 REFERENCES)

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0100070582999
WALSH, ARTHUR C. SENILE DEMENTIA-- A REPORT ON THE ANTICOAGULANT TREATMENT OF THIRTEEN PATIENTS.
PENNSYLVANIA MEDICINE, 71(2):65-87, 1968.

BASED ON THE CONCEPT THAT SLUDGING OF THE BLOOD AND STENOSIS OF THE CAROTID AND VERTEBRAL ARTERIES WERE ETIOLOGIC FACTORS IN PRODUCING SENILE DEMENTIA, DICUMAROL THERAPY WAS INSTITUTED IN 13 PATIENTS SELECTED AS BEING MORE LIKELY TO SHOW IMPROVEMENT OR TO RECOVER USEFUL FUNCTIONING. IN THIS PILOT STUDY THERE WAS NO CONTROL GROUP. ETIOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT ARE DISCUSSED AND INDIVIDUAL CASE HISTORIES ARE GIVEN FOR EACH OF THE 13 PATIENTS IN THE STUDY. NO PATIENT DETERIORATED WHILE ON ANTICOAGULANT THERAPY AND 11 IMPROVED DURING THE 2-1/2 MONTHS TREATMENT. DETERIORATION AGAIN WAS NOTED IN MANY OF THE PATIENTS AFTER ANTICOAGULANT THERAPY WAS STOPPED AND 3 PATIENTS DIED SHORTLY THEREAFTER. IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO ARREST THE PROGRESS OF SENILE DEMENTIA. IN CERTAIN PATIENTS THE CONDITION MAY BE TO SOME EXTENT REVERSIBLE. LOGICALLY, IT MIGHT APPEAR THAT IF RECOGNIZED EARLY ENOUGH AND DICUMAROL THERAPY IS INSTITUTED PROMPTLY, THE PATIENT MAY NEVER DEVELOP THE CONDITION TO A DEGREE SERIOUS ENOUGH TO BECOME DISABLED BY IT.

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0100070583999
BOISSIER, J. -R.; SIMON, P.; LE BOURHIS, B. EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOTROPIC EFFECT OF CIS AND TRANSANETHOL ISOMERS. (ACTION PSYCHOTROPE EXPERIMENTALE DES ANETHOLES ISOMERES CIS ET TRANS.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(2):309-323, 1967. IN FRENCH.

TRANSANETHOL CANNOT BE CLASSED AS A NEUROLEPTIC. ITS ACTION IS HYPNOTIC, AND THERE IS NO CATALEPTIC EFFECT. TESTS USING MICE PRODUCED NO EVIDENCE OF PROTECTION AGAINST TOXICITY OF DEXAMPHETAMINE. TRANSANETHOL DEMONSTRABLY HAS AN ANTICONVULSANT EFFECT IN MODERATE DOSES, ANTAGONIZING PENTYLENETETRAZOL AND ELECTRIC SHOCK EFFECTS MORE DEFINITELY THAN THOSE OF STRYCHNINE. CISANETHOL IS DEVOID OF PSYCHOTROPIC EFFECT. ITS ONLY CLEARLY DEMONSTRATED EFFECT IS ITS TOXICITY, BUT IN THE CONCENTRATIONS PRESENTED IN ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES AND IN PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS THERE IS NO EFFECT ON THE CNS.

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0100070584999
DUNCAN, L.J.P.; MUNRO, J.F. THE PRESENT STATUS OF ANOREXIANT DRUGS. PRACTITIONER (LONDON), 200 (1195): 167-173, 1968.

THE DRUGS MOST COMMONLY USED TO HELP IN WEIGHT REDUCTION ARE THE AMPHETAMINES. MANY ARE REASONABLY EFFECTIVE ANOREXIANTS, BUT ALL HAVE STIMULATORY EFFECTS ON THE CNS AND CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM. PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCES HAVE BEEN DEMONSTRATED AND SOME PATIENTS HAVE BECOME ADDICTED OR DEPENDENT ON THE STIMULANT AND EUPHORIC PROPERTIES OF THESE DRUGS. THE PROPERTIES, EFFECTS, CLINICAL USE AND CONTRAINDICATIONS TO USE A NUMBER OF PREPARATIONS ARE DISCUSSED. AMONG THE DRUGS MENTIONED ARE AMPHETAMINE, PHENMETRAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE, DIETHYLPROPION, PHENTERMINE, CHLORPHENTERMINE, AND FENFLURAMINE. SOONER OR LATER TOLERANCE DEVELOPS TO ALL THESE DRUGS. (38 REFERENCES)

DIABETIC AND DIETETIC DEPARTMENT
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0100070585999
ROSSIGNOL, PAUL; BOULU, ROGER; DUPEYRON, JEAN-PIERRE; VALETTE, GUILLAUME. RESERPINE AND LIGHT-BLINK REFLEX. II. APPLICATION TO THE STUDY OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS. (RESERPINE ET REFLEXE DE CLIGNEMENT A LA LUMIERE. II. APPLICATION A L'ETUDE DES ANTIDEPRESSEURS.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(4):771-779, 1967. IN FRENCH.

USE IS MADE OF THE KNOWN LOWERING OF THE LIGHT-BLINK THRESHOLD BY LOW DOSES OF RESERPINE TO DEVISE A METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE EFFECTS OF RESERPINE ANTAGONISTS. RABBITS ARE THE SUBJECTS OF THE EXPERIMENTS WHEREIN ONE EYE IS STIMULATED BY A LIGHT SOURCE FROM A CONTROLLED DISTANCE. THE METHOD IS SOMEWHAT BETTER THAN METHODS BASED ON EVALUATION OF PTOSIS IN THE RABBIT. DATA ARE PRESENTED THAT REFER SPECIFICALLY TO IMIPRAMINE, AMITRIPTYLINE, TRIMEPRIMINE, IPRONIAZID, PHENELZINE, TRANYLOYPROMINE, DL-AMPHETAMINE SULFATE, METHYLPHENIDATE, CAFFEINE AND CHLORPROMAZINE.

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PARIS, FRANCE

0100070586999
SWANSON, PHILLIP D. EFFECTS OF TETRODOTOXIN AND OUABAIN ON ELECTRICALLY STIMULATED CEREBRAL CORTEX SLICES. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 17(1):129-141, 1968.

IN VITRO STUDIES OF DRUG EFFECT ON THE ELECTRICAL EXCITABILITY OF BRAIN ARE REPORTED. ALTERNATING ELECTRICAL PULSES WERE APPLIED TO ISOLATED SLICES OF GUINEA PIG CEREBRAL CORTEX, WHICH GAINED NONINULIN SODIUM IONS AND LOST NONINULIN POTASSIUM IONS. CREATINE PHOSPHATE LEVELS DROPPED 80(DURING ELECTRICAL STIMULATION. AFTER CESSATION OF PULSES THESE CHANGES WERE LARGELY REVERSED. TETRODOTOXIN AT 1X10-6 MU LARGELY

PREVENTED THE EFFECTS OF ELECTRICAL STIMULATION BY ITS ACTION AT THE CELL MEMBRANE. OUABAIN PREVENTED THE POST-STIMULATION GAIN IN POTASSIUM IONS AND EXTRUSION OF SODIUM IONS. WITH OUABAIN PRESENT, SECONDARY INHIBITION OF ENERGY-PRODUCING MECHANISMS WAS INDICATED BY LOWER CREATINE PHOSPHATE LEVELS AFTER STIMULATION HAD CEASED. (22 REFERENCES)

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0100070587999
BOISSIER, J.-R.; DUMONT, C.; FOREST, J.; RATOUIS, R.
PRELIMINARY PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDY OF NEW PHENOTHIAZINES. (ETUDE PHARMACOLOGIQUE PRELIMINAIRE DE NOUVELLES PHENOTHIAZINES.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(2):375-382, 1967. IN FRENCH.

EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS OF A BATTERY OF CONVENTIONAL TESTS, USING MICE, OF NEW PIPERAZINE DERIVATIVES OF PHENOTHIAZINE, WHICH PRESENT AN ACETAL RING, INDICATE THAT THESE COMPOUNDS GENERALLY EXERT EFFECTS COMPARABLE TO THOSE OF CHLORPROMAZINE, BUT ARE SLIGHTLY INFERIOR TO FLUPHENAZINE. ADRENOLYTIC PROPERTIES WERE OBSERVED WITH DOSES OF 0.1 AND 1 MG/KG.

0100070588999
FAUCON, G.; LAVARENNE, J.; COLLARD, M.; EVREUX, J.-CL.; KOFMAN, J. EFFECTS OF PENTYLENETETRAZOL TYPE CONVULSANTS ON CARDIAC OUTPUT AND MECHANISM OF THESE EFFECTS. (EFFETS DES CONVULSIVANTS DE TYPE PENTETRAZOLIQUE SUR LE DEBIT CARDIAQUE ET LEUR MECANISME.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(4):801-808, 1967. IN FRENCH.

DURING PENTYLENETETRAZOL INDUCED CLONUS IN ANESTHETIZED DOGS, THE CARDIAC OUTPUT INCREASED TO THREE TIMES THAT OF CONTROLS. THE INCREASE IS EXPLAINED PARTLY BY ACCELERATION OF THE HEART BEAT, AND ESPECIALLY IN TERMS OF INCREASE OF THE SYSTOLIC WAVE. STIMULATION OF THE MYOCARDIUM IS ESSENTIALLY THE RESULT OF STIMULATION OF SYMPATHETIC CENTERS WHICH CAUSES A RELEASE OF NOREPINEPHRINE TO CONTACT WITH MYOCARDIAL FIBERS AND A RELEASE OF EPINEPHRINE INTO THE BLOOD STREAM. A CHANGE FROM HORIZONTAL TO VERTICAL POSITION OF THE ANIMAL RESULTED IN A FIVE-FOLD INCREASE OF HEART OUTPUT.

LYONS, FRANCE

0100070589999
WILLIAMS, LINCOLN: LONG, RODNEY. THE CLINICAL PROBLEM AND MANAGEMENT OF ALCOHOLISM. PRACTIONER (LONDON), 200 (1196):205-214, 1968.

ALCOHOLISM IS DEFINED AND ITS ETIOLOGY DISCUSSED. ALCOHOLICS ARE CLASSIFIED IN 4 PERSONALITY GROUPS: BASICALLY GOOD, NEUROTIC, PSYCHOTIC AND PSYCHOPATHIC. DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF THE ALCOHOLIC ARE DISCUSSED. EMPHASIS IS LAID ON GAINING HIS CONFIDENCE AND COOPERATION. TRIBUTE IS PAID TO ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS. THE VALUE OF ALCOHOLISM INFORMATION CENTERS IS DISCUSSED. TREATMENTS IN NURSING HOMES OR HOSPITALS FOR AT LEAST 3 MONTHS, INCLUDING DETERRENT THERAPY (EMETICS), DETOXIFICATION (TRANQUILIZERS AND INTRAVENOUS VITAMINS B AND C), GROUP THERAPY, AND HYPNOSIS ARE DISCUSSED. THE

LACK OF DOCTORS ACTIVELY AND GENUINELY INTERESTED IN ALCOHOLISM IS CITED.

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0100070590999
POPULAIRE, P.; DECOUVELAERE, B.; LEBRETON, G.; PASCAL, SUZETTE; TERLAIN, B. RESORPTION, EXCRETION AND BIOTRANSFORMATION OF DIMETHYL SULFAMIDO-3-(DIMETHYLAMINE-2-PROPYL) 10 PHENOTHIAZINE (DIMETHOTHIAZINE) IN THE RABBIT AND DOG. (RESORPTION, EXCRETION ET BIOTRANSFORMATION CHEZ LE LAPIN ET CHEZ LE CHIEN DE LA DIMETHYLSULFAMIDO-3(DIMETHYLAMINO-2-PROPYL) 10 PHENOTHIAZINE (DIMETOTIAZINE).) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(5):1173-1189, 1967. IN FRENCH.

THIS RECENTLY INTRODUCED ANTIALLERGY, ANTIMIGRAINE SUBSTANCE WHOSE ACTIVITY IS ASCRIBED TO ANTIHISTAMINE ACTION AND ANTISEROTONIN EFFECT WAS INVESTIGATED, TO FIND OUT IF IT IS METABOLIZED IN THE SAME WAY AS THAT DESCRIBED FOR OTHER AMINE DERIVATIVES OF PHENOTHIAZINE. DIMETHOTHIAZINE BLOOD LEVELS ARE LOW AFTER ORAL ADMINISTRATION, AND IT IS EXCRETED UNCHANGED IN THE URINE, OR AS A VARIETY OF METABOLITES. MOST OF THE 14 SUBSTANCES EXCRETED IN THE URINE WERE IDENTIFIED AS PRODUCTS OF DEMETHYLATION, SULFATION, HYDROXYLATION OR CONJUGATION. IN THE RABBIT, HYDROXYLATION APPEARED TO BE HIGHLY IRREGULAR. SOME OF THE URINARY METABOLITES ALSO APPEARED IN THE FECAL MATERIAL OF DOGS.

13 QUAI JULES-GUESDE
94 VITRY-SUR-SEINE, FRANCE

0100070591999
SANDISON, R.A. THE HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS. PRACTITIONER (LONDON), 200(1196):244-250, 1968.

THE HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS ARE DEFINED AS DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE, LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE, MESCALINE, PSILOCYBIN AND PSILOCIN. ONLY LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE, OR LSD, IS DISCUSSED. EXCERPTS ARE QUOTED FROM THE SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE AND THE LAY PRESS REGARDING ADVERSE REACTIONS PRODUCED BY LSD, DANGERS TO THE INDIVIDUAL AND TO SOCIETY, INCLUDING DISSOLUTION AND DEPERSONALIZATION AND PSYCHOTIC REACTIONS. SOCIAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES IN OUR PERMISSIVE SOCIETY ARE MENTIONED AND THE QUESTION IS POSED AS TO WHETHER DRUGS OF THE PSYCHEDELIC GROUP (CHEMICAL PROMOTERS OF EMOTIONAL INSIGHT) WILL BE TREATED WITH THE SAME PERMISSIVENESS AS SEX, GAMBLING, MOTOR CARS AND TRANQUILIZERS ARE NOW.

KNOWLE HOSPITAL
FAREHAM, HAMPSHIRE, ENGLAND

0100070592999
BECKETT, A.H.; BOYES, R.N.; TRIGGS, E.J. KINETICS OF BUCCAL ABSORPTION OF AMPHETAMINES. JOURNAL OF PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY (LONDON), 20(2):92-97, 1968.

A PROPOSED COMPUTER MODEL FOR THE BUCCAL ABSORPTION OF AMPHETAMINES IS DESCRIBED. COMPUTER CALCULATIONS AND EXPERIMENTAL DATA AGREED WELL WITH EACH OTHER, AND IT IS THEREFORE CONSIDERED REASONABLE TO ASSUME THAT THE

PROPOSED COMPUTER MODEL IS A VALID MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BIOLOGICAL SYSTEM. BUCCAL ABSORPTION OF AMPHETAMINE, METHYLAMPHETAMINE AND DIMETHYLAMPHETAMINE SOLUTIONS WAS MEASURED IN MAN, AN ANALOGUE COMPUTER MODEL WAS USED AND THE KINETIC PARAMETERS FOR BUCCAL ABSORPTION OF AMPHETAMINES WERE CALCULATED.

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0100070593999
VIGNALOU, J.; BECK, H. CLINICAL AND BIOLOGICAL STUDY OF TWO FORMS OF ASPIRIN. ESTIMATION OF GASTRIC TOLERANCE. (ETUDE CLINIQUE ET BIOLOGIQUE DE DEUX FORMES D'ASPIRINE. ESTIMATION DE LA TOLERANCE GASTRIQUE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(5):967-975, 1967. IN FRENCH.

RESULTS OF TESTS INVOLVING CHRONICALLY HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS INDICATE THAT COATED ASPIRIN IS AN EFFECTIVE DRUG WHOSE ADMINISTRATION DOES NOT ENTAIL ANY RISK OF HEMORRHAGIC LESIONS OF THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT. THE COATED FORM IS PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR EXTENDED TREATMENTS, SINCE THE DOSE CAN BE REDUCED TO 2 TABLETS DAILY WITH MAINTENANCE OF SATISFACTORY BLOOD SALICYLATE LEVELS. COATED ASPIRIN WAS WELL TOLERATED BY 92 AGED PERSONS.

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0100070594999
FAUCON, G.; LAVARENNE, J.; KOFMAN, J.; EVREUX, J.-CL. CIRCULATORY EFFECTS OF PENTYLENETETRAZOL-TYPE CONVULSANTS IN BRAIN AND MUSCLE. (EFFETS CIRCULATOIRES CEREBRAUX ET MUSCULAIRES DES CONVULSIVANTS DE TYPE PENTETRAZOLIQUE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(4):809-816, 1967. IN FRENCH.

PENTYLENETETRAZOLS INCREASE THE BLOOD FLOW IN BRAIN AND MUSCLE DURING THE CLONIC PHASE OF CONVULSIVE SEIZURES TRIGGERED IN THE ANESTHETIZED DOG, WITH 6 OR 7 TIMES GREATER INCREASE OF FLOW TO THE MUSCLES, WHERE VASODILATATION IS INTENSE, THAN TO THE BRAIN. HOWEVER, IF MUSCULAR CONTRACTION IS ABSENT AS IS THE CASE FOLLOWING CURARIZATION, THE BLOOD FLOW TO THE BRAIN IS CONSIDERABLY INCREASED, WHILE THE RISE IN BLOOD PRESSURE IS CONSIDERABLE.

LYONS, FRANCE

0100070595999
BOISSIER, J.-R.; DUMONT, C.; FOREST, J. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHEMICAL STRUCTURE AND PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF CERTAIN NEW MAO INHIBITORS. (RAPPORT ENTRE STRUCTURE CHIMIQUE ET ACTIVITE PHARMACOLOGIQUE DE QUELQUES NOUVEAUX INHIBITEURS DE LA MONOAMINE OXYDASE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(2):367-373, 1967. IN FRENCH.

HYDRAZINES, PROPARGYLAMINES AND CYCLOPROPYLAMINES WERE TESTED FOR MAO INHIBITION AND FOR EFFECT ON RESERPINE-INDUCED PTOSIS IN MICE. ALL HYDRAZINES, BOTH ALIPHATIC AND CYCLOALIPHATIC, WERE EXTREMELY ACTIVE IN VIVO AND MODERATELY ACTIVE IN VITRO, THEIR ACTIVITIES BEING ONLY A

LITTLE LESS THAN THOSE OF N-BENZYLHYDRAZINE. IN THE PROPARGYLAMINE SERIES, THE ALIPHATICS WERE INACTIVE IN VIVO AND MODERATELY ACTIVE IN VITRO. THE IN VIVO ACTIVITY OF THE CYCLOALIPHATICS WAS VARIABLE BUT GENERALLY MODERATE, WHILE THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE IN VITRO ACTIVITY. ONE COMPOUND (VIIIC) OF THIS GROUP WAS HIGHLY TOXIC. IN THE CYCLOPROPYLAMINE SERIES, ALL ALIPHATIC COMPOUNDS WERE INACTIVE IN VIVO AND WEAKLY ACTIVE IN VITRO. THE CYCLOALIPHATICS WERE ALSO OF ONLY FAIR ACTIVITY. COMPARISON OF RESULTS OF TESTS OF THE HOMOLOGS OF EACH OF THE 3 SERIES SHOWED THAT THE HYDRAZINES MOST ACTIVELY INHIBIT RESERPINE-INDUCED PTOSIS IN MICE.

0100070596999
DENYS, A.; LEVY, JEANNE; MICHEL-BER, E.; WIERUSZ-KOWALSKA, L. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STUDY OF CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL CHOLINERGICS AND CHOLINOLYTICS. III. ANTAGONISM OF DITRAN-OXOTREMORINE. (CONTRIBUTION A L'ETUDE DES CHOLINERGIQUES ET CHOLINOLYTIQUES CENTRAUX ET PERIPHERIQUES. III. ANTAGONISME DITRAN-OXOTREMORINE.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(2):383-396, 1967. IN FRENCH.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS USING RATS OR MICE WITH REFERENCE TO DUODENAL CONTRACTION IN VITRO AND TO IN VIVO HYPOTENSION, SALIVATION, DIARRHEA, TREMOR, AKINESIA, POTENTIATION OF EXPERIMENTAL SLEEP, CATALEPSY AND ACETYLCHOLINE LEVELS ARE REPORTED. DITRAN ANTAGONIZES THE PERIPHERAL AND CENTRAL EFFECTS OF OXOTREMORINE, AS WELL AS THE PERIPHERAL EFFECTS OF ACETYLCHOLINE. ANTAGONISM OF OXOTREMORINE CENTRALLY IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN THE ANTAGONISM OF ATROPINE, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF INDUCED AKINESIA, ON WHICH DITRAN EXERTED NO INFLUENCE. ANTAGONISM OF ACETYLCHOLINE IN VITRO IS EQUAL TO THAT OF ATROPINE. (26 REFERENCES)

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0100070597999
BROWN, DONALD D. FOUR UNUSUAL REACTIONS TO AMITRIPTYLINE. PRACTITIONER (LONDON), 200(1196):288-291, 1968.

SIDE EFFECTS OBSERVED IN PATIENTS TAKING THE ANTIDEPRESSANT, AMITRIPTYLINE HYDROCHLORIDE, AS REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE, INCLUDE POISONING, AGRANULOCYTOSIS (1 CASE ONLY), VORACIOUS APPETITE WITH ENLARGEMENT AND TENDERNESS OF THE BREASTS IN FEMALE PATIENTS, PARALYTIC ILEUS, HYPOTHERMIA, HESITANCY AND STUTTERING, PERIPHERAL NEURITIS, AND ONE CASE OF SEVERE DEPERSONALIZATION/DEREALIZATION RESPONSE TO EACH DOSE OF AMITRIPTYLINE. FOUR ADDITIONAL UNUSUAL INSTANCES OF PROBABLE COMPLICATIONS OF AMITRIPTYLINE THERAPY ARE REPORTED AND DISCUSSED; TWO DEVELOPED ONE-SIDED PARESTHESIAS, ONE DEVELOPED A TYPICAL RAYNAUD'S PHENOMENON OF ALL FINGERS OF BOTH HANDS, AND THE FOURTH FAINTED ABOUT 15 MINUTES AFTER TAKING THE DRUG ON THREE OCCASIONS.

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0100070598999
BOISSIER, J.-R.; SIMON, P.; VILLENEUVE, A.; ARON, C.

EFFECTS OF A CONVULSANT, FLUROTHYL, ON THE BEHAVIOR OF MOUSE AND RAT. INTERACTIONS WITH PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES. (EFFETS D'UN CONVULSIVANT, LE FLUROTYL, SUR LE COMPORTEMENT DE LA SOURIS ET DU RAT. INTERACTIONS AVEC LES SUBSTANCES PSYCHOTROPES.) THERAPIE (PARIS), 22(4):757-769, 1967. IN FRENCH.

FLUROTHYL WAS ADMINISTERED EITHER BY INHALATION OR BY I.V. INJECTION. THE PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES WERE: (GIVEN 30 MIN PRIOR TO FLUROTHYL BY I.P. INJECTION) CHLORPROMAZINE, D-AMPHETAMINE TARTRATE, IMIPRAMINE, DESIPRAMINE, AMITRIPTYLINE, NORTRIPTYLINE, DIBENZEPINE, ATROPINE SULFATE, BEPERIDINE OR DIETHAZINE: (GIVEN 24 HOURS PRIOR TO FLUROTHYL) RESERPINE I.P. OR PARGYLINE PER OS: (ORAL DOSE, DAILY FOR 1 WEEK PRIOR TO FLUROTHYL) CHLORPROMAZINE AND IPRONIAZID. THE THRESHOLD OF CONVULSION WAS LOWERED BY RESERPINE, CHLORPROMAZINE, AMPHETAMINE, ATROPINE AND BEPERIDINE, WITH INCREASE OF TOXICITY. MAO INHIBITORS HAD NO EFFECT. THE TONIC PHASE WAS SUPPRESSED BY IMIPRAMINES AND TOXICITY WAS REDUCED. THOUGH THIS DIFFERENTIAL PROPERTY OF THE IMIPRAMINES IS PROBABLY UNRELATED TO THE ANTIDEPRESSANT EFFECT, IT COULD BE IMPORTANT PHARMACOLOGICALLY IN THE STUDY OF THESE SUBSTANCES. (20 REFERENCES)

0100070599999
SIMON, LIONEL N.; GLASKY, ALVIN J.; LUEBBEN, GERTRUDE.
RIBAMINOL: ENCHANCEMENT OF BRAIN PROTEIN SYNTHESIS. LIFE SCIENCES (LONDON), 7(2):15-21, 1968.

RIBAMINOL, A SALT OF S-RNA AND DIETHYLAMINOETHANOL, WAS STUDIED TO SHOW ITS CAPABILITY OF STIMULATING THE RIBOSOMAL SYSTEMS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTEIN SYNTHESIS IN THE RAT BRAIN. THE INDIVIDUAL CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS, OF WHICH RIBAMINOL IS THE SALT, WERE WITHOUT EFFECT WHEN USED ALONE. PRELIMINARY STUDIES INDICATE THAT RIBAMINOL IS CAPABLE OF STIMULATING RAT BRAIN RNA METHYLASE. THE AUTHORS BELIEVE THAT THROUGH THE USE OF METABOLIC ENHANCERS SUCH AS RIBAMINOL THERE MAY ULTIMATELY BE ESTABLISHED A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE METABOLISM OF ANY SINGLE MOLECULAR SPECIES AND LEARNING, SINCE RIBAMINOL ENHANCES THE ACQUISITION OF LEARNED RESPONSES UNDER A WIDE VARIETY OF CONDITIONS. (12 REFERENCES)

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PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY ABSTRACTS

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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WASHINGTON : 1968

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ABSTRACTS

0100070982999
CHUPRIKOV, A.P. EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY ON AUTOALLERGY IN SCHIZOPHRENICS. (O VLIYANII AMINAZINOTERAPII NA AUTOALLERGICHESKIYE PROTSESSY U BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 397-402. IN RUSSIAN.

SKIN TESTS SHOWED SCHIZOPHRENICS TREATED OVER A PERIOD OF TIME WITH CHLORPROMAZINE TO BE MUCH LESS SENSITIVE TO ANTIGENS FROM THE BRAINS (FRONTAL CORTEX, WHITE MATTER, OPTIC THALAMUS, CEREBELLUM) OF HEALTHY PERSONS WHO DIED IN ACCIDENTS THAN SCHIZOPHRENICS NOT TREATED WITH THIS DRUG. NOT ONLY WAS THE NUMBER OF POSITIVE REACTIONS TO THE ANTIGENS SUBSTANTIALLY FEWER, BUT THE INTENSITY OF THE REACTIONS, JUDGING BY THE DIAMETER OF THE HYPEREMIC AREA, WAS LESS PRONOUNCED. THE DESENSITIZING EFFECT OF PROLONGED CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY IS ASCRIBED TO THE ABILITY OF THE DRUG TO COMBINE WITH IMMUNE PROTEINS AND ACT ON THE RETICULAR FORMATION AND HYPOTHALAMUS, STRUCTURES DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN REGULATION OF ALLERGIC PROCESSES.

DEPT FOR THE STUDY OF THE BIOLOGICAL BASES OF PSYCHOSES
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100070983999
GLEBOV, V.S. DYNAMICS OF ANTIBODIES TO THE BRAIN IN SCHIZOPHRENICS DURING TREATMENT WITH NEUROLEPTICS AND INSULIN. (K VOPROSU O DINAMIKE PROTIVOTEL V MOZGU U BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY V PROTSESSE LECHENIYA NEYROLEPTICHESKIMI SREDSTVAMI I INSULINOM.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 403-407. IN RUSSIAN.

IMMUNOCHEMICAL STUDY OF 93 SCHIZOPHRENICS UNDERGOING ACTIVE THERAPY WITH NEUROLEPTICS (CHLORPROMAZINE, TRIFLUOPERAZINE, RESERPINE), INSULIN SHOCK OR A COMBINATION OF PROCEDURES FAILED TO REVEAL ANY CORRELATION BETWEEN THE APPEARANCE OF ANTIBODIES TO THE BRAIN AND THE TYPE OF TREATMENT. THE ANTIBODY TITER TENDED TO DECREASE WITH TIME, A PHENOMENON ASCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR TO THE SCHIZOPHRENIC PROCESS ITSELF.

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MOSCOW, USSR

0100070984999
ANUFRIYEV, A.K. SIGNIFICANCE OF ANTIBODIES TO THE BRAIN IN THE BLOOD SERUM OF SCHIZOPHRENICS BEFORE AND AFTER ACTIVE THERAPY. (O ZNACHENII SODERZHANIYA PROTIVOMOZGOVYKH ANTITEL V SYVOROTKE KROVI BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY DO I POSLE AKTIVNOY TERAPII.) IN: ROKHLIN,

L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 408-414. IN RUSSIAN.

VENOUS BLOOD SERUM FROM 70 SCHIZOPHRENICS WAS EXAMINED BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT (INSULIN PLUS A NEUROLEPTIC, COMBINATIONS OF NEUROLEPTICS) FOR THE PRESENCE OF ANTIBODIES TO THE BRAIN. THE ANTIGEN WAS A WATER-SALT EXTRACT OF BRAIN TISSUES FROM A PERSON WHO DIED IN A STREET ACCIDENT. THE COMPLEMENT-FIXATION TEST WAS USED. THERE WERE 6 POSITIVE REACTIONS BEFORE AND 8 AFTER TREATMENT; 4 DOUBTFUL REACTIONS BEFORE AND 10 AFTER TREATMENT; 60 NEGATIVE REACTIONS BEFORE AND 52 AFTER TREATMENT. THE RESULTS WERE COMPARED WITH THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISEASE. THE APPEARANCE OF SPECIFIC ANTIBODIES TO THE BRAIN COINCIDED IN SOME CASES WITH RAPID MANIFESTATION OF THE PROGRESS, IN OTHERS WITH ONSET OF REMISSION, IN STILL OTHERS WITH CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF THE PATHOLOGICAL STATE. IN PATIENTS WITH A PROLONGED AND CONTINUOUS PROCESS, APPEARANCE OF ANTIBODIES DURING EXACERBATION OFTEN FORESHADOWED IMPROVEMENT FOLLOWED BY ACTIVATION OF AUTOIMMUNOGENESIS. THE AUTHOR BELIEVES THAT THE DETECTION OF SPECIFIC ANTIBODIES TO THE BRAIN CAN SERVE BOTH AS A MEANS OF EVALUATING THE NATURE AND COURSE OF THE SCHIZOPHRENIC PROCESS AND AS A PROGNOSTIC INDICATOR.

CENTRAL RES INST OF FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY IM. V.P. SERBSKIY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100070985999
MELNIKOVA, T.S. COMPARATIVE ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF SINGLE DOSES OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE AND CHLORPROMAZINE. (SRAVNITELNOYE ELEKTROFIZIOLOGICHESKOYE IZUCHENIYE DEYSTVIYA ODNOKRATNYKH DOZ STELAZINA I AMINAZINA.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 424-430. IN RUSSIAN.

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS AND RABBITS GIVEN SMALL DOSES OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE AND CHLORPROMAZINE SHOWED THAT THE FIRST PHASE OF CHANGES SETS IN LATER AND LASTS LONGER IN THE CASE OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE. TRIFLUOPERAZINE INITIALLY AFFECTS THE THALAMUS, WHEREAS CHLORPROMAZINE INFLUENCES THE RETICULAR FORMATION. SPINDLES AND SLOW WAVES ARE RECORDED AT THIS TIME, INDICATING THE DEVELOPMENT OF INHIBITION IN THESE STRUCTURES. HOWEVER, REACTIONS TO LIGHT AND SOUND SHOW THAT TRIFLUOPERAZINE STIMULATES RATHER THAN INHIBITS THE RETICULAR FORMATION, PARTICULARLY IN THE FIRST PHASE. IN THE SECOND PHASE OF ACTION OF THE DRUGS, THE REACTIONS TO EXTERNAL STIMULI CONTINUE IN THE CASE OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE. CHANGES PERSIST IN THE EEG OF THE RETICULAR FORMATION AND NONSPECIFIC NUCLEI OF THE OPTIC THALAMUS AFTER THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE AND CHLORPROMAZINE, RESPECTIVELY.

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY LABORATORY
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100070986999
ARSHAVSKIY, V.V. CHANGES IN THE GENERALIZED REACTIONS AND EVOKED POTENTIALS IN THE CORTEX SUBCORTEX UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF NEUROLEPTIC AGENTS. (K KHARAKTERISTIKE IZMENENIYA GENERALIZOVANNYKH REAKTSIY I VYZVANNYKH POTENTSIALOV, VOZNIKAYUSHCHIKH V KORE I PODKORKOVYKH OBRAZOVANIYAKH POD VLIYANIYEM NEYROLEPTICHESKIKH SREDSTV.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 415-423. IN RUSSIAN.

EXPERIMENTS WERE PERFORMED ON RABBITS TO COMPARE THE CHANGES IN THE GENERALIZED ELECTROGRAPHIC REACTIONS AND EVOKED POTENTIALS IN RESPONSE TO ELECTRIC STIMULATION OF THE SKIN AND GASTRIC MUCOSA UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF CHLORPROMAZINE, TRIFLUOPERAZINE, HALOPERIDOL AND RESERPINE. ELECTRODES WERE IMPLANTED IN THE HIPPOCAMPUS, SPECIFIC THALAMIC NUCLEI, NONSPECIFIC THALAMIC NUCLEI, RETICULAR FORMATION AND SENSORIMOTOR AND PREMOTOR REGIONS OF THE CORTEX. THE ACTION OF THE NEUROLEPTICS WAS FOUND TO BE BIPHASIC. THE FIRST PHASE WAS MARKED BY THE SPREAD OF EXCITATION TO THE NONSPECIFIC THALAMIC NUCLEI AND THEN TO THE LIMBIC SYSTEM AND RETICULAR FORMATION. THE SECOND PHASE WAS ONE OF INHIBITION BOTH IN THE SUBCORTICAL FORMATIONS AND IN THE CORTEX. THE GENERALIZED REACTIONS TO AFFERENT AND ESPECIALLY INTEROCEPTIVE STIMULI WERE INTENSIFIED IN THE FIRST PHASE, WHEREAS THEY BECAME WEAKER IN THE SECOND. THE PRIMARY RESPONSES IN THE CORTEX LENGTHENED, ASSUMING THE CHARACTER OF SLOW WAVES LIKE THE SECONDARY POTENTIALS. THE EVOKED POTENTIALS BECAME MORE DISTINCT IN THE NONSPECIFIC THALAMUS AND PARTLY IN THE HIPPOCAMPUS, BUT THEY DIMINISHED IN THE SECOND PHASE. (20 REFERENCES)

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY LABORATORY
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100070987999
TITAYEVA, M.A.; KURAPOVA, G.M.; KUZNETSOV, O.N. EEG STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF PERPHENAZINE IN SCHIZOPHRENICS. (ELEKTROFIZIOLOGICHESKOYE IZUCHENIYE DEYSTVIYA ETAPERAZINA U BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 446-458. IN RUSSIAN.

THE INITIAL EFFECTS OF PERPHENAZINE THERAPY IN SCHIZOPHRENICS WERE SPREADING OF ALPHA ACTIVITY AND DECREASING OF DESYNCHRONIZATION ON THE EEG. AT THE SAME TIME, CHANGES SUGGESTIVE OF STIMULATION APPEARED. THE STIMULATING EFFECT GAVE WAY TO AN INHIBITORY EFFECT SIMILAR IN EEG MANIFESTATIONS TO THOSE OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND OTHER PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES (SLOWING OF ACTIVITY, APPEARANCE OF THETA WAVES, DECREASE IN REFLEXES). HOWEVER, THE SYNCHRONIZING AND SLOWING ACTION OF PERPHENAZINE WAS WEAKER THAN THAT OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND IT PARALLELED THE CLINICAL SYMPTOMS (INHIBITION). SUSTAINED PERPHENAZINE THERAPY OFTEN RESULTED IN PAROXYSMS WHEN DOSAGE WAS INCREASED. IN A FEW PATIENTS WITH ORGANIC LESIONS OF THE CNS, PAROXYSMAL CHANGES IN THE EEG WERE ACCOMPANIED BY DISTINCT EXTRAPYRAMIDAL DISTURBANCES. THE AUTHORS CONCLUDE THAT PERPHENAZINE IS

MUCH WEAKER THAN CHLORPROMAZINE AND THAT IT INHIBITS THE ASCENDING PORTIONS OF THE RETICULAR FORMATION, ALTHOUGH AT FIRST IT TENDS TO STIMULATE THEM. THE ANTIPSYCHOTIC ACTION OF THE DRUG IS NOT RELATED TO BLOCKING THE RETICULAR FORMATION BUT TO ITS SELECTIVE EFFECT AT THE HIGHER BRAIN LEVELS.

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY LABORATORY
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100070988999
LOPATIN, A.S.; SAVINA, L.N. DIFFERENT METHODS OF ADMINISTERING CHLORPROMAZINE AND THEIR EFFECT ON BRAIN BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY IN SCHIZOPHRENICS. (RAZLICHNYYE SPOSOBY VVEDENIYA AMINAZINA I IKH VLIYANIYE NA BIOELEKTRICHESKUYU AKTIVNOST MOZGA U BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 459-465. IN RUSSIAN.

THE EFFECTS OF PERORAL, I.M. AND I.V. ADMINISTRATION OF CHLORPROMAZINE ON BRAIN BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY WERE STUDIED IN 10 PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENICS. PERORAL INGESTION OF THE DRUG HAD VIRTUALLY NO EFFECT ON BRAIN BIOCURRENTS. I.M. INJECTION OF CHLORPROMAZINE (100 MG) INCREASED THE AMPLITUDE OF THE ALPHA RHYTHM AND SYNCHRONIZATION. BY BLOCKING THE SUBCORTICAL FORMATIONS AND LIMITING THE ENTRY OF IMPULSES INTO THE CORTEX, THE DRUG REGULATED BRAIN ACTIVITY AND NORMALIZED CORTICAL PROCESSES. I.V. INJECTION OF CHLORPROMAZINE (50 MG) BROUGHT ABOUT INHIBITION OF ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY THAT IRRADIATED THROUGHOUT THE CORTEX WITHIN 15 MIN. THE APPEARANCE OF SLOW POTENTIALS SUGGESTS THAT BOTH THE CORTEX AND SUBCORTEX WERE EQUALLY INHIBITED. I.V. INJECTION OF CHLORPROMAZINE IS RECOMMENDED FOR SCHIZOPHRENICS AND EPILEPTICS WHEN PROMPT ACTION IS ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE. (27 REFERENCES)

SCHIZOPHRENIA CLINIC
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100070989999
SEGAL, B.M.; KUSHNAREV, V.M. EFFECT OF LIBRIUM IN DIENCEPHALIC DISTURBANCES. (DEYSTVIYE LIBRIUMA PRI DIENTSEFALNYKH NARUSHENIYAKH.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 466-475. IN RUSSIAN.

LIBRIUM WAS ADMINISTERED FOR 3-4 WEEKS (10-40 MG DAILY) TO 30 PATIENTS IN MOST OF WHOM DIENCEPHALIC DISTURBANCES DEVELOPED AFTER INFLUENZA, GYNECOLOGICAL DISORDERS OR RHEUMATISM. THE DOMINANT CLINICAL SYMPTOMS WERE ASTHENIA AND DEPRESSION COMBINED WITH ANXIETY, OBSESSIONS, CENESTHESIOPATHY AND HYPOCHONDRIA. MOST PATIENTS RESPONDED FAVORABLY TO THE DRUG WITHIN A FEW DAYS WITH IMPROVEMENT IN SENSE OF WELL-BEING, BETTER APPETITE, DECREASE IN OBSESSIVE FEARS, ANXIETY, TENSION AND DYSTHYMIA. SLEEP BECAME DEEPER AND NIGHTMARES DISAPPEARED. LIBRIUM WAS ALSO EFFECTIVE IN ABORTING OR ABOLISHING VASCULAR CRISES. EEG EXAMINATION REVEALED A

TENDENCY TOWARD SYNCHRONIZATION OF ALPHA ACTIVITY, LESS FREQUENT PATHOLOGICAL PAROXYSMAL SLOW ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY IN THE PARIETAL, CENTRAL AND FRONTAL LEADS, AND DECREASE IN AMPLITUDE. IN 4 PATIENTS WHO FAILED TO RESPOND TO LIBRIUM, THE BRAIN BIOCURRENTS REMAINED UNCHANGED. SIDE EFFECTS WERE INSIGNIFICANT. (23 REFERENCES)

EPILEPSY CLINIC
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100070990999
SAVCHUK, V.I.; SOKOLOVA-LEVKOVICH, A.P.; GOLUBYKH, L.I.
EXPERIMENTAL MORPHOLOGICAL STUDIES IN THE SIDE EFFECTS OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND ITS SPLITTING PRODUCTS.
(EKSPERIMENTALNO-MORFOLOGICHESKOYE ISSLEDOVANIYE POBOCHNOGO DEYSTVIYA AMINAZINA I PRODUKTOV YEGO RASSHCHEPLENIYA.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 480-488. IN RUSSIAN.

TWO SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS WERE RUN ON DOGS, RATS AND RABBITS, ONE TO STUDY THE SIDE EFFECTS OF CHLORPROMAZINE, THE OTHER TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE VOLATILE SPLITTING PRODUCTS OF THIS DRUG ARE TOXIC. IN RABBITS, LARGE DOSES (25-50 MG/KG), ESPECIALLY WHEN INJECTED I.V. OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME, RESULTED IN ITCHING, LOSS OF HAIR, EDEMA, MACERATION OF SKIN, LOSS OF WEIGHT AND SOMETIMES DEATH DUE TO CARDIAC INSUFFICIENCY OR ACUTE CEREBRAL EDEMA. IN DOGS, THESE EFFECTS DID NOT OCCUR, BUT THERE WERE DISTINCT SIGNS OF INHIBITION IN THE CORTEX AND SUBCORTEX. RABBITS AND RATS EXPOSED FOR 100 DAYS TO CHLORPROMAZINE FUMES DEVELOPED SEVERE SKIN IRRITATION, DERMATITIS, LOSS OF HAIR, ULCERATION AND MACERATION OF THE SKIN AND UNDERLYING TISSUES, AND NECROSIS OF TISSUES IN THE EXTREMITIES AND TAIL. THE CNS EXHIBITED A PICTURE OF TOXIC ENCEPHALOPATHY WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF NERVE ELEMENTS. DEGENERATIVE CHANGES WERE NOTED IN THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND HEART.

PATHOMORPHOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW, USSR

0100070991999
MATVEYEV, V.F. SERGEYEV, A.A. CATALEPTIC STATES INDUCED BY NEUROLEPTIC AGENTS AND BULBOCAPNINE. ("KATALEPSII" PRI VVEDENII NEYROLEPTICHESKIKH PREPARATOV I BULBOKAPNINA.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 490-493. IN RUSSIAN.

DIFFERENCES AS WELL AS RESEMBLANCES WERE NOTED IN THE CATALEPTIC STATES RESULTING FROM DAILY ADMINISTRATION OF RESERPINE (7 MG/KG P.O.), HALOPERIDOL (10 MG/KG I.P.) AND BULBOCAPNINE (40 MG/KG THROUGH A SOUND) TO RATS FOR 30 DAYS. RESERPINE PRODUCED CONSTRAINT, MUSCLE RIGIDITY, BRIEF MAINTENANCE OF A FIXED POSTURE, MARKED DECREASE IN AGGRESSIVENESS, INCREASED INTOXICATION WITH INCREASED TOTAL DOSAGE AND APPEARANCE OF NEUROLOGICAL PHENOMENA (PTOSIS, TREMOR, PARESIS). HALOPERIDOL PRODUCED CONSTRAINT, MUSCLE TENSION WITHOUT RIGIDITY, LENGTHY MAINTENANCE OF A FIXED POSTURE, INTENSIFICATION OF

NATURAL AGGRESSIVENESS AND RAPID INCREASE OF INTOXICATION WITH INCREASE IN TOTAL DOSAGE. BULBOCAPNINE PRODUCED MOTOR SLUGGISHNESS, SPONTANEOUS ASSUMPTION OF A FIXED POSTURE, GRADUAL DISAPPEARANCE OF NATURAL AGGRESSIVENESS, MUSCLE RELAXATION IN THE PERIOD OF PRONOUNCED INTOXICATION AND SLOW INCREASE IN INTOXICATION EVEN WITH PROLONGED ADMINISTRATION OF LARGE DOSES.

MOSCOW INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL STOMATOLOGY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100070992999
KAWIAK, WIESLAW. EXCRETION OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID (5-HIAA) IN URINE AFTER CEREBROVASCULAR ACCIDENTS. (BADANIA NAD WYDALANIEM KWASU 5-HYDROKSYINDOLOOCTOWEGO W MOCZU U CHORYCH PO UDARZE MOZGU.) NEUROLOGIA I NEUROCHIRURGIA (WARSZAWA), 1(6):667-672, 1967. IN POLISH.

URINARY EXCRETION OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID (5-HIAA) WAS STUDIED IN ACCIDENT CASES INVOLVING THE CEREBRUM AND BLOOD VESSELS. A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WAS MADE OF A GROUP OF 20 CONTROLS AND 41 CASES OF CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE AND ENCEPHALOMALACIA. FOR DISEASES OF THE BRAIN DEPENDENT ON A DEFICIENT BLOOD SUPPLY, THE DECREASE OF THIS INDOLE DERIVATIVE EXCRETION IN THE URINE DURING ILLNESS WAS NOT CONSIDERED STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT. FOLLOWING HEMORRHAGE, URINARY EXCRETION OF THIS SUBSTANCE REACHED HIGHER LEVELS ON THE FIRST AND SECOND DAYS AFTER ONSET OF THE ILLNESS. RESULTS OF THESE CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS ARE SHOWN IN ACCOMPANYING TABLES AND GRAPHS.

KLINIKA NEUROLOGICZNA, AKADEMIA MEDYCZNA
UL. JACZEWSKIEGO 1/3
LUBLIN, POLAND

0100070993999
SEIDEL, G. DRUG DEPENDENCE. (ABHANGIGKEIT VON PHARMAKA.) DEUTSCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT, 92:980-983, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE BACKGROUND IS PRESENTED RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATIONS WHICH LED WHO TO ADOPT THE TERM DRUG DEPENDENCE, IN PREFERENCE TO ADDICTION, HABITUATION OR TOLERANCE. DRUG DEPENDENCE IS PSYCHIC AND/OR PHYSICAL, ACCORDING TO THE SUBSTANCE USED. A BREAKDOWN UNDER GENERAL TYPES IS PRESENTED, ALONG WITH INDICATIONS OF THE TYPES OF DEPENDENCE AND WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS. SECTION HEADINGS ARE: MORPHINE TYPE, BARBITURATE-ALCOHOL TYPE, COCAINE TYPE, CANNABIS (MARIHUANA) TYPE, AMPHETAMINE TYPE, KHATA TYPE AND HALLUCINOGENS, E.G., LSD.

PHARMAKOLOGISCHES INSTITUT DER UNIVERSITAT TUBINGEN
TUBINGEN, GERMANY

0100070994999
TOKOMARU, T. EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF SHOCK INDUCED BY INJECTION OF EPINEPHRINE INTO THE PALATE AND ITS PREVENTION. JOURNAL OF THE OTO-RHINO-LARYNGOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN (TOKYO), 69:210-221, 1966. IN JAPANESE.

INFLUENCES OF EPINEPHRINE INJECTION INTO THE PALATE WERE STUDIED IN 5 GROUPS OF GUINEA PIGS GIVEN 0.3 CC EPINEPHRINE HCl. GROUP 1, INJECTED DIRECTLY INTO THE PALATE, SHOWED A MORTALITY RATE OF 41.9% WITHIN 30 MIN.

GROUP 2, INJECTED S.C., SHOWED NO DEATH. GROUP 3, INJECTED I.V., SHOWED ABOUT 80(MORTALITY RATE. GROUP 4, PRETREATED WITH 1 MG/KG CHLORPROMAZINE, SHOWED NO DEATH, LEADING TO THE CONCLUSION THAT CHLORPROMAZINE PREVENTED THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF EPINEPHRINE. GROUP 5, PRETREATED WITH 1 CC OPIUMSCOPOLAMINE, SHOWED 35.5(MORTALITY AND A PROLONGED SURVIVAL PERIOD (1-3 HOURS). HISTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND ADRENALS OF ALL ANIMALS SHOWED PERIPHERAL FAILURES IN CIRCULATION INDUCED BY EPINEPHRINE.

DEPARTMENT OF OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
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TOKYO, JAPAN

0100070995999
GOODMAN, H. MAURICE. METABOLIC EFFECTS OF ACTINOMYCIN IN RATS. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE, 126(3):821-824, 1967.

HYPOPHYSECTOMIZED RATS WHICH HAD BEEN FED A HIGH CARBOHYDRATE FAT-FREE DIET RECEIVED ACTINOMYCIN D I.P. AT THE BEGINNING OF AN 18-24 HOUR FAST, AFTER WHICH THEY WERE SACRIFICED. ACTINOMYCIN PREVENTED OR REDUCED ALL EFFECTS OF FASTING (E.G., REDUCTION OF GLUCOSE METABOLISM IN ADIPOSE TISSUE AND DIAPHRAGM MUSCLE, AND INCREASED MOBILIZATION OF FREE FATTY ACIDS AND GLYCEROL). WITH ACTINOMYCIN, THERE WAS A MARKED INCREASE IN GLUCOSE UTILIZATION BY ADIPOSE TISSUE AND DIAPHRAGM MUSCLE; IT ALSO PREVENTED INCREASED LIPOLYSIS AS A RESPONSE TO FASTING. EVEN IN THE ABSENCE OF THE PITUITARY GLAND, RATS CAN SHIFT THEIR PATTERN OF METABOLISM TO THE PATTERN TYPICAL OF THE FASTING STATE; BLOCKING OF THIS CHARACTERISTIC SHIFT BY ACTINOMYCIN MAY BE THE RESULT OF BLOCKED SYNETHESIS OF MESSENGER RNA.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY
HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL
BOSTON, MASS.

0100070996999
DERBEZ, R.; GRAUER, H. A SLEEP STUDY AND INVESTIGATION OF A NEW HYPNOTIC COMPOUND IN A GERIATRIC POPULATION. CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL (TORONTO), 97(23):1389-1393, 1967.

A DIRECT-OBSERVATION SLEEP STUDY WAS MADE OF 25 GERIATRIC PATIENTS TO EVALUATE METHAQUALONE AND DIPHENHYDRAMINE HCl. CONSIDERING THE TOTAL SLEEP SPAN, THE INVESTIGATION SHOWED THAT THE COMBINATION OF THESE DRUGS WAS SUPERIOR TO EITHER ONE OF THEM ALONE. THE COMBINATION ALSO APPEARED TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN CHLORAL HYDRATE IN MAINTAINING SLEEP DURING THE EARLY MORNING HOURS. NO MAJOR SIDE EFFECTS WERE APPARENT. THE NEW COMPOUND WAS WELL TOLERATED AND APPEARED TO MAINTAIN SLEEP LONGER THAN THE OTHER DRUGS. REGARDLESS OF THE HYPNOTIC, PATIENTS WITH ORGANIC BRAIN DISEASE SLEPT BETTER THAN PATIENTS WITH ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION.

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0100070997999
HEMPEL, KLAUS; MANNL, HEINRICH F.K. THE CONVERSION OF

(3H)TYROSINE TO (3H)DOPA IN MOUSE MELANOMA IN VIVO. BIOCHIMICA ET BIOPHYSICA ACTA (AMSTERDAM), 124:192-194, 1966.

EXPERIMENTS WITH RADIOACTIVE TYROSINE AND RADIOACTIVE DOPA INDICATED THAT MELANIN IS FORMED FROM EACH OF THESE AMINO ACIDS IN THE ORGANS OF ANIMALS. THE POSTULATE THAT DOPA IS A PHYSIOLOGICAL INTERMEDIATE IN MELANIN FORMATION WAS TESTED IN THIS STUDY THAT DEMONSTRATES THE FORMATION OF DOPA FROM TYROSINE IN VIVO IN HARDING-PASSEY MOUSE MELANOMAS AND B-16 MELANOMAS FORMING MELANIN, AND THEREFORE STRONGLY SUPPORTS THE POSTULATE. OTHER STUDIES ARE CITED TO SHOW THAT THE CONCLUSION IS VALID THAT DOPA IS AN INTERMEDIATE IN THE FORMATION OF MELANIN FROM TYROSINE.

INSTITUT FUR MEDIZINISCHE ISOTOPENFORSCHUNG
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0100070998999
PAL, B.; GHOSH, J.J. NON-PROTEIN NITROGENOUS CONSTITUENTS OF BLOOD IN TRANQUILLIZER TREATED RATS. INDIAN JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY (NEW DELHI), 4:144-145, 1966.

BLOOD STUDIES CONDUCTED ON RATS 2 HOURS AFTER I.P. INJECTION WITH CHLORPROMAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE, TRIFLUOPROMAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE, PROCHLORPERAZINE DIMALEATE, PROMETHAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE ANDRESERPINE, RESPECTIVELY, SHOWED REDUCTION IN TOTAL NONPROTEIN NITROGEN, UREA NITROGEN, AMINO NITROGEN AND AMMONIA NITROGEN LEVELS AS COMPARED TO THE CONTROL ANIMALS INJECTED WITH PHYSIOLOGICAL SALINE. THE URIC ACID LEVEL, HOWEVER, REMAINED UNCHANGED. THE LOWERING OF THE BLOOD AMINO NITROGEN LEVEL AS A RESULT OF THE DRUG TREATMENT, APPARENTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CHANGES IN THE NONPROTEIN NITROGENOUS CONSTITUENTS, MAY BE DUE TO SUCH MECHANISMS AS INCREASED PERMEABILITY OF THE CELL MEMBRANE TOWARDS AMINO ACIDS, STIMULATED ANABOLISM OF PROTEINS AND/OR DECREASED CATABOLISM OF PROTEINS.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY
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0100070999999
VACHER, J.; LAKATOS, C.; RISPAT, G.; DUCHENE-MARULLAZ, P. PHARMACODYNAMIC STUDY OF THE PARACHLOROPHENOXY ACETATE OF AMPHETAMINE. (ETUDE PHARMACODYNAMIQUE DU PARA-CHLORO-PHENOXY-ACETATE D'AMPHETAMINE.) MEDICINA ET PHARMACOLOGIA EXPERIMENTALIS (BASEL), 15:579-586, 1966. IN FRENCH.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY WAS MADE OF THE PHARMACODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF DL-AMPHETAMINE AND RACEMIC AMPHETAMINE PARACHLOROPHENOXY ACETATE, WITH REFERENCE TO ANOREXIGENIC EFFECT, ASSESSED INDIRECTLY BY THE INFLUENCE ON WEIGHT GAIN, CENTRAL STIMULANT EFFECT AND CARDIOVASCULAR EFFECT. IT WAS SHOWN THAT DL-AMPHETAMINE PARACHLOROPHENOXY ACETATE EXERTS A MORE MARKED EFFECT ON WEIGHT GAIN AND HAS LESS SIDE EFFECTS THAN EQUAL DOSES OF THE BASE, INDICATING THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS PARTICULAR SALT. THE STUDY WAS MADE WITH RATS, COMPARING THE INFLUENCE OF SEX, MODE OF ADMINISTRATION AND AGE. THE CENTRAL STIMULANT ACTION WAS TESTED IN MALE MICE, AND RABBITS WERE USED TO

STUDY THE HYPERTHERMIC ACTION. THE CARDIOVASCULAR ACTION WAS STUDIED IN DOGS.

CENTRE EUROPEEN DE RECHERCHES MAUVERNAY
RIOM, FRANCE

0100071000999
DELAY, J.; DENIKER, P.; PERIER, M.; DALLE, B. ADVANTAGE OF LONG-ACTING COMPOUNDS FOR MANAGEMENT OF NEUROLEPTIC TREATMENTS. (FLUPHENAZINE ENANTHATE). (INTERET DES COMPOSES D'ACTIVITE PROLONGEE POUR LA CONDUITE DES CURES NEUROLEPTIQUES (A PROPOS DE L'OENANTHATE DE FLUPHENAZINE).) PRESSE MEDICALE (PARIS), 75(24):1243-1246, 1967. IN FRENCH.

FLUPHENAZINE ENANTHATE WAS STUDIED FOR 15 MONTHS IN SOME 100 PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS. THE DRUG SEEMS TO HAVE THE THERAPEUTIC ACTION AND NEUROLOGICAL EFFECTS OF POWERFUL NEUROLEPTICS AND ITS ACTION IS PROLONGED, CONTINUING TO BE ACTIVE FOR 10-20 DAYS ACCORDING TO THE PATIENT. RELATIVELY LOW DOSES MAY BE USED. IN THE PRESENT STUDY A SINGLE DOSE FOR 10-15 DAYS WAS EQUIVALENT TO THE DAILY DOSE OF BICHLORHYDRATE PREVIOUSLY GIVEN TO THESE PATIENTS. GENERAL AND LOCAL TOLERANCE WAS GOOD, BUT A HIGH INCIDENCE OF EXTRAPYRAMIDAL EFFECTS REQUIRED CORRECTION. THE DRUG SHOULD FACILITATE MAINTENANCE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PSYCHOTICS.

0100071001999
SCHULTE, WALTER. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND PSYCHOTHERAPY IN RESTORATION OF NATURALNESS TO LIFE. (PSYCHOPHARMAKOLOGIE UND PSYCHOTHERAPIE IM DIENST DER WIEDERHERSTELLUNG DER UNBEFANGENHEIT ZU LEBEN.) NERVENZARZT (BERLIN), 37:203-209, 1966. IN GERMAN.

THERE ARE MANY SITUATIONS THAT DIRECT THE ATTENTION OF THE INDIVIDUAL TO HIS ORGANISM AND ITS FUNCTIONING. EVEN WHEN THE PATHOLOGICAL CONDITION THAT FIRST DREW ATTENTION HAS BEEN CORRECTED, THERE IS OFTEN GREAT DIFFICULTY IN DISMISSING THE EVENT FROM CONSCIOUSNESS. MYOCARDIAL INFARCT IS SUCH AN EVENT. FIXATION OF ANXIOUS ATTENTION ON BODILY FUNCTIONS MAY INVOLVE DEPRESSION, INSOMNIA AND WITHDRAWAL FROM PARTICIPATION IN DAY-TO-DAY ACTIVITIES. SOCIETY IS OFTEN AT FAULT IN THIS MATTER: EPILEPTICS AND THE AGED ARE MORE OR LESS OSTRACIZED. NEUROSES CAN BE ACCENTUATED BY REJECTING OR NONUNDERSTANDING SOCIETY. ILLNESS IS SOMETIMES A GAIN FOR THE PATIENT, IN THE SENSE THAT IT RELIEVES HIM OF RESPONSIBILITY. IT IS THE TASK OF THE THERAPIST AND OF SOCIETY TO ESTABLISH A NEW BASIS FOR AN UNSELFCONSCIOUS LIFE FOR THE PATIENT.

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0100071002999
KVIRIKADZE, V.V.; KOGAN, R.D.; TABAKH, R. YA. EFFECT OF TOFRANIL ON THE COURSE OF SOME PATHOLOGICAL REACTIONS. (O VLIYANII TOFRANILA NA TECHENIYE NEKOTORYKH PATOLOGICHESKIKH REAKTSIY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 393-396. IN RUSSIAN.

EXPERIMENTS WITH GUINEA PIGS SHOWED THAT TOFRANIL HAS DEFINITE ANTIHISTAMINIC ACTION AND THAT IT MARKEDLY WEAKENS ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK, PROVIDED THAT IT IS ADMINISTERED IMMEDIATELY BEFORE INJECTION OF A CHALLENGE DOSE OF ANTIGEN. IN EXPERIMENTS WITH RABBITS INJECTED S.C. WITH TURPENTINE TO INDUCE ASEPTIC INFLAMMATION, THE EFFECT OF TOFRANIL ON THE TIME OF ORIGIN, INTENSITY OR COURSE OF THE INFLAMMATORY REACTION WAS FOUND TO BE LITTLE DIFFERENT FROM THAT IN THE CONTROLS.

IMMUNOBIOLOGY LABORATORY
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071003999
TITAYEVA, M.A. CHANGES IN THE EEG AND CUTANEOGALVANIC REFLEX OF SCHIZOPHRENICS TREATED WITH TRIFLUOPERAZINE. (OB IZMENENIYAKH ELEKTROENTSEFALOGRAMMY I KOZHNO-GALVANICHESKOGO REFLEKSA U BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY PRI LECHENII STELAZINA.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 431-445. IN RUSSIAN.

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SCHIZOPHRENICS TREATED WITH TRIFLUOPERAZINE SHOWED THAT THE EEG CHANGES ARE BIPHASIC. THE FIRST PHASE IS CHARACTERIZED BY IMPROVEMENT IN REACTIONS TO STIMULI AND INCREASE IN THE CUTANEOGALVANIC REFLEX, WITH PROMINENT ALPHA ACTIVITY. DURING THE SECOND PHASE NEW FORMS OF ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY APPEAR--THETA RHYTHMS AND PAROXYSMAL DISCHARGES MOSTLY IN THE CENTRAL AND FRONTAL REGIONS. THE DECREASE IN EEG REACTIONS AT THIS TIME IS SLIGHT IN THE PATIENTS RESPONDING TO THE DRUG. IN PATIENTS WITH PERSISTENT PARANOID SYMPTOMS AND PROLONGED, CONTINUOUS COURSE OF THE DISEASE, THE ANTIPSYCHOTIC EFFECT OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE IS GENERALLY MANIFESTED WHEN THE SECOND PHASE OF EEG CHANGES SETS IN. IT IS ACCOMPANIED BY EEG ABNORMALITIES WHICH DIMINISH DURING THE PERIOD OF MAINTENANCE THERAPY.

ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY LABORATORY
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071004999
SAVENKO, YU. S. EEG REACTIONS TO PHARMACOLOGICAL TESTS AS A CRITERION OF THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTIVENESS OF LIBRIUM. (ELEKTROENTSEFALOGRAFICHESKIYE REAKTSII NA FARMAKOLOGICHESKIYE PROBY KAK KRITERIY TERAPEVTICHESKOY EFFEKTIVNOSTI LIBRIUMA.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 476-479. IN RUSSIAN.

SEVENTEEN PATIENTS WITH INVOLUTIONAL AND REACTIVE PSYCHOSES WERE GIVEN A SINGLE DOSE OF LIBRIUM (30 MG). NINE SHOWED A DISTINCT IMPROVEMENT WITH COMPLETE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS AND ABILITY TO RESUME THEIR REGULAR JOBS. FIVE OTHERS IMPROVED TO A LESSER DEGREE AND 2 DID NOT RESPOND TO THE DRUG. IN HALF THE PATIENTS, LIBRIUM RESULTED IN NORMALIZATION OF THE EEG TAKEN 20-45 MIN AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF THE DRUG. THE RHYTHM BECAME REGULAR AND PAROXYSMS OF ALPHA WAVES DISAPPEARED OR BECAME LESS FREQUENT. A CORRELATION WAS

NOTED BETWEEN THE EFFECT OF THE DRUG ON THE EEG AND OUTCOME OF TREATMENT IN 14 PATIENTS. IN 8, NORMALIZATION OF THE EEG WAS ASSOCIATED WITH CLINICAL RECOVERY (POSITIVE CORRELATION), WHILE IN 6 THE ABSENCE OF NORMALIZATION WAS PARALLELED BY LACK OF A THERAPEUTIC EFFECT (NEGATIVE CORRELATION).

CLINIC OF EXOGENOUS PSYCHOSES
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071005999
KONDRASHKOVA, O.V.; POLYAKOVA, N.B.; SOKOLOVA-LEVKOVICH, A.P. FUNCTIONAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN ANIMALS RECEIVING FRENOL. (K VOPROSU O FUNKTSIONALNO-MORFOLOGICHESKIKH IZMENENIYAKH PRI DEYSTVII RAZLICHNYKH DOZ FRENOLONA V EKSPERIMENTE.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 509-521. IN RUSSIAN.

FRENOL (A PIPERAZINE DERIVATIVE OF PHENOTHIAZINE) PRODUCED DISTINCT CHANGES IN THE NEURONS AND BRAIN STRUCTURES AS WELL AS IN THE VISCERA OF RATS WITHIN 3 HOURS. THE NEURONS BECAME SWOLLEN, THE INTENSITY VARYING WITH THE DOSE. HYPERCHROMATISM EMBRACED MOST OF THE CELLULAR ELEMENTS FOLLOWING A 1 MG/KG DOSE. THE VASCULAR WALLS ALSO BECAME SWOLLEN, WITH SIGNS OF INCREASED PERMEABILITY IN THE FORM OF PERIVASCULAR EDEMA. SIMILAR CHANGES WERE NOTED IN THE BLOOD VESSELS OF THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND SPLEEN. A CORRELATION WAS NOTED BETWEEN THE MORPHOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL EFFECTS OF FRENOL. SMALL AND MODERATE DOSES, WHICH HAVE A STIMULATING EFFECT, PRODUCED MARKED SIGNS OF INTENSIFIED DYNAMICS BOTH IN THE CNS AND IN THE VISCERA. LARGE DOSES, WHICH HAVE AN INHIBITORY EFFECT, RESULTED IN HYPERCHROMATISM OF THE CORTICAL NEURONS WITH DISTINCT SWELLING AND SIGNIFICANT HEMODYNAMIC CHANGES IN THE VASCULAR SYSTEM OF THE VISCERA.

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071006999
PROKUDIN, V.N. USE OF ELENIUM AND DUXENE IN PSYCHIATRIC PRACTICE. (PRIMENENIYE ELENIUMA I DUKSENA V PSIKHIATRICHESKOY PRAKTIKE.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 579-591. IN RUSSIAN.

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON LIBRIUM (ELENIUM) AND DIAZEPAM (DUXENE) SHOWS THE 2 DRUGS TO BE TYPICAL OF MINOR TRANQUILIZERS. BOTH HAVE MEPROBAMATE-LIKE PROPERTIES, BUT ARE MUCH MORE ACTIVE, WITH DIAZEPAM MORE ACTIVE THAN LIBRIUM. BESIDES QUANTITATIVE DIFFERENCES, THERE ARE SOME QUALITATIVE DIFFERENCES. LIBRIUM HAS A BROADER SPECTRUM OF THERAPEUTIC EFFECTIVENESS, ESPECIALLY IN VARIOUS NEUROTIC AND MILD PSYCHOTIC STATES WITH ANXIETY, TENSION, DEPRESSION OR OBSESSIONS. OPINIONS ON THE USE OF THESE DRUGS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA ARE MIXED. SOME INVESTIGATORS HAVE FOUND THEM TO BE INEFFECTIVE UNLESS COMBINED WITH OTHER PSYCHOTROPIC AGENTS OR USED FOR MAINTENANCE THERAPY. OTHERS FOUND THEM TO BE QUITE

EFFECTIVE, ESPECIALLY IN NEUROSIS AND PSEUDONEUROTIC SYNDROMES MARKED BY OBSESSIONS, PHOBIAS, AND ANXIETY. SOME INVESTIGATORS REPORT THE TRANQUILIZERS TO BE EFFECTIVE IN SOMATIC DISEASES (EPILEPSY, CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS, ATHETOID PARAPLEGIA, MUSCULAR HYPERTENSION, FUNCTIONAL GASTROINTESTINAL DISTURBANCES) WITH SECONDARY MANIFESTATIONS OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION. SIDE EFFECTS WITH LOW OR MODERATE DOSES ARE INFREQUENT (SLEEPINESS, ALLERGIC REACTION, VERTIGO, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, MODERATE LEUKOCYTOSIS, ATAXIA) BUT REVERSIBLE WITH DECREASE IN DOSE. (77 REFERENCES)

MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
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0100071007999
POLYAKOVA, N.P. EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT DOSES OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE ON ANIMALS. (OSOBENNOSTI DEYSTVIYA RAZNYKH DOZ STELAZINA NA ZHIVOTNYKH.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 356-364. IN RUSSIAN.

TRIFLUOPERAZINE IN 0.3 MG/KG DOSES AND HIGHER INHIBITED THE ORIENTING REACTION IN MICE, WHEREAS SMALLER DOSES MARKEDLY INCREASED THIS REFLEX. IN DOSES ABOVE 10-2 MG/KG THE DRUG RAISED THE THRESHOLD OF PAIN AND AGGRESSION IN MICE. SMALLER DOSES DISTINCTLY INCREASED THE ANIMALS' SENSITIVITY TO AN ELECTRIC CURRENT, LOWERING THE PAIN THRESHOLD AND DECREASING AGGRESSION. TRIFLUOPERAZINE IN 10-1 MG/KG DOSES AND HIGHER COMPLETELY PREVENTED THE AMPHETAMINE SULFATE STEREOTYPE REACTION (PECULIAR STEREOTYPIC MOVEMENTS) IN RATS, WHEREAS IN DOSES RANGING FROM 10-2 TO 10-4 MG/KG IT MARKEDLY INCREASED THE DURATION OF THIS REACTION. A DOSE OF 0.28 MG/KG INDUCED CATALEPSY IN 50% OF THE MICE; A DOSE OF 2.5 MG/KG DID SO IN 100% OF THE ANIMALS. THUS, VERY SMALL DOSES OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE HAVE A STIMULATING EFFECT ON THE CNS, WHILE LARGE DOSES HAVE AN INHIBITORY EFFECT. (26 REFERENCES)

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071008999
RAMKHEN, I.F. RELIEVING WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS IN SOME TOXICOMANIAS WITH CHOLINOLYTIC AND CURARE-LIKE DRUGS. (O KUPIROVANII ABSTINENTSII PRI NEKOROTYKH TOKSIKOMANIYAKH KHOLINOLITICHESKIMI I KURAREPODOBNYMI SREDSTVAMI.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 275-282. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHOR BELIEVES THAT A CHOLINERGIC STATE DEVELOPS IN THE BODY BOTH DURING INJECTION OF MORPHINE AND DURING PERIODS OF ABSTINENCE. INGESTION OF THE DRUG CAUSES A MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION OF ACETYLCHOLINE AND MAXIMUM INHIBITION OF CHOLINESTERASE. DURING ABSTINENCE CHOLINESTERASE ACTIVITY IS RESTORED IN 4-5 DAYS, WHILE ACETYLCHOLINE CONCENTRATION RETURNS TO NORMAL ONLY

GRADUALLY. THUS, IN TREATING MORPHINE ADDICTS, THE AUTHOR FOUND CHOLINOLYTICS AND CURARE-LIKE AGENTS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN ANY OTHER DRUGS IN HALTING WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS. ARTANE, N-(2-DIETHYLAMINOETHYL) PHENOTHIAZINE HYDROCHLORIDE, AZAMETHONIUM BROMIDE AND MELLICTINE (METHYLLYCACONITINE HYDROIODIDE) IN COMBINATION PRODUCED THE BEST RESULTS. OCCASIONAL COMPLICATIONS IN THE FORM OF DELIRIUM WERE QUICKLY RELIEVED BY 2 ML OF 1(MORPHINE SOLUTION.

CLINIC OF ALCOHOLIC DISEASES
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071009999
GELINA, L.I. COMPLICATIONS IN TREATMENT OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS. (OSLOZHNENIYA PRI LECHENII PSIKHOTROPNYMI SREDSTVAMI DETEY I PODROSTKOV.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 314-318. IN RUSSIAN.

AMONG THE MOST FREQUENT SIDE EFFECTS OBSERVED IN MENTALLY DISTURBED YOUNG CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS TREATED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE WERE DEPRESSION (RELIEVED BY TRIFLUOPERAZINE AND OTHER TRANQUILIZERS) AND EXTRAPYRAMIDAL DISTURBANCES (TREATED WITH NEOSTIGMINE, ARTANE, GLUCOSE, CAFFEINE, VITAMIN B1). OTHER COMPLICATIONS INCLUDED VARIOUS AUTONOMIC SYMPTOMS (HYPERPTYALISM, HIDROSIS) AND ALLERGIC REACTIONS IN THE FORM OF INCREASED PHOTOSENSITIVITY AND SKIN RASHES (WHICH RESPONDED TO ANTIHISTAMINICS). GALACTORRHEA OCCURRED IN 2 PUBESCENT GIRLS. DESPITE THESE SIDE EFFECTS, THE AUTHOR CONSIDERS CHLORPROMAZINE A USEFUL DRUG FOR CONTROLLING MOTOR EXCITATION, IMPROPER BEHAVIOR AND AFFECTIVE-VOLITIONAL DISORDERS.

MOSCOW MUNICIPAL PSYCHONEUROLOGICAL CLINIC FOR CHILDREN
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071010999
RAPPEPORT, A. YA.; TIRKELTAUB, YU. A. EFFECT OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE ON VASCULAR REFLEXES AND SOME OTHER AUTONOMIC FUNCTIONS IN SCHIZOPHRENICS. (VLIYANIYE STELAZINA NA SOSODUSTYYE REFLEKSY I NEKOTORYYE DRUGIYE VEGETATIVNYYE FUNKTSII U BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 348-355. IN RUSSIAN.

TRIFLUOPERAZINE WAS FOUND TO HAVE INSIGNIFICANT HYPOTENSIVE ACTION IN 41 SCHIZOPHRENICS AND IT DID NOT HAVE A CONSISTENT EFFECT ON THE AUTONOMIC CARDIAC REFLEXES (OCULOCARDIAC, GRADUATED PHYSICAL EXERCISES). IN LARGE DOSES (30 MG) IT HAD HYPOTHERMIC ACTION AND TENDED TO SLOW THE PULSE AND CARDIAC RATE MODERATELY. THE EFFECTS OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE ON THE PLETHYSMOGRAM WERE UNPREDICTABLE. IN SOME PATIENTS IT HAD A DISINHIBITORY INFLUENCE, INTENSIFYING THE WAVELIKE BACKGROUND PLETHYSMOGRAM AND INCREASING THE VASCULAR REFLEXES. IN OTHER PATIENTS, HOWEVER, THE DRUG INHIBITED THE PLETHYSMOGRAM AND DECREASED THE VASCULAR REFLEXES. THE INTENSITY AND TYPE OF PLETHYSMOGRAPHIC CHANGES DURING

TRIFLUOPERAZINE THERAPY WERE CONNECTED WITH THE STATE OF THE PATIENT'S CARDIOVASCULAR REACTIVITY BEFORE TREATMENT AND MORE OR LESS REFLECTED THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS OF THE DRUG. INHIBITION OF THE PLETHYSMOGRAM DURING THERAPY WAS A FAVORABLE PROGNOSTIC SIGN.

MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071011999
POLYAKOVA, N.B.; KANDAUROVA, YU. N. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CORAZOLE TEST IN EVALUATING THE EFFECTS OF NEUROLEPTICS. (ZNACHENIYE KORAZOLOVOGO TESTA V OTSENKE OSOBENNOSTEY DEYSTVIYA NEYROLEPTICHESKIKH PREPARATOV.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 365-370. IN RUSSIAN.

MICE WERE INJECTED WITH VARIOUS DOSES OF NEUROLEPTICS TO ASSESS THE ABILITY OF THESE DRUGS TO SUPPRESS THE CONVULSANT ACTION OF CORAZOL (PENTYLENETETRAZOL). NOZINAN (LEVOMEPROMAZINE) EXHIBITED THE HIGHEST ANTICONVULSANT ACTIVITY, FOLLOWED BY PERPHENAZINE, CHLORPROMAZINE, HALOPERIDOL AND TRIFLUOPERAZINE IN THIS ORDER. THE ANTICONVULSANT ACTIVITY WAS IN DIRECT PROPORTION TO THE SIZE OF THE DOSE. IN DOSES OF 1 MG/KG OR LESS NOZINAN AND CHLORPROMAZINE HAD LITTLE EFFECT, WHEREAS HALOPERIDOL AND TRIFLUOPERAZINE INTENSIFIED IT. THE AUTHORS RELATE THIS FACT TO THE ANTIPSYCHOTIC EFFECT OF THE FIRST 2 DRUGS AND TO THE SEDATIVE EFFECT OF THE LAST 2. (26 REFERENCES)

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
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MOSCOW, USSR

0100071012999
LANDO, L.I.; ZAKHARIN, YU. L.; KRUPENINA, L.B.
BIOCHEMICAL CHANGES IN SCHIZOPHRENICS DURING TRIFLUOPERAZINE THERAPY. (BIOKHIMICHESKIYE IZMENENIYA U BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY PRI LECHENII STELAZINOM.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 371-380. IN RUSSIAN.

IN MOST SCHIZOPHRENICS TRIFLUOPERAZINE THERAPY PRODUCED NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE BIOCHEMICAL INDICES. HOWEVER, LARGE DOSES (OVER 60 MG DAILY) SOMETIMES RESULTED IN DETERIORATION OF BLOOD PROTEINS, INCREASED BLOOD AMMONIA AND TEMPORARILY DECREASED UREA FORMATION. CHANGES WERE NOTED WHEN THE DOSE WAS RAPIDLY INCREASED (TO 40-60 MG DAILY FOR 1-2 WEEKS) OR WHEN THE DOSE WAS DECREASED WITH NO VISIBLE IMPROVEMENT IN THE MENTAL STATE. IN SUCH CASES THERE WAS INCREASE IN SEROTONIN OR EXCRETION OF 5-OXYINDOLEACETIC ACID, EPINEPHRINE AND NOREPINEPHRINE IN URINE, DETERIORATION OF THE BLOOD PROTEIN PICTURE (DECREASE IN ALBUMINS AND INCREASE IN ALPHA 1 AND GAMMA GLOBULINS) AND INCREASE IN BLOOD AMMONIA. DECREASE IN TENSION AND EXCITATION WAS ACCOMPANIED BY DECREASE IN THE EXCRETION OF 5-OXYINDOLEACETIC ACID AND IN THE SEROTONIN CONTENT OF THE BLOOD. THE EXCRETION OF EPINEPHRINE DECREASED, WHILE

THAT OF NOREPINEPHRINE INCREASED. THE APPEARANCE OF EXCITATION, TENSION AND ANXIETY WAS ACCOMPANIED BY INCREASED BLOOD SEROTONIN AND EXCRETION OF 5-OXYINDOLEACETIC ACID IN URINE. INCREASED EXCRETION OF EPINEPHRINE AND DECREASED EXCRETION OF NOREPINEPHRINE.

BIOCHEMISTRY LABORATORY
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071013999
MAYZELIS, M. YA. COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE AND HALOPERIDOL ON THE PERMEABILITY OF THE HISTOHEMATIC BARRIERS FOR P 32. (SRAVNITELNAYA KHARAKTERISTIKA DEYSTVIYA STELAZINA I GALOPERIDOLA NA PRONITSAYEMOST GISTOGEMATICHESKIKH BARYEROV DLYA P 32.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 381-385. IN RUSSIAN.

EXPERIMENTS ON RATS AND RABBITS SHOWED THAT HALOPERIDOL MORE THAN TRIFLUOPERAZINE INCREASED THE PERMEABILITY OF THE CAPILLARIES FOR P 32 IN THE BLOOD-TISSUE DIRECTION. HALOPERIDOL INCREASED THE PENETRATION OF THE INDICATOR INTO THE CNS, BUT TRIFLUOPERAZINE DID NOT HAVE THIS EFFECT. BOTH DRUGS INCREASED THE PENETRATION OF P 32 INTO THE BRAIN. A SERIES OF INJECTIONS OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE CAUSED MUCH MORE P 32 TO ACCUMULATE IN THE BRAIN THAN DID A SINGLE INJECTION. HOWEVER, MORE OF THE ISOTOPE ACCUMULATED AFTER A SINGLE INJECTION OF HALOPERIDOL THAN AFTER A SERIES OF INJECTIONS. PENETRATION OF THE ISOTOPE THROUGH THE BLOOD-AQUEOUS BARRIER WAS GREATER AFTER A SINGLE INJECTION OF HALOPERIDOL THAN AFTER A SINGLE INJECTION OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE. THESE EFFECTS ARE RELATED BOTH TO THE DIFFERENCES IN PERMEABILITY OF THE BARRIER STRUCTURES AND TO THE DISSIMILAR CHANGES IN THE METABOLIC PROCESSES IN THE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE BRAIN.

RADIOLOGY LABORATORY
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071014999
KVIRIKADZE, V.V. EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE, TRIFLUOPERAZINE, AND RESERPINE ON THE ACTIVITY OF ARTIFICIAL ANTITOXIC IMMUNITY. (VLIYANIYE AMINAZINA, STELAZINA I REZERPINA NA AKTIVNOST ISKUSSTVENNOGO ANTITOKSICHESKOGO IMMUNITETA.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 386-392. IN RUSSIAN.

EXPERIMENTS WITH RABBITS TREATED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE, TRIFLUOPERAZINE AND RESERPINE BEFORE VACCINATION WITH TETANUS TOXOID SHOWED THAT CHLORPROMAZINE STIMULATED THE FORMATION OF ANTITOXINS AND INCREASED THE ANIMALS' RESISTANCE TO TETANUS INTOXICATION. RESERPINE IN MODERATE AND LARGE DOSES AND TRIFLUOPERAZINE IN LARGE DOSES INHIBITED THE FORMATION OF ANTITOXINS, WHILE SMALL DOSES OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE STIMULATED IT. SOME FACTORS IN THE MECHANISM OF ACTION OF THESE DRUGS, PARTICULARLY THE PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES, INCLUDE THE STIMULATION OF

TETANUS ANTIBODY PRODUCTION, AVIDITY OF IMMUNE SERUM AND INCREASED RESISTANCE TO TETANUS INTOXICATION.

IMMUNOLOGY LABORATORY
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071015999
CAMERON, MALCOLM E. OCULAR MELANOSIS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO CHLORPROMAZINE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY (LONDON), 51:295-305, 1967.

OCULAR MELANOSIS MAY BE PRODUCED BY VARIOUS CAUSES AND BE FOUND IN THE CONJUNCTIVA, CORNEA, NEAR THE LIMBUS, IN DESCEMET'S MEMBRANE AND THE RETINA. WITH CHLORPROMAZINE THERE ARE LENS CHANGES, EVEN AT SMALL TOTAL DOSES, IN BOTH SEXES. THERE IS AN EXTREMELY HIGH ASSOCIATION BETWEEN OCULAR CHANGES AND THE TOTAL DOSAGES OF CHLORPROMAZINE. EYE CHANGES WERE FOUND IN SOME PATIENTS WHO HAD NOT BEEN ON CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY FOR 6 YEARS. APPARENTLY THE PHOTOSENSITIVITY, WHICH OCCURRED IN SOME PATIENTS AT HIGH LATITUDES, RESULTED FROM EXPOSURE TO THE LONGER ULTRAVIOLET WAVELENGTHS CAUSING SKIN AND EYE PIGMENTATION. NO PATHOLOGIC SECTIONS ARE DESCRIBED, SINCE NONE OF THE PATIENTS HAVE COME TO AUTOPSY. (22 REFERENCES)

0100071016999
MURPHY, GERALD P.; SCHIRMER, HORST K.A.; MIRAND, EDWIN A.; BENSON, DONALD W.; SCOTT, WILLIAM W. CORRELATION OF RENAL HEMODYNAMICS, METABOLISM, AND ERYTHROPOIETIN RELEASE IN HEMORRHAGIC HYPOTENSION AND THE RESPONSE TO CHLORPROMAZINE TREATMENT. INVESTIGATIVE UROLOGY, 4(6):576-585, 1967.

RENAL ISCHEMIA IN THE DOG EITHER ACUTELY IN RESPONSE TO HEMORRHAGE OR CHRONICALLY IN RESPONSE TO ARTERIAL OCCLUSION APPEARS TO RESULT IN A SERIES OF RENAL HEMODEPRESSIVE AND METABOLIC EVENTS, INCLUDING REDUCTION IN RENAL BLOOD FLOW, ELEVATION OF RENAL RESISTANCE, MARKED DECREASE IN URINE FLOW, DECREASE OF 10-40% IN RENAL CORTICAL RESPIRATION, AND ELEVATION IN RENAL CORTICAL ANAEROBIC GLYCOLYSIS NO GREATER THAN 40%, WHICH EVENTS CAN BE ASSOCIATED WITH RENAL RELEASE OF ERYTHROPOIETIC FACTOR (EPF). EPF RELEASE IS APPARENTLY LOST IN ACUTE HEMORRHAGE STATES WHEN THE STRESS IS PROLONGED BEYOND 2 HOURS. ANAEROBIC GLYCOLYSIS WAS ELEVATED IN DOGS PRETREATED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE. THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF THE SPLEEN IS NOT AN APPARENT FACTORR FOR EPF RELEASE IN HEMORRHAGIC HYPOTENSION. ERYTHROPOIETIN ELEVATIONS IN THE RENAL VEIN ARE LESS MARKED IN RESPONSE TO HEMORRHAGE THAN OTHER STAGES OF RENAL STRESS.

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0100071017999
BLUM, J.E.; HURLIMANN, A. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL INFLUENCE ON GASTRIC ULCER TRIGGERED BY IMMOBILIZATION; POTENTIATION OF THE PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF AMITRIPTYLINE BY CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE. (ZUR BEEINFLUSSUNG DER DURCH IMMOBILISATION AUSGELOSTEN MAGENULCERA DURCH PSYCHOPHARMAKA; VERSTARKUNG DER SCHUTZWIRKUNG VON

AMITRIPTYLIN DURCH CHLORDIAZEPOXID.) MEDICINA ET PHARMACOLOGIA EXPERIMENTALIS (BASEL), 15:615-617, 1966. IN GERMAN.

MALE RATS WERE IMMOBILIZED FOR 16 HOURS AFTER A 48 HOUR FAST. SOME WERE USED AS CONTROLS, WHILE OTHERS RECEIVED AMITRIPTYLINE, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE OR BOTH DRUGS 30 MIN BEFORE IMMOBILIZATION. ALL CONTROLS, WHEN SACRIFICED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE EXPERIMENT, PRESENTED AT LEAST ONE GASTRIC LESION AS REACTION TO STRESS. THE EFFECT OF CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE ALONE WAS NEGATIVE, EVEN IN STRONGLY SEDATIVE DOSES. AMITRIPTYLINE YIELDED A DOSE-DEPENDENT PROTECTIVE EFFECT. THE PROTECTION AFFORDED BY THE COMBINATION OF AMITRIPTYLINE AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE WAS SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER.

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0100071018999
MAKELA, SIMO. PERPHENAZINE AS AN ACTIVATING PHENOTHIAZINE. (PERFENAZIN SOM AKTIVERANDE FENTIAZIN.) NORDISK PSYKIATRISK TIDSSKRIFT (MIDDELFART, DENMARK), 20:208-220, 1966. IN DANISH.

EXPERIENCE WITH 24 AMBULATORY PATIENTS AND 84 HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS (58 FEMALES) WHO PRESENTED AUTISM, INABILITY TO ESTABLISH CONTACT, APATHY AND SIMILAR NONPRODUCTIVE SYMPTOMS IS REPORTED. THESE PATIENTS WERE TREATED FOR THESE CONDITIONS ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY WITH PERPHENAZINE. TREATMENT LASTED 2 WEEKS TO 5 MONTHS. IN 3 INSTANCES TREATMENT HAD TO BE DISCONTINUED BECAUSE OF SIDE EFFECTS (ALLERGIC ECZEMA, DYSKINESIA OF TONGUE AND MASTICATING MUSCULATURE, INNER RESTLESSNESS). SIDE EFFECTS OCCURRED IN 26(: TREMOR, INSOMNIA, LOSS OF ABILITY TO CONCENTRATE, DYSKINESIA, FATIGUE, DRY MOUTH, PSEUDOPARKINSONISM. THE LAST SYMPTOM CONTINUED 3 MONTHS AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF THE DRUG HAD CEASED. THE EFFECT WITH REFERENCE TO PSYCHOTIC AND NEUROTIC SYMPTOMS WAS GENERALLY GOOD; IT WAS BEST WITH PARANOID DEPRESSIONS IN COMBINATION WITH CHLORPROTHIXENE. THE EFFECT WAS USUALLY APPARENT BY THE THIRD DAY.

0100071019999
ROSS, S.B.; RENYI, A.L. UPTAKE OF SOME TRITIATED SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINES BY MOUSE BRAIN CORTEX SLICES IN VITRO. ACTA PHARMACOLOGICA ET TOXICOLOGICA (KOBENHAVN), 24(4):297-309, 1966.

RESULTS OBTAINED IN THIS INVESTIGATION AGREE WELL WITH PREVIOUS WORK THAT SHOWED THAT COCAINE AND DESMETHYLIMIPRAMINE INHIBIT THE NORADRENALINE UPTAKE AT THE NEURONE MEMBRANE TRANSFER SITES (THE CELL MEMBRANE PUMP), WHILE RESERPINE DESTROYS THE INTERNEURONAL STORAGE SITES FOR NORADRENALINE. THE UPTAKE OF DOPAMINE, ISOPRENALINE, TYRAMINE AND AMPHETAMINE BY MOUSE BRAIN CORTEX SLICES IN VITRO IS DISCUSSED. THE ACCUMULATION OF AMINES IN TISSUE DEPENDS PARTLY ON AN UNSPECIFIC UPTAKE AND PARTLY ON A SPECIFIC, COCAINE-SENSITIVE, ACTIVE UPTAKE REACTION. THE RELATIVE EFFECTIVITY OF THESE 2 UPTAKE MECHANISMS VARIED FROM AMINE TO AMINE, DEPENDING ON ITS PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES. AMPHETAMINE UPTAKE APPEARED TO BE UNSPECIFIC; ISOPRENALINE WAS ACCUMULATED ONLY SLIGHTLY OR NOT AT ALL; TYRAMINE ACCUMULATION WAS ENHANCED BY PRETREATMENT WITH AN MAO INHIBITOR, BUT WAS PARTLY BLOCKED BY COCAINE, OUABAIN, DESMETHYLIMIPRAMINE

AND RESERPINE, WHICH ALSO PARTLY INHIBITED THE UPTAKE OF DOPAMINE AND NORADRENALINE. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE NORADRENALINE MOLECULES BOUND ON THE TRANSFER SITES OF THE CELL MEMBRANE CONSTITUTE THE SMALL LABILE POOL OF NORADRENALINE WHICH IS RELEASED BY THE INDIRECTLY ACTING TYRAMINE AND AMPHETAMINE. (31 REFERENCES)

RESEARCH LABORATORIES
AB ASTRA
SODERTALJE, SWEDEN

0100071020999
COOPER, ALAN J.; ASHCROFT, GEORGE. MODIFICATION OF INSULIN AND SULFONYLUREA HYPOGLYCEMIA BY MONOAMINE-OXIDASE INHIBITOR DRUGS. DIABETES, 16(4):272-274, 1967. EDITORIAL.

MAO INHIBITOR DRUGS OF THE HYDRAZINE SERIES (IPRONIAZID, NIALAMIDE, PHENELZINE, PHENIPRAZINE, ISOCARBOXAZID, MEBANAZINE) USED THERAPEUTICALLY AS ANTIDEPRESSANTS HAVE CUMULATIVE EFFECTS AND MAY POTENTIATE OR CHANGE THE ACTIONS OF SEVERAL DRUGS, OR ENHANCE THE PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF AMINES OR PRECURSORS SUCH AS TYRAMINE OR L-DOPA, WHICH OCCUR NATURALLY IN FOODSTUFFS SUCH AS CHEDDAR CHEESE, BROAD BEANS, CHICKEN LIVERS, MARMITE AND OTHERS. THE HYDRAZINE MAO INHIBITORS PRODUCE A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE IN BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS BY POTENTIATING INSULIN AND SULFONYLUREA HYPOGLYCEMIA. BY INTERFERING WITH HOMEOSTATIC ADRENERGIC MECHANISMS, LONG-TERM ADMINISTRATION OF MAO INHIBITOR DRUGS MAY BE HAZARDOUS IF THE PATIENT IS BEING GIVEN INSULIN OR SULFONYLUREAS AT THE SAME TIME. (20 REFERENCES)

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

0100071021999
CORMIER, A.; COYETTE, M.; KEERI-SZANTO, M.; RHEAULT, J. A COMPARISON OF THE ACTION OF MEPERIDINE AND DIAZEPAM IN ANAESTHETIC PREMEDICATION. CANADIAN ANAESTHETISTS' SOCIETY JOURNAL (TORONTO), 13(4):368-373, 1966.

MEPERIDINE IS A POPULAR PREOPERATIVE SEDATIVE. THE POSSIBLE ADVANTAGE OF DIAZEPAM OVER MEPERIDINE WAS INVESTIGATED. IN A DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY THE TEST DRUGS WERE USED PRIOR TO THIOPENTAL ANESTHESIA IN 160 CASES. STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF OBSERVATIONS WAS DETERMINED BY CHI-SQUARE OR T-TESTS. THE 2 COMPOUNDS PRODUCED NO STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE IN ANY OF THE MAJOR PARAMETERS OF EVALUATION OF A PREANESTHETIC MEDICATION. HOWEVER, SOME COMPARISONS WITHOUT STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE APPEARED TO FAVOR DIAZEPAM.

DEPARTMENT OF ANAESTHESIOLOGY
NOTRE-DAME HOSPITAL
MONTREAL 24, QUE., CANADA

0100071022999
NICHOLS, M.M. ACUTE ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME IN A NEWBORN. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN, 113:714-715, 1967.

A CASE IS DESCRIBED OF A NEWBORN INFANT WHO HAD MARKED SWEATING AND TREMORS AT BIRTH AND WAS AGITATED AND HYPERACTIVE, SYMPTOMS MANIFESTED BY THE MOTHER AT THE

SAME TIME. CHLORPROMAZINE WAS GIVEN FOR SEDATION, AS WELL AS FLUIDS, GLUCOSE AND VITAMIN B COMPLEX. HYPERBILIRUBINEMIA DEVELOPED ON THE 4TH DAY, BUT THE CAUSE WAS UNDETERMINED. AN EXCHANGE TRANSFUSION REDUCED THE BILIRUBIN LEVEL. AT 7 MONTHS OF AGE THE INFANT SEEMED NORMAL.

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS MEDICAL BRANCH
GALVESTON, TEXAS 77551

0100071023999
GORDON, ROBERT; REID, JOHN V.O.; SJOERDSMA, ALBERT; UDENFRIEND, SIDNEY. INCREASED SYNTHESIS OF NOREPINEPHRINE IN THE RAT HEART ON ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE STELLATE GANGLIA. MOLECULAR PHARMACOLOGY, 2:610-613, 1966.

EXPOSED RAT HEARTS WERE SUBJECTED TO ELECTRICAL STIMULATION THROUGH THE NERVES AFTER I.V. INJECTION OF TYROSINE TAGGED WITH CARBON-14 OR DOPA-3H. STIMULATION OF THE STELLATE GANGLIA BROUGHT ABOUT A TWO-FOLD INCREASE IN THE INCORPORATION OF RADIOACTIVE TYROSINE INTO NOREPINEPHRINE. NO INCREASED ACTION RESULTED FROM DOPA-3H INJECTION FOLLOWED BY ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE STELLATE GANGLIA. UPTAKE OF RADIOACTIVE TYROSINE INTO THE HEART AND OTHER TISSUES WAS NOT AFFECTED BY THE ELECTRICAL STIMULATION; THIS IS INTERPRETED AS SHOWING THAT THE INCREASED RADIOACTIVITY IN THE NOREPINEPHRINE IS DUE TO INCREASED CONVERSION OF TYROSINE TO CATECHOLAMINES. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE ACTIVITY OF TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE, THE RATE-LIMITING STEP IN NOREPINEPHRINE SYNTHESIS, IS INCREASED BY SYMPATHETIC NERVE STIMULATION.

NATIONAL HEART INSTITUTE
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BETHESDA, MD. 20014

0100071024999
MCQUEEN, E.G. MANAGEMENT OF DRUG POISONING. NEW ZEALAND MEDICAL JOURNAL (WELLINGTON), 66(415):137-142, 1967.

SOME OF THE NEW AND POWERFUL HYPNOTICS AND PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC AGENTS COMING INTO WIDESPREAD USE POSE NEW PROBLEMS OF DRUG POISONING. THE COMPLEXITY OF CHEMICAL SYNDROMES PRESENTED BY THESE COMPOUNDS IS INCREASINGLY COMPLICATING THERAPY. INITIAL OR FIRST-AID TREATMENT IS DISCUSSED. VARIOUS ASPECTS OF DEFINITIVE TREATMENT ARE PRESENTED, INCLUDING DISCUSSION OF SUPPORTIVE AND ELIMINATIVE MEASURES AND THE USE OF ANTIDOTES. DIFFERENCES IN THERAPY ARE OUTLINED DEPENDING ON LIPID SOLUBILITY AND PROTEIN BINDING IN FAST-ACTING BARBITURATES SUCH AS QUINALBARBITONE AND PENTOBARBITONE, AND THE ULTRA-FAST ACTING THIOPENTONE AND METHOHEXITAL COMPOUNDS, AS CONTRASTED WITH SUCH SLOW-ACTING BARBITURATES AS PHENOBARBITONE AND BARBITONE. THERAPY IS DISCUSSED FOR TOXIC DOSES OF SALICYLATES, GLUTETHIMIDE, METHYPRYLON, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, NITRAZEPAM, DIAZEPAM, MEPROBAMATE, CHLORPROMAZINE AND RELATED PSYCHOTROPIC PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES, ANTIHISTAMINES, IMIPRAMINE, AMITRIPTYLINE, AND MAO INHIBITORS. (25 REFERENCES)

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DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND

0100071025999
KAWAI, SATOSHI; TAMURA, ZENZO. GAS CHROMATOGRAPHY OF CATECHOLAMINES USING DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE AS AN EFFECTIVE SOLVENT FOR TRIMETHYLSILYLATION. CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL BULLETIN (TOKYO), 15(10):1493-1497, 1967.

THE OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY WAS TO DEVELOP A SUITABLE METHOD FOR GAS CHROMATOGRAPHIC DETERMINATION OF CATECHOLAMINES IN BIOLOGICAL MATERIALS. A PROCEDURE IS REPORTED WHICH INVOLVED TREATMENT OF AMINE MIXTURES WITH HEXAMETHYLDISILAZANE IN DIMETHYL SULFOXIDE FOLLOWED BY THE ADDITION OF AN ALIPHATIC KETONE. HYDROXYL GROUPS WERE CONVERTED INTO TRIMETHYLSILYL ETHER AND PRIMARY AMINES INTO SCHIFF BASES. THE SECONDARY AMINO GROUP REMAINED UNCHANGED. A 7% OV 1107 COLUMN WAS USED FOR THE SEPARATIONS. GOOD REPRODUCIBLE DATA WERE OBTAINED WHEN CATECHOLAMINES EXTRACTED FROM BOVINE ADRENAL MEDULLA WERE SEPARATED AND ESTIMATED UNDER THESE CONDITIONS.

FACULTY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES
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TOKYO, JAPAN

0100071026999
CIORBARU, RITA; STROESCU, V.; TEITEL, A. THE EFFECT OF HYDROXYZINE ON SOME ENZYMATIC PROCESSES OF THE BRAIN. (INFLUENTAREA UNOR PROCESE ENZIMATICE ALE CREIERULUI PRIN HIDROXIZINA.) STUDII SI CERCETARI DE FISIOLOGIE (BUCURESTI), 11(5):411-415, 1966. IN RUMANIAN.

IN VITRO EXAMINATIONS WERE MADE OF THE RAT BRAIN STEM TO STUDY METABOLIC AND ENZYMATIC PROCESSES INFLUENCED BY ADMINISTRATION OF HYDROXYZINE. THE MANOMETRIC METHOD WAS USED TO STUDY TISSUE METABOLISM AND CONSUMPTION OF OXYGEN. IN CONCENTRATIONS OF 100 MCG/ML, HYDROXYZINE REDUCED CONSUMPTION OF OXYGEN BY 13.3%. WITH HIGH RATES OF GLUCOSE, IT DEPRESSED CONSUMPTION OF OXYGEN BY 12.9%. RESPIRATORY ENZYMES ARE ALSO DESCRIBED FROM THE BIOCHEMICAL POINT OF VIEW. HYDROXYZINE, WHICH HAS A TRANQUILIZING EFFECT ON THE HUMAN ORGANISM, WHEN INJECTED AT 50 MG/KG SEEMS TO DEPRESS RESPIRATION WHEN HIGH RATES OF GLUCOSE ARE PRESENT, BUT THIS IS NOT STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT. FURTHER RESEARCH IS INDICATED TO STUDY PSYCHOTROPIC EFFECTS OF THIS DRUG.

DISCIPLINA DE FARMACOLOGIE IMF
BUCHAREST, RUMANIA

0100071027999
MARJOT, D.H. DRUG DEPENDENCE. JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SERVICE (ALVERSTOKE), 52:150-156, 1966.

NINETEEN FEMALES AND 1 MALE WERE OBSERVED FOR 18 MONTHS. THE DRUGS INVOLVED INCLUDED 1 MORPHINE TYPE, 5 BARBITURATES AND 2 AMPHETAMINES, AS FOLLOWS: PETHIDINE (2 PATIENTS), BARBITURATES (8), GLUTETHIMIDE (1 MALE), MEPROBAMATE (1), CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE (2), MEPROBAMATE AND CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE (1), METHAQUALONE (1), DEXTROAMPHETAMINE (3) AND PHENAMETRAZINE (1). ALL 20 WERE RECEIVING DRUGS FOR PRESUMED PHYSICAL (3) OR MENTAL ILLNESS (17). ONCE DEPENDENT, IF A PATIENT CEASES TO COMPLAIN THERE IS A RISK THAT THE DRUGS WILL BE STOPPED OR REDUCED IN AMOUNT. THEREFORE, ONCE DRUG DEPENDENCE IS RECOGNIZED, THE PATIENT'S COMPLAINTS CANNOT BE GIVEN CREDIBILITY WITH REGARD TO OTHER SYNDROMES. WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS SHOULD BE DIFFERENTIATED FROM THOSE INDICATING A RELAPSE OR

RECRUDESCENCE OF THE ORIGINAL CONDITION. OF THE 20 PATIENTS 10 DID NOT SUCCEED, OR REFUSED TO COOPERATE, IN FREEING THEMSELVES OF DRUG DEPENDENCE. OF THOSE WHO DID SUCCEED, 1 HAD BEEN DEPENDENT ON PHENAMETRAZINE AND 9 ON BARBITURATES OR RELATED DRUGS.

0100071028999
SOGLIANI, G.; MILANI, B.. METRONIDAZOLE IN TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM. (IL METRONIDAZOLO NEL TRATTAMENTO DELL'ALCOOLISMO.) MINERVA MEDICA (TORINO), 58:1510-1512, 1967. IN ITALIAN.

A REPORT OF CLINICAL TRIALS WITH 24 ALCOHOLICS IS GIVEN, SHOWING COMPARATIVE RESULTS OF ANTABUSE AND METRONIDAZOLE. THE AUTHORS STRESS THE MINIMAL TOXICITY OF METRONIDAZOLE AND ITS USEFULNESS WHEN MORE DRASTIC TREATMENT IS NOT ADVISABLE. IN THEIR OPINION, HOWEVER, NO DRUG THERAPY ALONE OFFERS A CURE FOR ALCOHOLISM, AND THEY UNDERSCORE THE IMPORTANCE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY NOT ONLY FOR THE ALCOHOLIC, BUT ALSO FOR HIS FAMILY ON WHOM 90(OF THE SUCCESS OF ANY TREATMENT WILL DEPEND.

OSPEDALE NUEROPSYCHIATRICO PROVINCIALE DI TREVISO
TREVISO, ITALY

0100071029999
AGRANOFF, BERNARD W.; DAVIS, ROGER E.; CASOLA, LUIGI; LIM, RAMON. ACTINOMYCIN D BLOCKS FORMATION OF MEMORY OF SHOCK-AVOIDANCE IN GOLDFISH. SCIENCE, 158(3808):1600-1601, 1967.

ACTINOMYCIN D WAS INJECTED INTRACRANIALLY INTO GOLDFISH TRAINED TO SWIM OVER A BARRIER IN RESPONSE TO A LIGHT SIGNAL TO AVOID ELECTRIC SHOCK, AND WHICH ON RETRAINING TRIALS HAD SHOWN EVIDENCE OF MEMORY OF THE ORIGINAL TRAINING. MEMORY WAS IMPAIRED BY THE ACTINOMYCIN D DOSE. SIMILAR FINDINGS HAVE RESULTED FOR BOTH ACETOXYCYCLOHEXIMIDE AND PUROMYCIN. APPARENTLY THE BLOCKING OF PROTEIN SYNTHESIS IS NOT THE CAUSE; IT IS SUGGESTED THAT DNA-MEDIATED RNA SYNTHESIS MAY BE BLOCKED INSTEAD. ACTINOMYCIN D EXERTED A GREATER INHIBITIONOF RNA SYNTHESIS IN MICE, BUT IT HAS NOT BEEN REPORTED TO HAVE ANY EFFECT ON MEMORY IN THESE ANIMALS.

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0100071030999
LANCE, JAMES W. STUDIES IN MIGRAINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF NEUROLOGISTS, (MELBOURNE), 4:81-84, 1966.

IN STUDYING THE MECHANISM AND TREATMENT OF MIGRAINE, IT WAS FOUND THAT TOTAL BLOOD PLASMA SEROTONIN LEVEL DECREASED AT THE ONSET OF THE ATTACK AND THERE WAS AN INCREASE IN URINARY EXCRETION OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID, THE CHIEF PRODUCT RESULTING FROM METABOLISM OF SEROTONIN. METHYSERGIDE (DESERIL), A DERIVATIVE OF LYSERGIC ACID, IS A SEROTONIN ANTAGONIST WHICH WAS FOUND MORE EFFECTIVE (AND PRODUCED MORE SEVERE SIDE EFFECTS) IN THE PREVENTION OF FREQUENT ATTACKS OF MIGRAINE THAN CYPROHEPTADINE (PERIACTIN) OR BELLERGAL. EMPHASIS IS GIVEN TO THE IMPORTANCE OF PATIENTS REMAINING UNDER MEDICAL SUPERVISION WHILE BEING TREATED WITH METHYSERGIDE.

0100071031999
HESS, WALTER R. CAUSALITY, CONSCIOUSNESS, AND CEREBRAL ORGANIZATION. SCIENCE, 158(3806):1279-1283, 1967.

EXAMPLES FROM EXPERIMENTAL NEUROPHYSIOLOGY ARE PRESENTED THAT SHOW THE CLOSE INTERRELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE FUNCTIONING OF BRAIN SYSTEMS AND MENTAL PROCESSES, E.G., THE CORRESPONDENCE OF SUBJECTIVE IMPRESSIONS AND PATTERNS OF NEURAL ACTIVITY IN THE VISUAL SYSTEM, THE LINK BETWEEN SPECIFIC PSYCHIC FUNCTIONS AND SPECIFIC NEURAL STRUCTURES AND THE TRIGGERING OF SPECIFIC SENSATIONS BY ARTIFICIAL STIMULATION OF THE BRAIN. REFERENCE IS MADE TO EXPERIMENTS ON DRIVE BEHAVIOR ELICITED BY STIMULATION OF THE DIENCEPHALON AND TO RAGE MANIFESTATIONS AFTER STIMULATION OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS. BRAIN STIMULATION BY ETHYL ALCOHOL AND LSD INDICATES THAT CHEMICALS CAN BE MODIFIERS OF NEURAL DISCHARGE IN THE VISUAL SYSTEM. SUBSTITUTION OF VERBAL SYMBOLS FOR PERCEPTION PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART IN CAUSAL THINKING, WHICH IS AN ACTIVITY WHICH BRINGS SIMULTANEOUS AND SUCCESSIVE PATTERNS OF NERVOUS EXCITATION INTO A MEANINGFUL FRAME OF REFERENCE, BUT THE MECHANISM OF THIS SUBSTITUTION HAS THUS FAR ELUDED EXPERIMENTERS.

UNIVERSITY OF ZURICH
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0100071032999
CHIESARA, E.; CLEMENTI, F.; CONTI, F.; MELDOLESI, J. THE INDUCTION OF DRUG-METABOLIZING ENZYMES IN RAT LIVER DURING GROWTH AND REGENERATION. LABORATORY INVESTIGATION, 16(2):254-267, 1967.

SOME DRUGS SUCH AS PHENOBARBITAL, PHENAGLYCODOL AND MEPROBAMATE ARE CAPABLE OF INDUCING A MARKED INCREASE OF THE DRUG-METABOLIZING ENZYMES IN ENZYME SYSTEMS LOCALIZED IN THE SMOOTH ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM OF LIVER CELLS. THE USE OF INDUCER DRUGS TO INFLUENCE THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM OF THE LIVER OF YOUNG AND ADULT RATS WAS USED TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE DEVELOPING LIVER, EITHER DURING GROWTH OR REGENERATION AFTER PARTIAL HEPATECTOMY, WAS MORE SENSITIVE THAN THE ADULT ANIMAL LIVER. STUDIES WERE MADE ON THE CAPACITY OF MICROSOMAL LIVER PREPARATIONS TO METABOLIZE THE INDUCER DRUGS IN VITRO. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT THERE IS A MARKED PARALLELISM BETWEEN THE BIOCHEMICAL AND MORPHOLOGIC RESPONSES CONNECTED WITH THE ACTION OF THE INDUCER DRUGS, AND THAT THE HEPATIC CELLS OF YOUNG ANIMALS OR OF REGENERATING LIVERS ARE PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE TO INDUCER STIMULI. (57 REFERENCES)

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0100071033999
MATSUMOTO, Y. THERAPY OF SCHIZOPHRENIA WITH TETRABENAZINE. JAPANESE JOURNAL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE (OSAKA), 24(7):1360-1364, 1966. IN JAPANESE.

OF 67 SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS TREATED WITH TETRABENAZINE, 28(42%) IMPROVED, 32(48%) SHOWED NO CHANGE AND 7(10%) GREW WORSE. THE ADMINISTRATION PERIOD AVERAGED 24.5 DAYS, AND THE EFFECTS OF THE DRUG WERE NOT MANIFESTED UNTIL NEARLY 2 WEEKS AFTER INJECTION. BEST RESULTS WERE

OBTAINED IN CASES OF AUDITORY HALLUCINATIONS AND DELUSION, AND THE DRUG SEEMED MORE EFFECTIVE IN FEMALES (47.5(EFFECTIVENESS) THAN IN MALES (33(). SIDE EFFECTS (ANXIETY, FRETFULNESS, PARKINSONISM, ETC.) WERE OBSERVED IN 44.8(OF THE PATIENTS GIVEN DOSAGES EXCEEDING 150 MG/DAY, BUT THESE WERE ALMOST COMPLETELY NULLIFIED BY THE ADDITION OF PROMETHAZINE HCL.

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0100071034999
OZAWA, KAZUE; SETA, KIICHIRO; ARAKI, HIROSHI; HANDA, HAJIME. RAPID LIBERATION OF POTASSIUM IONS FROM BRAIN MITOCHONDRIA. JOURNAL OF BIOCHEMISTRY (TOKYO), 62(5):584-590, 1967

THE POSSIBLE RELATION BETWEEN POTASSIUM ION BINDING TO BRAIN MITOCHONDRIA AND INHIBITION OF PHOSPHORYLATION BY FREE FATTY ACIDS IS DISCUSSED. BRAIN MITOCHONDRIA WERE FOUND TO CONTAIN 3-4 TIMES AS MUCH POTASSIUM AND 4-15 TIMES AS MUCH SODIUM AS MITOCHONDRIA PREPARED FROM LIVER, KIDNEY AND HEART. THE POTASSIUM CONCENTRATION IN BRAIN MITOCHONDRIA WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 120MM. A LOSS OF POTASSIUM AND A GAIN IN SODIUM WERE INDUCED IN BRAIN MITOCHONDRIA DURING BRIEF ISCHEMIA. DURING THE FIRST 5 MIN OF ISCHEMIA, THE POTASSIUM/SODIUM RATIO DECREASED FROM 3.7 TO 2 AT A UNIFORM RATE, BUT THE MAGNESIUM AND INORGANIC PHOSPHATE CONTENTS REMAINED NEARLY CONSTANT. THE BEHAVIOR OF BRAIN MITOCHONDRIAL POTASSIUM WAS CORRELATED DIRECTLY WITH LIBERATION OF FREE FATTY ACIDS FROM MITOCHONDRIAL MEMBRANE AND DECAY OF PHOSPHORYLATION EFFICIENCY. (23 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF NEUROSURGERY
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KYOTO, JAPAN

0100071035999
RAPP, MORTON S. EPILEPTIC FITS AND AMITRIPTYLINE. LANCET, NO. 7543:641, 1968. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

PARENTERAL ADMINISTRATION OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS DOES NOT INCREASE SPEED OF RECOVERY, THEREFORE ORAL MEDICATION IS PREFERABLE.

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TORONTO, CANADA

0100071036999
STARK, E.; FACHET, J.; MIHALY, KATHERINE. THE INFLUENCE OF RESERPINE ON THE INHIBITION OF ACTH-SECRETION INDUCED BY EXOGENOUS ACTH OR A CORTICOID INJECTION. ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 16(11):1574-1576, 1966.

EXPERIMENTAL WORK WAS UNDERTAKEN TO INVESTIGATE RESERPINE PRETREATMENT INFLUENCE ON THE INHIBITION OF ACTH SECRETION INDUCED BY PROLONGED TREATMENT WITH EXOGENOUS ACTH, AS WELL AS A SINGLE LARGE INJECTION OF HYDROCORTISONE. COMPARATIVE STUDIES WERE MADE WITH MALE RATS. A FORMALIN-INDUCED STRESS CAUSED A LESSER STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RISE IN THE BLOOD CORTICOSTERONE LEVEL WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER THE ACTH

TREATMENT FOR 14 DAYS, AS COMPARED WITH THE EFFECT SEEN AFTER A 14-DAY TREATMENT WITH PHYSIOLOGICAL SALT SOLUTION. CONSIDERABLE INHIBITION OF ACTH SECRETION BY SUBSTANTIAL DOSES OF EXOGENOUS CORTICOIDS WAS OBSERVED. PRESENT EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS DO NOT CONTRADICT THOSE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED, AND IT WOULD APPEAR THAT RESERPINE MAY CHECK THE RESPONSE OF THE CENTERS PARTICIPATING IN INHIBITING ENDOGENOUS ACTH SECRETION INDUCED BY EXOGENOUS ACTH OR A CORTICOID.

0100071037999
THE EDITOR. EFFECTS OF NICOTINE. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (LONDON), NO. 5584:73-74, 1968. EDITORIAL.

THE AMOUNT OF NICOTINE INHALED IN A SINGLE PUFF OF A CIGARETTE IS EQUIVALENT TO AN I.V. DOSE OF 1-2 MCG/KG. NICOTINE ACTS ON AUTONOMIC GANGLIA, FIRST STIMULATING AND THEN BLOCKING. SMOKING TENDS TO STIMULATE THE CNS. NICOTINE CAUSES BOTH SYMPATHETIC AND PARASYMPATHETIC EFFECTS. IN A STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF SMOKING ON CARDIAC OUTPUT, NORMAL PERSONS AND PERSONS WITH ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE WITHOUT EVIDENCE OF INFARCT SHOWED MODERATE INCREASE IN OUTPUT, BUT PATIENTS WHO HAD HAD AN INFARCT SHOWED MARKED DECREASE IN CARDIAC OUTPUT WITH HEART FAILURE IN A FEW CASES. (20 REFERENCES)

JOURNAL
BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
TAVISTOCK SQUARE
LONDON W.C.1, ENGLAND

0100071038999
HOLLISTER, LEO E. SOME HUMAN PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THREE PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS: THIOTHIXINE, MOLINDONE, AND W-1867. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND JOURNAL OF NEW DRUGS, 8(2):95-101, 1968.

THE 3 DRUGS WERE GIVEN IN A LATIN-SQUARE DESIGN TO 10 NORMAL VOLUNTEERS, TRIALS BEING SEPARATED BY ONE WEEK. A BRIEF NEUROLOGICAL APPRAISAL WAS DONE PRIOR TO AND AT INTERVALS AFTER DRUG ADMINISTRATION AND THE SUBJECTS MADE SELF-REPORTS ON THE CLYDE MOOD SCALE AND ANSWERED A QUESTIONNAIRE COVERING SYMPTOMS EXPERIENCED DURING SPECIFIC INTERVALS ON THE DAY OF THE TRIAL. PSYCHOMETRIC TESTS WERE GIVEN AND APPRAISED PRIOR TO AND AT INTERVALS AFTER DRUG ADMINISTRATION. BLOOD GLUCOSE AND PLASMA FREE FATTY ACIDS WERE MEASURED. ON THE BASIS OF CLINICAL, PSYCHOMETRIC AND PHYSIOLOGIC OBSERVATIONS THIOTHIXINE APPEARS TO BE A SEDATIVE ANTIPSYCHOTIC, WHILE MOLINDONE IS A STIMULANT TYPE OF ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUG. W-1867 PRODUCED EFFECTS COMPATIBLE ONLY WITH MILD SEDATION, BRIEF IN DURATION AND INCONSTANT IN DEGREE.

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0100071039999
GESSA, G.L.; SPANO, P.F.; VARGIU, L.; CRABAI, F.; TAGLIAMONTE, A.; MAMELI, L. EFFECT OF 1,4-BUTANEDIOL AND OTHER BUTYRIC ACID CONGENERS ON BRAIN CATECHOLAMINES. LIFE SCIENCES, 7(5):289-298, 1968.

GAMMA-HYDROXYBUTYRATE POSSESSES SEDATIVE, HYPNOTIC AND ANESTHETIC PROPERTIES AND CAUSES AN INCREASE IN BRAIN DOPAMINE. BUTYRIC ACID CONGENERS WERE SCREENED TO

CLARIFY STRUCTURE-ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIPS. THE COMPOUNDS WERE ALPHA-, BETA-, AND GAMMA-HYDROXYBUTYRATE; ALPHA-HYDROXYISOBUTYRATE; 1,3- AND 1,4-BUTANEDIOL; SUCCINIC AND MALEIC ACIDS; GAMMA-BUTYROLACTONE, GAMMA-BUTYROLACTONE-GAMMA-CARBOXYLIC ACID, ALPHA-ACETYL-ALPHA-METHYL-GAMMA-BUTYROLACTONE; ALPHA-, BETA AND GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACIDS; AND GAMMA-AMINO-BETA-HYDROXYBUTYRIC ACID. THE COMPOUNDS WERE INJECTED I.P. INTO RATS AND RABBITS; THE ANIMALS WERE THEN KILLED AT VARIOUS INTERVALS. THE BRAINS WERE REMOVED, HOMOGENIZED, CENTRIFUGED, AND THE SUPERNATANT WAS USED FOR CATECHOLAMINE AND SEROTONIN ASSAY BY FLUOROMETRY. MAO ACTIVITY WAS ASSAYED USING TRYPTAMINE OR DOPAMINE AS SUBSTRATE. THE COMPOUNDS GAMMA-HYDROXYBUTYRATE, GAMMA-BUTYROLACTONE AND 1,4-BUTANEDIOL HAD AN ANESTHETIC EFFECT, WHILE SUCCINIC ACID, GAMMA-BUTYROLACTONE-GAMMA-CARBOXYLIC ACID AND ALPHA-HYDROXY-BUTYRATE PRODUCED SEDATION. ALL 6 COMPOUNDS INCREASED BRAIN DOPAMINE; THE OTHER COMPOUNDS HAD NO EFFECT. THERE WAS A DIRECT CORRELATION BETWEEN THE DEGREE OF SEDATION PRODUCED BY 1,4-BUTANEDIOL AND THE ACCUMULATION OF DOPAMINE IN THE BRAIN. THE NEWLY-FORMED DOPAMINE WAS LOCALIZED IN THE STRIATUM AND THE PALLIDUM. NEITHER 1,4-BUTANEDIOL NOR GAMMA-HYDROXYBUTYRATE INHIBITED MAO. SINCE THE ANESTHETIC EFFECT OF 1,4-BUTANEDIOL OCCURS AFTER A DELAY OF ABOUT 2 HOURS, AS DOES THE RISE IN BRAIN DOPAMINE, POSSIBLY 1,4-BUTANEDIOL MAY ACT THROUGH AN ACTIVE METABOLITE.

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010071040999
WOLFF, H.P.; VECSEI, P.; KRUCK, F.; ROSCHER, S.; BROWN, J.J.; ET AL. PSYCHIATRIC DISTURBANCE LEADING TO POTASSIUM DEPLETION, SODIUM DEPLETION, RAISED PLASMA-RENIN CONCENTRATION, AND SECONDARY HYPERALDOSTERONISM. LANCET (LONDON), NO. 7537:257-261, 1968.

NINE FEMALE, PSYCHIATRICALLY DISTURBED PATIENTS WITH SEVERE POTASSIUM DEPLETION AND EVIDENCE OF SODIUM DEPLETION WERE STUDIED. THE POTASSIUM DEPLETION WAS CAUSED BY EXCESSIVE PURGATION, PERSISTENT VOMITING, OVERUSE OF ORAL DIURETICS OR SEVERE DIETARY RESTRICTION. THE POTASSIUM DEPLETION WAS INDICATED BY MUSCULAR WEAKNESS, SEVERE CONSTIPATION, POLYDIPSIA AND NOCTURIA AND CONFIRMED BY LABORATORY FINDINGS. EIGHT CASES SHOWED PRONOUNCED FEATURES OF SODIUM DEPLETION. PLASMA CHLORIDE WAS REDUCED IN 6. WHERE MEASURED, PLASMA RENIN CONCENTRATION, PLASMA ALDOSTERONE LEVEL AND ALDOSTERONE SECRETION RATES WERE INCREASED; METABOLIC CLEARANCE RATE OF ALDOSTERONE WAS DECREASED. THE MULTIPLICITY OF THE ROUTES OF ELECTROLYTE DEPLETION SEEMS TO BE AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN OVERWHELMING THE HOMEOSTATIC MECHANISMS OF THE BODY. POTASSIUM DEPLETION IS LIKELY TO BE MORE SEVERE THAN SODIUM DEPLETION, BECAUSE MOST OF THE PRIMARY LESIONS CAUSE GREATER LOSSES OF POTASSIUM, BECAUSE POTASSIUM LOSS TENDS TO CAUSE SODIUM RETENTION AND BECAUSE AN INCREASE IN ALDOSTERONE AIDS SODIUM CONSERVATION AND FAVORS FURTHER POTASSIUM LOSS. (36 REFERENCES)

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MAINZ, GERMANY

0100071041999
NIGAM, MOOL P.; WATSON, C. WESLEY; MARCUS, ELLIOTT M.
ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHIC EFFECTS OF 1-PHENYLALANINE IN THE CAT. ARCHIVES OF NEUROLOGY, 18(2):191-195, 1968.

ALTERED CEREBRAL EXCITABILITY OCCURRED IN CATS IN WHICH THE PLASMA PHENYLALANINE VALUES WERE RAISED BEYOND 18 MG/100 CC AS A RESULT OF INTRAVENOUS ADMINISTRATION OF 1-PHENYLALANINE. NO EEG CHANGES WERE OBSERVED WHEN THE VALUES DID NOT RISE BEYOND 12 MG/100 CC OR IN THE CONTROLS. THE EEG CHANGES INDUCED BY THE DRUG INCLUDED MULTIFOCAL SPIKES, SHARP WAVES AND SPIKE SLOW WAVE COMPLEXES; BILATERAL, REGIONAL AND PAROXYSMAL POLYSPIKE DISCHARGES; AND BILATERAL, 4-6 CYCLES PER SEC RHYTHMIC, OFTEN SYNCHRONOUS, SPIKE OR SPIKE AND SLOW WAVE DISCHARGES. THESE DISCHARGES WERE BRIEF, 1-3 SEC IN DURATION. (23 REFERENCES)

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0100071042999
GESSNER, P.K.; GODSE, D.D.; KRULL, A.H.; MCMULLAN, J.M.
STRUCTURE-ACTIVITY RELATIONSHIPS AMONG 5-METHOXY-N,N-DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE, 4-HYDROXY-N,N-DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE (PSILOCIN) AND OTHER SUBSTITUTED TRYPTAMINES. LIFE SCIENCES, 7(5):267-277, 1968.

A NUMBER OF NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC TRYPTAMINES WERE TESTED FOR THEIR ABILITY TO DISRUPT THE CONDITIONED AVOIDANCE RESPONSE OF TRAINED RATS. THE COMPOUNDS TESTED INCLUDED 4-HYDROXY-N,N-DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE (PSILOCIN), N,N-DIETHYLTRYPTAMINE AND 10 SUBSTITUTED TRYPTAMINES PREPARED IN THE LABORATORY. FEMALE RATS WERE TRAINED TO CROSS A SHUTTLE BOX TO AVOID A SHOCK PRESENTED EVERY 25 SEC. THE DRUG WAS GIVEN I.P., AND ITS EFFECT WAS MEASURED BY THE NUMBER OF FAILURES OF THE CONDITIONED RESPONSE OCCURRING DURING THE FIRST HALF HOUR. ANIMALS WERE TESTED AT 5-DAY INTERVALS AND A RANDOMIZED, LATIN-SQUARE DESIGN WAS USED. AT A DOSE OF 10 MCM/KG, 5-METHOXY-N,N-DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE AND 5-METHOXY-N,N-DIETHYLTRYPTAMINE HAD A SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER EFFECT ON THE RESPONSE THAN PSILOCIN, N,N-DIETHYLTRYPTAMINE OR 6-METHOXY-N,N-DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE. AT 20 MCM/KG, ACETYL BUFOTENINE AND 4-METHOXY-N,N-DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE HAD A SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER EFFECT THAN 7-METHOXY-N,N-DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE OR 6-METHOXY-N,N-DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE. AT 10 MCM/KG, 5-METHOXY-N-METHYL-N-ETHYLTRYPTAMINE HAD A SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER EFFECT THAN ACETYL BUFOTENINE, 4-METHOXY-N,N-DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE, 5-METHOXY-N,N-DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE OR N,N-DIETHYLTRYPTAMINE. SUBSTITUTION IN THE 4 OR 5 POSITION OF THE INDOLE RING THUS LEADS TO MORE ACTIVE COMPOUNDS. CHANGING THE ALKYL SUBSTITUENTS ON THE SIDE CHAIN NITROGEN FROM DIMETHYL TO DIETHYL DOES NOT INCREASE ACTIVITY, BUT CHANGING A METHYL GROUP TO AN ETHYL GROUP DOES INCREASE ACTIVITY. (31 REFERENCES)

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0100071043999
BRILMAYER, HERBERT; BAYER, HELGA; WIECK, HANS HEINRICH; BLOSCH, MANFRED. RISE IN SERUM BARBITURATE LEVEL: EFFECT ON BLOOD PRESSURE AND CEREBRAL CORTEX ACTIVITY. (DER ANSTIEG DES BARBITURATSPIEGELS IM SERUM: SEINE AUSWIRKUNGEN AUF DEN BLUTDRUCK UND AUF DIE HIRNRINDENAKTIVITAT.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG). 16(12):1635-1640, 1966. IN GERMAN.

RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH 53 CATS ARE REPORTED. THE INCREASE IN THE SERUM BARBITURATE LEVEL PROGRESSED AT VARYING RATES FOR A UNIFORM DOSE OF 440 MG PHENOBARBITAL. THE RATE DID NOT DEPEND ON BODY WEIGHT. AVERAGE TIME FOR PEAK VALUE WAS 83.4 MIN (EXTREMES, 12 MIN, 210 MIN). BODY TEMPERATURE APPARENTLY HAD AN EFFECT ON RATE. VARYING INTESTINAL MOTILITY OR PERITONEAL CIRCULATION MIGHT ALSO BE CAUSATIVE FACTORS. WITH SLOW RISE OF SERUM BARBITURATE LEVEL, THERE WAS A GRADUAL INCREASE IN SPINDLE ACTIVITY. THE TENDENCY TO SPINDLE ACTIVITY DIFFERED CONSIDERABLY FROM ONE ANIMAL TO ANOTHER. (36 REFERENCES)

0100071044999
KIEFFER, SHERMAN N.; MORITZ, TIMOTHY B. PSYCHEDELIC DRUGS. PENNSYLVANIA MEDICINE, 71(4):57-67, 1968.

A GENERAL REVIEW OF TRENDS IN USE AND EFFECTS OF LSD AND OTHER HALLUCINOGENS, MARIJUANA IN PARTICULAR, IS GIVEN. USE OF LSD STARTED WITH SYNTHESIS OF THE DRUG IN 1938 AND SPREAD WITH DISCOVERY OF ITS MENTAL EFFECTS IN 1943 DURING WHICH LSD WAS MADE A RALLYING POINT IN A PSYCHEDELIC MOVEMENT. THE LEADERS CHALLENGE TRADITIONAL VALUES, ADVOCATE A HEDONISTIC OUTLOOK, OFFER NO SOCIAL OR POLITICAL ACTION PROGRAMS OTHER THAN A DROP-OUT PHILOSOPHY. MANY ALIENATED, REBELLIOUS AND PSYCHOLOGICALLY UNSTABLE PERSONS ARE ATTRACTED AND NOT ALL OF THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MOVEMENT CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE DRUGS THEMSELVES. SOME SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE 1960'S CONTRIBUTED SUCH AS RELIANCE ON DRUGS AMONG A PUBLIC WHICH HAD LEARNED TO EXPECT ALMOST MIRACULOUS EFFECTS FROM DRUG THERAPY. MARIJUANA AND PSYCHEDELIC DRUG USE SEEMS TO BE MORE A PSYCHOSOCIAL PHENOMENON THAN A CRIMINAL PROBLEM. THE EXTENT OF USE AND THE POTENTIAL FOR PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL DAMAGE FROM THE HALLUCINOGENS, ON WHICH ONLY PARTIAL FACT-FINDING HAS BEEN DONE, MAKE IT URGENT TO CONTINUE AND EXPAND RESEARCH IMMEDIATELY. YOUTH SHOULD BE EDUCATED, BY MORE COMPELLING MEANS THAN AT PRESENT, TO THE HAZARDS OF DRUG ABUSE. DRUG USERS SHOULD BE OFFERED THE BEST TREATMENT AVAILABLE. BASIC RESEARCH NEEDS AND METHODS ARE OUTLINED. (62 REFERENCES)

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
BETHESDA, MD.

0100071045999
PFEIFFER, CARL C.; GOLDSTEIN, LEONIDE; MURPHREE, HENRY B. EFFECTS OF PARENTERAL ADMINISTRATION OF HALOPERIDOL AND CHLORPROMAZINE IN MAN. I. NORMAL SUBJECTS: QUANTITATIVE EEG AND SUBJECTIVE RESPONSE. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND JOURNAL OF NEW DRUGS, 8(2):79-88, 1968. SINGLE DOSES OF SUBJECT ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS GIVEN PARENTERALLY TO NORMAL VOLUNTEERS HAVE MEASURABLE EFFECTS ON THE AMPLITUDE AND VARIABILITY OF THE UNFILTERED ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAM (EEG) AND ALSO ON EEG ACTIVITIES IN SEPARATE FREQUENCY BANDS. ASSAY OF ANTIPSYCHOTIC (AS

WELL AS STIMULANT, HYPNOTIC, AND ANTIANXIETY) DRUGS CAN NOW BE ACCOMPLISHED BY THE METHOD OF QUANTITATIVE EEG ANALYSIS. THE SIMILARITY OF THE INITIAL EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND HALOPERIDOL (AN INCREASE IN THE OVERALL MEAN ENERGY CONTENT OR AVERAGE AMPLITUDE OF BRAIN WAVES AND A DECREASE IN THEIR TIME COURSE VARIABILITY OR THE COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION) MAY PROVIDE A CLUE TO THE MODE OF ACTION OF THESE ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENTS AND LEAD TO THE DISCOVERY OF BIOCHEMICALS THAT HAVE ANTIPSYCHOTIC ACTION.

NEUROPHARMACOLOGY SECTION
NEW JERSEY BUREAU OF RESEARCH IN NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY
PRINCETON, N.J.

0100071046999
PFEIFFER, CARL C.; GOLDSTEIN, LEONIDE; SUGERMAN, A. ARTHUR. EFFECTS OF PARENTERAL ADMINISTRATION OF HALOPERIDOL IN MAN. II. MALE CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENICS: QUANTITATIVE EEG FINDINGS. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND JOURNAL OF NEW DRUGS, 8(2):89-94, 1968.

I.M. INJECTIONS OF HALOPERIDOL IN SCHIZOPHRENICS PRODUCE TYPICAL ANTIANXIETY EEG EFFECTS THAT ARE MORE PRONOUNCED WITH A LARGER DOSE (4MG) THAN WITH A SMALLER (2 MG) AMOUNT OF THE DRUG. WHEN COMPARED TO THE RESPONSES IN NORMAL SUBJECTS AFTER 2 MG OF HALOPERIDOL, THE EFFECTS WERE ALMOST EQUAL, BUT EXACTLY OPPOSITE, I.E., THE MEAN ENERGY CONTENT DECREASED AND THE COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION INSTEAD OF DECREASING INCREASED SLIGHTLY WITH THIS DOSAGE AND MARKEDLY WITH THE 4 MG DOSE. A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION, BASED ON THE PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED HYPERAROUSAL STATE IN SCHIZOPHRENICS, IS DISCUSSED. IT WAS FOUND THAT SCHIZOPHRENICS ARE MORE VARIABLE THAN NORMAL SUBJECTS IN THEIR EEG RESPONSE TO PLACEBO.

SECTION ON NEUROPHARMACOLOGY
NEW JERSEY BUREAU OF RESEARCH IN NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY
PRINCETON, N.J.

0100071047999
CASIER, H.; DANECHMAND, L.; DE SCHAEPDRYVER, A.; HERMANS, W.; PIETTE, Y. BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS AND PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS. ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 16(11):1505-1507, 1966.

THE EFFECT OF ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF NIALAMIDE, IMIPRAMINE, CHLORPROMAZINE, HALOPERIDOL OR DIAZEPAM ON BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS AFTER INGESTION OF 0.5 G/KG ETHANOL WAS DETERMINED IN 60 VOLUNTEERS. NO EFFECT WAS FOUND IN THE CASE OF IMIPRAMINE OR DIAZEPAM IN HALF-HOUR INTERVALS UP TO 4 HOURS AFTER ETHANOL INGESTION. SIGNIFICANTLY LOWER BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVELS WERE FOUND AT 30 MIN AND 60 MIN AFTER NIALAMIDE, AND AT 30 MIN AFTER CHLORPROMAZINE AND HALOPERIDOL. NO FURTHER SIGNIFICANT CHANGES WERE FOUND FOR THESE DRUGS IN SUBSEQUENT INTERVALS UP TO 4 HOURS.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100071048999
HADLER, ARTHUR J. SUSTAINED-ACTION PHENDIMETRAZINE IN

OBESITY. JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND JOURNAL OF NEW DRUGS, 8(2):113-117, 1968.

PHENDIMETRAZINE TARTRATE (D-3,4-DIMETHYL-2-PHENYLMORPHOLINE TARTRATE) IS AN ANOREXIGENIC DRUG CREATED ESPECIALLY TO BE EFFECTIVE ON ONE-A-DAY TABLET DOSAGE OF 105 MG. IN A DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY USING PLACEBO, HUMAN SUBJECTS TOOK THE DRUG FOR 12 WEEKS; ALL WERE AT LEAST 10(OVERWEIGHT AT THE START OF THE STUDY. THEY WERE NOT ON ANY SPECIFIC DIET, BUT REDUCTION OF CALORIC INTAKE WAS URGED. SUBJECTS ON PHENDIMETRAZINE AVERAGED A WEEKLY WEIGHT LOSS OF 0.62 LB, AS COMPARED WITH 0.09 LB FOR THOSE ON PLACEBO. THE COMMONEST SIDE EFFECTS WERE INSOMNIA AND DRYNESS OF THE MOUTH.

MEDICAL SERVICE
BOSTON VA OUTPATIENT CLINIC
BOSTON, MASS.

010007104999S
KAYAALP, S.O. A METHOD FOR RECORDING THE VASCULAR RESPONSES TO PRE- AND POSTGANGLIONIC SYMPATHETIC NERVE STIMULATION IN THE SAME PREPARATION IN THE DOG. ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 16(12):1592-1594, 1966.

EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON VASCULAR RESPONSE CAN BE MEASURED WITH REFERENCE TO BOTH PREGANGLIONIC AND POSTGANGLIONIC STIMULATION BY SEPARATE PERFUSION OF THE HINDLIMBS OF DOGS. THE SECTIONED LUMBAR SYMPATHETIC NERVE ON ONE SIDE OF THE BODY WAS STIMULATED IN THE PREGANGLIONIC PORTION, WHILE POSTGANGLIONIC STIMULATION OF THE SECTIONED SCIATIC NERVE WAS DONE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE BODY. CHANGES IN PERFUSION PRESSURE WERE RECORDED. PRESSOR RESPONSES TO STIMULATION OF THE SCIATIC NERVE WERE LESS THAN THE RESPONSES EVOKED BY STIMULATION OF THE LUMBAR SYMPATHETIC SYSTEM, DEVELOPING MORE SLOWLY. PRESSOR RESPONSE TO SCIATIC NERVE STIMULATION WAS RESISTANT TO MECAMYLAMINE IN A DOSE SUFFICIENT TO BLOCK RESPONSE TO PREGANGLIONIC STIMULATION, SUGGESTING THAT THE ADRENERGIC FIBERS ARE POSTGANGLIONIC.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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010007105099
PRANGE, ARTHUR J., JR.; FRENCH, FRANK S.; MCCURDY, R. LAYTON; VAN WYK, JUDSON J.; LIPTON, MORRIS A. DRUG RESPONSES IN HYPERTHYROID CHILDREN SUGGESTING AN ENDOGENOUS FALSE TRANSMITTER. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, 9(2):195-203, 1968.

THE AUTHORS STUDIED THE CLINICAL USEFULNESS OF 1-ALPHA-METHYL DOPA (AMD) AND ALSO THAT OF RESERPINE IN YOUNG HYPERTHYROID PATIENTS AND THE EFFECTS OF THESE SUBSTANCES ON THE SYSTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE RESPONSE TO INFUSED NOREPINEPHRINE (NE) AND TYRAMINE. THERE WERE 3 FEMALES, AGED 5, 9 AND 10, AND 2 MALES, AGED 17 AND 20. A BLOOD PRESSURE CUFF WAS ATTACHED TO THE PATIENT'S ARM, AND WHEN BLOOD PRESSURE HAD STABILIZED, THE PATIENT WAS GIVEN 2 MCG 1-NE IN 20 SEC, AND BLOOD PRESSURE WAS DETERMINED AT 15-SEC INTERVALS FOR 4 MIN. AFTER 15 MIN, WHEN BASELINE VALUES HAD RETURNED, DL-TYRAMINE WAS GIVEN AT 1 MG/MIN FOR 4 MIN. BLOOD PRESSURE WAS DETERMINED DURING THIS TIME AND DURING AN ADDITIONAL 4-MIN PERIOD AT 15-SEC

INTERVALS. PATIENTS WERE INITIALLY TESTED IN THE UNTREATED HYPERTHYROID CONDITION, AND THEN WERE TREATED WITH EITHER AMD OR RESERPINE. LATER, EUTHYROIDISM WAS ACHIEVED EITHER WITH PROPYLTHIOURACIL OR THYROIDECTOMY, AND ALL PATIENTS WERE THEN TESTED IN THE EUTHYROID CONDITION. BLOOD PRESSURE AND SLEEPING PULSE WERE UNAFFECTED BY AMD, BUT WERE LOWERED BY RESERPINE. PROPYLTHIOURACIL OR THYROIDECTOMY CAUSED A RETURN TO NORMAL OF BLOOD PRESSURE, SLEEPING PULSE, ANKLE-REFLEX TIME AND PROTEIN-BOUND IODINE, AND BEHAVIOR AND GENERAL WELL-BEING WERE SIMILARLY IMPROVED. BLOOD PRESSURE RESPONSE TO NE WAS REDUCED BY AMD PRETREATMENT AND PROLONGED BY RESERPINE PRETREATMENT. RESPONSES TO NE WERE HIGHER AND MORE PROLONGED IN THE UNTREATED HYPERTHYROID STATE. RESPONSE TO TYRAMINE WAS INCREASED AND PROLONGED BY AMD AND DEPRESSED BY RESERPINE. RESPONSE TO TYRAMINE WAS MORE MARKED IN THE HYPERTHYROID THAN IN THE EUTHYROID STATE. IT IS POSTULATED THAT THE FALSE TRANSMITTER OCTOPAMINE ACCUMULATES IN SYMPATHETIC NERVES IN HYPERTHYROIDISM. AMD IS INEFFECTIVE BECAUSE ITS METABOLITE, ALPHA-METHYLNOREPINEPHRINE, IS A MORE POTENT TRANSMITTER THAN OCTOPAMINE. THE INCREASED BLOOD PRESSURE RESPONSE TO TYRAMINE AND NE IN UNTREATED HYPERTHYROIDISM SUGGESTS INCREASED TOTAL NE STORAGE IN NERVE ENDINGS. (28 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY
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0100071051999
GAULT, J.E. SOME NEUROTIC SYNDROMES. MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY), VOL. 1 - 55TH YEAR (3):104-107, 1968.

THIRTEEN PSYCHOSOMATIC COMPLAINTS ARE DISCUSSED. IN THE RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME, THE PATIENT DEVELOPS DISCOMFORT IMPELLING HIM TO MOVE HIS LEGS, A CONDITION USUALLY CAUSED BY TENSION AND ANXIETY. DIAZEPAM PROVIDES SATISFACTORY RELIEF IN ALMOST ALL CASES. IN MIGRAINE, AMITRIPTYLINE APPEARS TO BE BETTER THAN ERGOTAMINE, BUT THE LATTER IS USEFUL IN MIGRAINOUS NEURALGIA. FUNCTIONAL HYPOGLYCEMIA IS CHARACTERIZED BY WEAKNESS AND HUNGER, SOMETIMES ASSOCIATED WITH SWEATING, NAUSEA AND VERTIGO. SYMPTOMS OCCUR 1-3 HOURS AFTER A MEAL AND ARE RAPIDLY RELIEVED BY CARBOHYDRATES. A HIGH-PROTEIN, LOW-CARBOHYDRATE DIET IS RECOMMENDED. IN IDIOPATHIC OR CYCLICAL EDEMA, THERE IS EXCESSIVE ACCUMULATION OF SALT AND WATER, USUALLY OCCURRING IN THE EVENING AND DISAPPEARING BY MORNING. THE MAINSTAY OF TREATMENT IS A LOW SODIUM DIET AND LARGE ORAL DOSES OF POTASSIUM. DIURETICS SHOULD BE USED AS INFREQUENTLY AS POSSIBLE. SPIRONOLACTONE IS EFFECTIVE AS A LAST RESORT, BUT IS TOO EXPENSIVE FOR ROUTINE USE. THE SYMPTOMS OF HYPERVENTILATION ARE DUE TO LOWERING OF THE CARBON DIOXIDE CONTENT OF THE BLOOD AND ARE RELIEVED BY REBREATHING INTO A PAPER BAG. PENTOBARBITAL IS USEFUL TO RELIEVE THE ACUTE ANXIETY CAUSING THE ATTACK. NERVOUS TACHYCARDIA RESPONDS WELL TO PROPRANOLOL AND BARBITURATES. NERVOUS FREQUENCY OF MICTURITION, SPASTIC COLON AND FUNCTIONAL DIARRHEA OFTEN RESPOND WELL TO AMITRIPTYLINE. URTICARIA RESPONDS TO ANTIHISTAMINES AND EPINEPHRINE. POLYCYTHEMIA OF STRESS IS CHARACTERIZED BY AN ELEVATED HEMOGLOBIN COUNT. PRURITIS ANI USUALLY RESPONDS TO CORTICOSTEROID CREAMS. FOR PROCTALGIA FUGAX, SEVERE RECTAL PAIN WITH SICKNESS AND FAINTNESS, THE BEST TREATMENT IS POSTURAL. FOR AEROPHAGIA, METHYL

POLYSILOXANE, WHICH REDUCES THE SURFACE TENSION OF THE SWALLOWED AIR BUBBLES, IS RECOMMENDED.

BENDIGO BASE HOSPITAL
BENDIGO, AUSTRALIA

0100071052999
THIEMER, K.; STADLER, P. BIOCHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS WITH 1-3-METHOXY-OMEGA-(1-HYDROXY-1-PHENYL-ISOPROPYLAMINO)-PROPIOPHENONE HYDROCHLORIDE. (BIOCHEMISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER L-3-METHOXY-OMEGA-(1-HYDROXY-1-PHENYL-ISOPROPYL-AMINO)-PROPIOPHENON HYDROCHLORID.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 16(11):1502-1505, 1966. IN GERMAN.

A RECENTLY DEVELOPED BETA AMINO KETONE (ILDAMEN D 563) WAS INVESTIGATED. THE SUBSTANCE IS READILY DETECTED IN BLOOD (95() AND IN SUCH ORGANS AS HEART, LIVER AND LUNGS (DOG). EXPERIMENTS WITH RATS SHOWED 25(RESORPTION IN THE DIGESTIVE TRACT. BLOOD SUGAR LEVELS OF DOGS WERE NOT AFFECTED, AND THERE WAS NO APPARENT EFFECT ON THE MAO SYSTEM. CATECHOLAMINE CONTENT OF GUINEA PIG HEART AND ADRENALS WAS APPARENTLY NOT INFLUENCED BY 1.2 MG/KG D563.

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0100071053999
JASINSKI, DONALD R.; MARTIN, WILLIAM R.; SAPIRA, JOSEPH D. ANTAGONISM OF THE SUBJECTIVE, BEHAVIORAL, PUPILLARY, AND RESPIRATORY DEPRESSANT EFFECTS OF CYCLAZOCINE BY NALOXONE. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, 9(2):215-222, 1968.

NALOXONE IS AN OPIOID ANTAGONIST WITH LITTLE IF ANY AGONISTIC ACTIVITY. CYCLAZOCINE, IN ADDITION TO ANTAGONIZING THE EFFECTS OF MORPHINE, PRODUCES AGONISTIC EFFECTS IN MAN, SOME OF WHICH RESEMBLE THE EFFECTS PRODUCED BY MORPHINE. THE 8 SUBJECTS IN THIS STUDY HAD A HISTORY OF DRUG ABUSE. DRUGS WERE ADMINISTERED S.C. THERE WERE 4 TREATMENT CONDITIONS: PLACEBO-PLACEBO, PLACEBO-NALOXONE, CYCLAZOCINE-PLACEBO AND CYCLAZOCINE-NALOXONE. A LATIN-SQUARE DESIGN WAS USED, AND ALL ADMINISTRATIONS WERE DOUBLE-BLIND. CYCLAZOCINE DEPRESSED THE SENSITIVITY OF THE RESPIRATORY CENTER TO CARBON DIOXIDE AND NALOXONE ANTAGONIZED THIS DEPRESSION, BUT NALOXONE ALONE HAD NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT. CYCLAZOCINE ALONE CAUSED CONSTRICTION OF THE PUPIL AND NALOXONE ANTAGONIZED THIS CONSTRICTION, BUT NALOXONE ALONE HAD NO EFFECT. CYCLAZOCINE PRODUCED DEFINITE EFFECTS ON THE SUBJECTS' AND OBSERVERS' SINGLE-DOSE QUESTIONNAIRES, AND ON SCALES MEASURING SEDATIVE EFFECTS AND EUPHORIA, BUT NOT ON A SCALE MEASURING PSYCHOTOMIMETIC EFFECTS. NALOXONE ANTAGONIZED THE EFFECTS OF CYCLAZOCINE ON THESE SCALES, AND CAUSED RAPID REVERSAL OF THE SUBJECTIVE EFFECTS OF CYCLAZOCINE. (21 REFERENCES)

NIMH ADDICTION RESEARCH CENTER
LEXINGTON, KY.

0100071054999
POSCHEL, B.P.H.; NINTEMAN, F.W. EXCITATORY EFFECTS OF 5-HTP ON INTRACRANIAL SELF-STIMULATION FOLLOWING MAO BLOCKADE. LIFE SCIENCES, 7(5):317-323, 1968.

PREVIOUS ANIMAL STUDIES INDICATED THAT SMALL DOSES OF DL-5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN CAUSE SEDATION AND INHIBIT LEARNED BEHAVIOR, AND THAT PRIOR ADMINISTRATION OF MAO INHIBITOR ENHANCES THESE EFFECTS. IN THIS STUDY, 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN HAD AN EXCITATORY EFFECT. PERMANENT ELECTRODES WERE IMPLANTED IN THE MEDIAN FOREBRAIN BUNDLE OF RATS. THE ELECTRODES WERE ABOUT 0.5 MM ROSTRAL TO THE MAMMILLARY BODIES. ABOUT 4 WEEKS AFTER SURGERY, ANIMALS WERE TRAINED TO PRESS A LEVER TO STIMULATE THEIR BRAIN ELECTRICALLY. THE ANIMAL WAS THEN TREATED WITH 25-50 MG/KG PARGYLINE I.P., AND THE FOLLOWING DAY A BEHAVIORAL BASELINE WAS OBTAINED. THEN 5-HTP, 5-15 MG/KG, WAS ADMINISTERED I.P. THIS ALWAYS CAUSED A LARGE, PROLONGED INCREASE IN SELF-STIMULATION, WHICH BEGAN ABOUT 45 MIN AFTER INJECTION. THE DELAYED ONSET WAS PROBABLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE TIME REQUIRED FOR 5-HTP TO BE CONVERTED TO SEROTONIN. 5-HTP, GIVEN ALONE, DID NOT HAVE AN EXCITATORY EFFECT. POSSIBLY THE EXCITATORY BEHAVIORAL EFFECT WAS DUE TO RELEASE OF NOREPINEPHRINE.

RESEARCH DIVISION
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0100071055999
HOLLISTER, LEO E.; CLYDE, DEAN J. BLOOD LEVELS OF PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM, MEPROBAMATE, AND TYBAMATE IN RELATION TO CLINICAL EFFECTS. CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS, 9(2):204-208, 1968.

BLOOD LEVELS OF CENTRALLY ACTING DRUGS DO NOT ALWAYS REFLECT THEIR DEGREE OF CLINICAL ACTIVITY. THREE DIFFERENT CENTRAL DEPRESSANT DRUGS WERE STUDIED. IN THE PENTOBARBITAL STUDY, 12 VOLUNTEERS WERE GIVEN 200 MG NA PENTOBARBITAL ON 4 SEPARATE OCCASIONS AND SERUM LEVELS OF PENTOBARBITAL WERE MEASURED AT 2, 4 AND 8 HOURS AFTER EACH DOSE, AT WHICH TIME SUBJECTS COMPLETED THE CLYDE MOOD SCALE MEASURING FRIENDLINESS, AGGRESSIVENESS, CLEAR-THINKING, SLEEPINESS, UNHAPPINESS AND DIZZINESS. IN THE MEPROBAMATE STUDY, SUBJECTS WERE GIVEN 800 MG DOSES OF MEPROBAMATE ON 3 SEPARATE OCCASIONS AND PLASMA LEVELS WERE MEASURED AT 4 AND 8 HOURS, AT WHICH TIME SUBJECTS ALSO COMPLETED THE CLYDE MOOD SCALE. IN THE MEPROBAMATE-TYBAMATE STUDY, 20 VOLUNTEERS WERE GIVEN DOSES OF 800 AND 1200 MG MEPROBAMATE AND 700 AND 1050 MG TYBAMATE. PLASMA LEVELS WERE DETERMINED 2 AND 4 HOURS LATER, AT WHICH TIMES SUBJECTS COMPLETED THE MCNAIR-LORR MOOD SCALE AND A QUESTIONNAIRE RELATING TO SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF SEDATION FOR THE PRECEDING 2-HOUR PERIOD. HIGH BLOOD LEVELS OF PENTOBARBITAL TENDED TO BE RELATED TO HIGH LEVELS OF AGGRESSIVE FEELINGS, DECREASED CLEAR THINKING AND LOW SLEEPY SCORES. HIGH LEVELS OF MEPROBAMATE TENDED TO BE RELATED TO DECREASED SCORES FOR AGGRESSION AND CLEAR THINKING AND INCREASED SLEEPY SCORES. MEPROBAMATE HAD A LONGER BIOLOGICAL HALF-LIFE THAN DID TYBAMATE. SERUM LEVELS OF MEPROBAMATE AND TYBAMATE CORRELATED WITH DEGREE OF SLEEPINESS AND DROWSINESS. THE HIGHER THE SERUM LEVEL OF MEPROBAMATE, THE LESS ENERGETIC AND THOUGHTFUL AND THE MORE FATIGUED AND BEWILDERED THE SUBJECTS BECAME.

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0100071056999
WHEATLEY, DAVID. HALOPERIDOL (SERENACE) TRIAL: AUGMENTED RESULTS. A REPORT FROM THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER RESEARCH

GROUP. PREPARED FOR THE PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY RESEARCH BRANCH, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH, JANUARY, 1968. 24 P.

A TOTAL OF 131 PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM ANXIETY WAS TREATED FOR 4 WEEKS WITH EITHER 40 MG/DAY CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE OR 1 MG/DAY HALOPERIDOL, BOTH GIVEN ORALLY. TREATMENT WAS DOUBLE-BLIND AND CHOICE OF TREATMENT WAS DETERMINED BY RANDOM SELECTION, 72 RECEIVING HALOPERIDOL AND 59 RECEIVING CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE. THERE WERE 38 MALES AND 93 FEMALES, AGE RANGE WAS 16-30, 17(31-45, 37(46-60, 28(61-75, 10(AND OVER 75, 8(. DIAGNOSES WERE ANXIETY ALONE IN 28(, ANXIETY AND DEPRESSION IN 54(AND ANXIETY AND HYSTERICAL SYMPTOMS IN 28(. DURATION OF ANXIETY WAS 1-2 WEEKS IN 8(, 3-4 WEEKS IN 16(, 1-3 MONTHS IN 23(, 4-12 MONTHS IN 21(AND OVER 1 YEAR IN 32(. ANXIETY WAS SEVERE IN 14(, MODERATE IN 68(AND MILD IN 18(. OF THE GROUP 21(HAD HAD NO PREVIOUS ATTACKS; 30(, 1-3 PREVIOUS ATTACKS; AND 49(, MORE THAN 3 PREVIOUS ATTACKS. PATIENTS WERE RATED AT THE END OF 1, 2 AND 4 WEEKS; THEY SHOWED IMPROVEMENT WITH BOTH DRUGS, BUT MORE SO WITH HALOPERIDOL. PATIENTS ALSO THEMSELVES RECORDED CHANGES IN THEIR LEADING SYMPTOMS AT THE END OF EACH WEEK AND SHOWED EQUAL IMPROVEMENT WITH BOTH DRUGS. SIDE EFFECTS, USUALLY MILD, OCCURRED IN 42(OF THE PATIENTS ON HALOPERIDOL AND 35(OF THOSE ON CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE. DROWSINESS WAS THE MOST COMMON SIDE EFFECT, OCCURRING IN 32(OF PATIENTS ON HALOPERIDOL AND 22(OF PATIENTS ON CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE. DRY MOUTH OCCURRED IN 8(OF PATIENTS ON HALOPERIDOL AND 8(OF PATIENTS IN CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE. THERE WAS NO DIFFERENCE IN RESPONSE TO THE 2 DRUGS ON THE BASIS OF SEX, AGE, DIAGNOSIS OR FREQUENCY OF PREVIOUS ATTACKS. CHRONIC CASES OF OVER 1-YEAR'S DURATION TENDED TO RESPOND MORE POORLY TO CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THERE IS NO DIFFERENCE IN RESPONSE TO THE 2 DRUGS.

0100071057999
WHELAN, R.F. ALCOHOL, NICOTINE AND MAN. MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY), VOL. 1 - 55TH YEAR, NO. 3:77-83, 1968.

THE EFFECT OF ALCOHOL AND NICOTINE ON CIRCULATION IN MAN IS DISCUSSED. ALCOHOL WAS INFUSED INTO THE BRACHIAL ARTERY AT THE ELBOW IN NORMAL VOLUNTEERS, AND BLOOD FLOW WAS MEASURED BY VENOUS OCCLUSION PLETHYSMOGRAPHY. ALCOHOL PRODUCED A CONSTRICTOR EFFECT ON THE VESSELS OF BOTH THE FOREARM AND THE HAND. MEASUREMENT OF VENOUS OXYGEN SATURATION OF FOREARM SKIN BLOOD AND MUSCLE BLOOD SHOWED THAT CONSTRICTION OF BLOOD VESSELS OCCURS IN BOTH. ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF ALCOHOL, 100 ML BRANDY DILUTED WITH GINGER ALE, OVER A PERIOD OF 1-5 MIN SHOWED THAT A RISE IN BLOOD ALCOHOL LEVEL WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MARKED INCREASE IN HAND BLOOD FLOW AND SLOW, MODEST INCREASE IN FOREARM BLOOD FLOW. IN THE FOREARM, THE INCREASE IN BLOOD FLOW WAS CONFINED TO THE SKIN, WITH REDUCED MUSCLE FLOW. THE INCREASE IN SKIN BLOOD FLOW IS DUE TO A CENTRAL ACTION OF ALCOHOL CAUSING A RELEASE OF SYMPATHETIC TONE. SMOKING WITH INHALATION EVERY 60 SEC DID NOT HAVE ANY MORE EFFECT ON HAND BLOOD FLOW THAN DID IMITATION SMOKING THROUGH AN UNLIT CIGARETTE; THESE OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE ON NORMAL SUBJECTS AND MAY NOT BE TRUE FOR PATIENTS WITH OCCLUSIVE VASCULAR DISEASE. NICOTINE, INJECTED IN A DOSE OF 0.5 MG INTO THE BRACHIAL ARTERY, CAUSED INITIAL AND TRANSIENT FALL IN BLOOD FLOW, FOLLOWED BY VASODILATION LASTING 15-45 MIN. DILATION

OCCURRED IN BOTH SKIN AND MUSCLE VESSELS, INDEPENDENT OF THE SYMPATHETIC NERVES.

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010071058999
BOND, H. WILLIAM; CUTH, PAUL S. INTERACTION OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE AND D-LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE IN THE TRANSCALLOSAL RESPONSE. LIFE SCIENCES, 7(5):249-258, 1968.

TRANSCALLOSAL EVOKED POTENTIALS WERE MEASURED IN 36 CATS OF EITHER SEX. IN 3 CATS, THE CORTEX WAS PARTIALLY DEAFFERENTED AND 3 ENCEPHALE ISOLE ANIMALS WERE PREPARED UNDER ETHER. SOLUTIONS OF SEROTONIN AND LSD WERE ADMINISTERED VIA THE CANNULATED LINGUAL ARTERY, IPSILATERAL TO THE RECORDING ELECTRODES. IN ADDITION TO SINGLE INJECTIONS, SEROTONIN WAS ALSO ADMINISTERED BY PERFUSION IN A DOSE OF 0.04-0.1 ML/MIN, 1 ML CONTAINING 500 MCG SEROTONIN. WITH RESPECT TO SEROTONIN INJECTIONS, THE ENCEPHALE ISOLE AND PARTIALLY DEAFFERENTED CORTICAL PREPARATIONS SHOWED NO QUALITATIVE DIFFERENCES FROM PREPARATIONS ANESTHETIZED WITH PENTOBARBITAL. AS LITTLE AS 3 MCG/KG SEROTONIN PRODUCED A NOTICEABLE DECREASE IN AMPLITUDE, WHILE LARGER DOSES UP TO 50 MCG/KG CAUSED MARKED INHIBITION OF THE RESPONSE. MOST ANIMALS BECAME TACHYPHYLACTIC TO THE EFFECT OF SEROTONIN ON THE EVOKED POTENTIAL. LSD DEPRESSED THE EVOKED POTENTIAL IN DOSES AS LOW AS 6 MCG/KG. LSD ANTAGONIZED THE DEPRESSANT EFFECT OF SEROTONIN. THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT LSD AND SEROTONIN MUTUALLY DISPLACE EACH OTHER FROM RECEPTOR SITES INVOLVED IN DEPRESSION OF THE TRANSCALLOSAL RESPONSE.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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010071059999
ROYAL AUSTRALASIAN COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS. THE HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS--THEIR USE AND ABUSE. MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY), VOL. 1 - 55TH YEAR, NO. 4:146-147, 1968.

THE USE OF HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS IN AUSTRALIA IS INCREASING, BUT ON A LESSER SCALE THAN IN THE UNITED STATES. THE HIPPIE SUBCULTURE HAS GROWN UP AROUND THE USE OF THESE DRUGS. VERY FEW PSYCHEDELIC "TRIPS" ARE TRANSCENDENTAL IN CHARACTER. THE HALLUCINOGENIC EFFECTS ARE PRIMARILY VISUAL. SUGGESTIONS PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE HALLUCINOGENIC EFFECTS OF THESE DRUGS, SINCE AS MANY AS 30% OF SUBJECTS CAN EXPERIENCE HALLUCINOGENIC EFFECTS WHEN GIVEN STERILE WATER INSTEAD OF LSD. THESE DRUGS ALSO HAVE A REMARKABLE MEMORY-STIMULATING EFFECT. UNCONSCIOUS MEMORIES, ATTITUDES, EMOTIONS AND FEELINGS ARE STIMULATED, WHICH MAY HAVE IMPORTANT THERAPEUTIC IMPLICATIONS. MEMORY MAY SOMETIMES BE DISTORTED BY FANTASY AND LEGEND. THESE DRUGS OFTEN PENETRATE DEFENSES DEEPLY AND RELATIVELY QUICKLY. IT IS DESIRABLE THAT THE THERAPIST USING THESE DRUGS SHOULD HAVE HAD SOME PERSONAL EXPERIENCE WITH THEM. IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, THE HALLUCINOGENS ARE USUALLY AVAILABLE ONLY TO APPROVED PSYCHIATRISTS WORKING UNDER APPROVED CONDITIONS. THE ILLICIT USE OF LSD SEEMS TO BE DECLINING. NONMEDICAL USE

OF HALLUCINOGENS SHOULD BE STRONGLY CONDEMNED, BUT THEIR USE SHOULD NOT BE COMPLETELY PROHIBITED SINCE THIS WOULD HALT ALL RESEARCH AND THERAPY, WHILE THE BACKROOM CHEMISTS WOULD STILL FIND A BLACK MARKET FOR THEIR PRODUCTS. THE BEST SOLUTION IS TO ENFORCE EXISTING LAWS.

JOURNAL
THE PRINTING HOUSE
SEAMER ST.
GLEBE, NEW SOUTH WALES 2037
AUSTRALIA

0100071060999
THE EDITOR. HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS. MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY), VOL. 1 - 55TH YEAR, NO. 4:141, 1968.
EDITORIAL.

TO SOME JOURNALISTS, THIS HAS BECOME THE PSYCHEDELIC AGE. ATTENTION MUST BE DRAWN TO THE LONG-LASTING CONSEQUENCES WHICH LSD CAN PRODUCE. SUITABLE WARNINGS MAY SAVE LSD USERS FROM TRAGIC CONSEQUENCES.

JOURNAL
THE PRINTING HOUSE
SEAMER ST.
GLEBE, NEW SOUTH WALES 2037
AUSTRALIA

0100071061999
KHAN, I.; ASMAE, R. EFFECTS OF RESERPINE AND GUANETHIDINE ON THE RESPONSES OF THE ISOLATED RAT FUNDUS STRIP TO SUBSTITUTED TRYPTAMINES AND CATECHOLAMINES. LIFE SCIENCES, 7(5):307-316, 1968.

RATS WERE GIVEN 2 I.P. DOSES ON ALTERNATE DAYS OF EITHER SALINE, 1 MG/KG RESERPINE OR 20 MG/KG GUANETHIDINE, AND THEN KILLED ON THE 4TH DAY. THE FUNDUS STRIP WAS ISOLATED AND PLACED IN TYRODE SOLUTION; SCOPOLAMINE WAS ADDED TO REDUCE SENSITIVITY OF THE TISSUE TO ACETYLCHOLINE. DRUGS STUDIED INCLUDED SEROTONIN, TRYPTAMINE, NOREPINEPHRINE, EPINEPHRINE AND ISOPROTERENOL. ON NORMAL TISSUES, RESERPINE WAS 45X AS ACTIVE AS ACETYLCHOLINE, AND GUANETHIDINE WAS 214X AS ACTIVE AS ACETYLCHOLINE. ON RESERPINIZED TISSUES, SENSITIVITY TO ACETYLCHOLINE WAS UNCHANGED COMPARED WITH NORMAL TISSUE, BUT SENSITIVITY TO SEROTONIN WAS INCREASED 3X AND SENSITIVITY TO TRYPTAMINE WAS HALVED. ON GUANETHIDINE-TREATED TISSUES, SENSITIVITY TO ACETYLCHOLINE WAS UNCHANGED, BUT SENSITIVITY TO SEROTONIN AND TRYPTAMINE WAS INCREASED 2-3 TIMES. SENSITIVITY OF NORMAL TISSUES TO EPINEPHRINE, NOREPINEPHRINE AND ISOPROTERENOL WAS 1:1.2:20. SENSITIVITY OF RESERPINIZED TISSUES COMPARED WITH NORMAL TISSUES WAS INCREASED BY 6X, 3.4X AND 3125X FOR EPINEPHRINE, NOREPINEPHRINE AND ISOPROTERENOL, RESPECTIVELY. SENSITIVITY OF GUANETHIDINE-TREATED TISSUES COMPARED WITH NORMAL TISSUES WAS INCREASED BY 10X, 1.2X AND 984X TO EPINEPHRINE, NOREPINEPHRINE AND ISOPROTERENOL, RESPECTIVELY.

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0100071062999
GOMES, ERASTO FERREIRA, FILHO. OBSERVATIONS WITH

DESIPRAMINE IN AMBULATORY PATIENTS. (OBSERVACOES COM A DESIPRAMINA EM PACIENTES DE AMBULATORIO.) A FOLHA MEDICA (RIO DE JANEIRO), 56(1):129-135, 1968. IN PORTUGUESE.

THIRTY AMBULATORY PATIENTS DIVIDED INTO 16 WITH ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSION AND 14 WITH REACTIVE DEPRESSION WERE TREATED WITH DESIPRAMINE. THE ACTION OF THE DRUG WAS MORE EFFICIENT IN TREATMENT OF ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSION, SHOWING FAVORABLE RESULTS IN 75%, COMPARED WITH 45% OF GOOD RESULTS IN THE OTHER CASES. GOOD RESULTS WERE OBTAINED IN 66% OF THE 30 PATIENTS. SIDE EFFECTS INCLUDED BITTER MOUTH, PRURITUS, SUDORESIS AND INTESTINAL CONSTIPATION, ALL READILY CORRECTED BY MODIFICATION OF DOSAGE. THE AVERAGE TREATMENT EXTENDED 4-5 WEEKS AND THE AVERAGE DOSE WAS 150 MG DAILY, WITH 8 WEEKS AS THE MAXIMUM TIME OF TREATMENT.

INSTITUTO DE PSIQUIATRIA
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RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL

0100071063999
RUSK, HOWARD A. THE CASE AGAINST LSD. MEDICAL WORLD NEWS, 9(4):109, 1968.

A REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK GIVES PHYSICIANS A PSYCHOLOGICAL TOOL WITH WHICH TO IMPRESS USERS AND POTENTIAL USERS WITH THE DANGERS IN LSD, CHARACTERIZED AS ANALOGOUS TO "PLAYING CHEMICAL RUSSIAN ROULETTE." BELLEVUE HOSPITAL STUDIES ARE CITED SHOWING THAT 80% - 85% OF LSD USERS MANIFESTED UNUSUALLY HIGH INCIDENCE OF CHROMOSOMAL BREAKS AND CHROMOSOMAL REARRANGEMENTS. CHROMOSOMAL ABNORMALITIES WERE FOUND IN SOME INFANTS WHOSE MOTHERS HAD TAKEN LSD DURING PREGNANCY. SEVERE BRAIN DAMAGE WAS FOUND IN OFFSPRING OF MICE GIVEN LSD IN EARLY PREGNANCY. AN APPARENT DECLINE IN THE USE OF LSD ALREADY HAS FOLLOWED DISCLOSURES THAT IT MAY CAUSE CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS. THE DECLINE ALSO COINCIDED WITH A DROP IN POPULARITY OF THE HIPPIE MOVEMENT. THE PRESENT REPORT CITES MORE THAN 130 CASES OF ACUTE MENTAL DISTURBANCES BROUGHT ON BY LSD ADMITTED TO BELLEVUE'S PSYCHIATRIC DIVISION IN 18 MONTHS DURING 1965-1967. THEIR AVERAGE AGE WAS JUST OVER 22. PREDOMINANT MANIFESTATIONS WERE OVERWHELMING FEAR, VIOLENT URGES AND AUDITORY HALLUCINATIONS. MOST RECOVERED WITHIN 48 HOURS, BUT IN 15.8% OF THE CASES PSYCHOTIC MANIFESTATIONS PERSISTED FOR PROLONGED PERIODS.

JOURNAL
777 THIRD AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

0100071064999
MOLENDA, RYSZARD; OBRZUT, ALFONS. EFFECT OF ADRENALINE, NORADRENALINE, CHLORPROMAZINE AND ETHANOL ON VISCERAL TEMPERATURE. ACTA PHYSIOLOGICA POLONICA (WARSZAWA), 18(2):228-234, 1967.

ADRENALIN, NORADRENALIN, CHLORPROMAZINE AND ETHANOL WERE ADMINISTERED SEPARATELY OR IN COMBINATION TO 120 RATS, AND SKELETAL MUSCLE AND LIVER TEMPERATURES WERE DETERMINED BY USE OF A THERMOELECTRIC DEVICE WITH NEEDLE ELECTRODES. ADRENALIN AND NORADRENALIN TEMPORARILY INCREASED LIVER TEMPERATURE; ADRENALIN ALSO RAISED SKELETAL MUSCLE TEMPERATURE. CHLORPROMAZINE LOWERED LIVER TEMPERATURE AFTER THE RISE INDUCED BY ADRENALIN.

ETHANOL HAD NO EFFECT ON LIVER TEMPERATURE CHANGES INDUCED BY ADRENALIN OR NORADRENALIN, BUT IT LOWERED MUSCLE TEMPERATURE SIGNIFICANTLY AFTER THESE SUBSTANCES HAD BEEN ADMINISTERED. (30 REFERENCES)

FIRST CLINIC OF SURGERY
MEDICAL ACADEMY
BIALYSTOK, POLAND

0100071065999
JUS, ANDRZEJ. PLACEBO RESPONSE AS A MEANS OF EVALUATING THE EFFICACY OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS. (OCENA SKUTECZNOSCI LEKOW PSYCHOTROPOWYCH ZA POMOCA BADAN REAKCJI NA "PLACEBO".) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (GDANSK), 1(6):735-739, 1967. IN POLISH.

PLACEBOS ARE FREQUENTLY KNOWN TO HAVE A CURATIVE EFFECT, ALTHOUGH BY DEFINITION THEY ARE COMPLETELY NONSPECIFIC MATERIAL TO WHICH NO HEALING POWER CAN BE ATTRIBUTED. A PSYCHOTROPIC DRUG, HOWEVER, ACTS BY INTERFERING WITH THE ETIOLOGICAL MECHANISM, SUCH AS FAULTY METABOLISM, AND IS A VALUABLE ADJUNCT TO PSYCHOTHERAPY. SOME PATIENTS RESPOND TO BOTH TYPES OF DRUGS, BUT MORE OFTEN THERE IS A DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT IN PATIENTS. TO AVOID WORTHLESS TREATMENT WITH PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS WHICH COULD ALSO HAVE UNDESIRABLE SIDE EFFECTS, THE PATIENT MAY FIRST BE TREATED WITH A PLACEBO, AFTER WHICH ITS EFFECT ON TARGET SYMPTOMS IS STUDIED. IF A PATIENT IS A PLACEBO REACTOR, HIS BEHAVIOR AFTER INGESTING A PLACEBO WILL INDICATE WITH FAIR ACCURACY HOW HE WOULD RESPOND TO TREATMENT WITH A DRUG SUCH AS PROSTIGMIN.

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0100071066999
KRYSTOF, JAN; ZYG, JAN. ATTEMPTS AT USING TEGRETOL IN THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLIC DELIRIUM. (PROBY ZASTOSOWANIA TEGRETOLU W LECZENIU MAJACZENIA ALKOHOLOWEGO.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA, (GDANSK), 1(6):695-699, 1967. IN POLISH.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE ART IS DESCRIBED FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM, WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON THE ANTIEPILEPTIC DRUG, TEGRETOL, ALSO KNOWN AS CARBAMAZEPINE. BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT WHEN WITHDRAWAL OF ALCOHOL IS EXPERIENCED BY CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS, THE ALCOHOLIC SEDATIVE EFFECT IS LOST AND THE CLONIC THRESHOLD FALLS BELOW NORMAL VALUES, IT IS ASSUMED THAT IN TREATING DELIRIUM TREMENS THE CLONIC LEVEL SHOULD BE INCREASED. DOSAGES OF 1800 MG/DAY FOR 3 DAYS WERE PRESCRIBED FOR 4 ALCOHOLIC DELIRIUM PATIENTS AND 2 PREDELIRIUM PATIENTS. THE HUMAN DOSE IS CONSIDERED 600-800 MG, AND THE LD50 IS 3,500 MG/KG/ORALLY. REMISSION OF PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS OCCURRED WITHIN 24 HOURS UNDER THIS ANALGESIC TREATMENT. A MAINTENANCE DOSE WAS PRESCRIBED FOR 11 DAYS IN ONE CASE WHERE PSYCHOSIS WAS RENEWED. TEGRETOL WAS NOT ADMINISTERED WITH NEUROLEPTIC OR SEDATIVE DRUGS, BUT IT WAS COMBINED WITH GLUCOSE AND VITAMIN THERAPY. (33 REFERENCES)

0100071067999
SCHRAMM, RYSZARD WIKTOR; SCHRAMMOWA, HALINA. BIOGENOUS AMINES IN DEPRESSIVE SYNDROMES. (AMINY BIOGENNE W

ZESPOLACH DEPRESYJNYCH.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (GDANSK). 1(6):727-734, 1967. IN POLISH.

THIS LITERATURE REVIEW IS BASED ON THE PREMISE THAT MENTAL DISEASES ARE DUE TO FAULTY METABOLISM OF COMPOUNDS IN THE HUMAN BODY. THUS PRECURSORS OF CERTAIN COMPOUNDS ARE NOT TRANSFORMED INTO THE EXPECTED COMPOUNDS, ARE CHANGED INTO OTHERS OR ARE USED UP TOO SWIFTLY. ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR SOME TIME TO INTERFERE WITH THIS FAULTY METABOLISM AND TO PREVENT THE OCCURRENCE OF COMPOUNDS WHICH AFFECT THE CNS ADVERSELY OR TO RENDER THESE COMPOUNDS INNOCUOUS. BIOGENOUS AMINES WERE SOME OF THE EARLIEST COMPOUNDS CONSIDERED RESPONSIBLE FOR CERTAIN MANIAS. THE SIMPLEST CASE OF A METABOLIC DISTURBANCE OF THIS TYPE IS THAT OF THE TRANSFORMATION OF PHENYALANINE. THIS COMPOUND ORDINARILY IS METABOLIZED AS: PHENYLALANINE TO TYROSINE TO DOPA TO DOPAMINE TO NORADRENALIN TO ADRENALIN. ANY DISTURBANCE ALONG THIS METABOLIC PATH, SUCH AS THAT RESULTING FROM THE ABSENCE OF THE CORRESPONDING ENZYME, LEADS TO MANIFESTATIONS OF MENTAL DISORDERS. EACH COMPOUND NAMED MAY BREAK DOWN ACCORDING TO A NUMBER OF MECHANISMS, E.G., NORADRENALIN (CATECHOLAMINE) UNDER THE ACTION OF CATECHOL-O-METHYL TRANSFERASE AND MAO MAY REACT TO FORM A NUMBER OF COMPOUNDS SUCH AS 3-METHOXY-4-HYDROXYMANDELIC ALDEHYDE. THIS IS JUST ONE TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF AN UNDESIRABLE METABOLISM, ONE PROBABLE REASON FOR A MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS. THESE BIOGENOUS AMINES ACT THIS WAY AT THE NERVE ENDINGS; BY AFFECTING THE CELLS AT THAT POINT THEY CREATE THE MENTAL OR NERVOUS DISORDER. BASED ON THIS KNOWLEDGE, A NUMBER OF DRUGS, SUCH AS MAO INHIBITORS, HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFULLY USED TO CURE OR ALLEVIATE MANY MENTAL DISORDERS ARISING FROM EXCESS, DEFICIENCY OR INCORRECT METABOLISM OF BIOGENOUS AMINES. (50 REFERENCES)

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C1C0071068999
CLAYTON, ROGER. PROBLEMS IN AN UNCONSCIOUS PATIENT WHO HAD TAKEN LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (LONDON), NO. 5585:163, 1968.

A REPORT IS MADE OF COMA AND BIZARRE CHANGES OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN A 17-YEAR OLD BOY ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL IN AN UNCONSCIOUS STATE AFTER INGESTING A COCKTAIL OF DRUGS INCLUDING ABOUT 350 MCG OF LSD, 40 MG OF DIAZEPAM AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF METHADONE HYDROCHLORIDE LINCTUS, SMOKING HASHISH AT INTERVALS DURING THE SAME DAY. DURING THE PREVIOUS 3 YEARS THE BOY HAD TAKEN MANY DRUGS IN VARIOUS COMBINATIONS, INCLUDING LSD 40 TIMES AND UP TO 1,000 MCG IN ONE DOSE, WITH NO APPARENT ILL EFFECT. THE SYMPATHOMIMETIC INTESTINAL EFFECT OF LSD PRESUMABLY CAUSED RETENTION OF FOOD IN THE STOMACH FOR 22 HOURS, AND PERIPHERAL ADRENALINE RELEASE CAUSED THE TEMPORARY NEUTROPHILIA, LEUKEMOID REACTION AND HIGH BLOOD SUGAR WITH GLYCOSURIA. THE CAUSE OF INITIAL RESPIRATORY FAILURE WAS NOT CLEARLY ACCOUNTED FOR. ATTENTION IS DRAWN BY THIS REPORT TO THE IDIOSYNCRATIC PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL WAYS IN WHICH LSD INTOXICATION MAY OCCUR.

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0100071069999
WINEK, CHARLES L.; WECHT, CYRIL H.; COLLOM, WELLON D.
TOLUENE FATALITY FROM GLUE SNIFFING. PENNSYLVANIA MEDICINE, 71(4):81, 1968.

A CASE REPORT IS GIVEN OF A 13-YEAR OLD WHITE, MALE, GRADE SCHOOL STUDENT WHO APPARENTLY WAS NARCOTICIZED BY TOLUENE FROM MODEL AIRPLANE CEMENT AND THEN ASPHYXIATED IN THE PLASTIC BAG HE USED AS AN INHALATION CHAMBER. THE CASE POINTS OUT THE DANGERS AND PROBLEMS FROM THE FAD OF GLUE SNIFFING AMONG YOUTH. PHYSICIANS ARE CONFRONTED WITH UNUSUAL SITUATIONS REQUIRING CHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS AS TO THE TOXICANT INVOLVED. INGESTED AND INHALED TOXICANTS USED IN SUCH EXPERIMENTATION INCLUDE MORNING GLORY SEED, GELATIN DESSERT CONTAINING POWDERED AMPHETAMINE AND ASPIRIN, BEER WITH LSD, GLUE AND RUBBER CEMENT AND LIQUID PEDICULOSIDES CONTAINING TETRALIN AND ACETONE. COMMERCIAL GLUES AND CEMENTS CONTAINING TOLUENE (METHYLBENZENE) ALL CONTAIN SMALL AMOUNTS OF BENZENE AS AN IMPURITY. TOLUENE AND BENZENE ARE BOTH CONSIDERED TO BE PHARMACOLOGICAL NARCOTICS.

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0100071070999
LEHMANN, H.E.; BAN, T.A. STUDIES WITH NEW DRUGS IN THE TREATMENT OF CONVULSIVE DISORDERS. INTERNATIONALE ZEITSCHRIFT FUR KLINISCHE PHARMAKOLOGIE, THERAPIE UND TOXIKOLOGIE (MUNCHEN), 1(3):230-234, 1968.

INDEPENDENT CLINICAL STUDIES OF SULTHIAME, DIAZEPAM, PROPERICIAZINE AND CARBAMAZEPINE IN TREATMENT OF CHRONICALLY HOSPITALIZED EPILEPTICS ARE REPORTED. TWENTY-ONE PATIENTS WERE TREATED WITH SULTHIAME IN A 4-MONTHS LONG EXPERIMENT. WHEN USED AS THE SOLE MEDICATION, SULTHIAME CONTROLLED 50% IN THE LOW SEIZURE INCIDENCE GROUP, AND IMPROVED CONTROL IN 50% OF THE HIGH SEIZURE INCIDENCE GROUP WHEN SUBSTITUTED FOR ONE HALF TO ONE THIRD OF THE AMOUNT OF ANTICONVULSANTS GIVEN PRIOR TO THE STUDY. THERE APPEARED TO BE INCREASED FRUSTRATION TOLERANCE IN THESE PATIENTS. DIAZEPAM WAS USED WITH 20 DISTURBED PATIENTS. CHIEF EFFECT WAS DECREASE OF EXCITEMENT, SUSPICIOUSNESS AND HOSTILITY, BUT THERE WAS AN INCREASE IN THOUGHT DISORDER DURING THE SECOND MONTH. TWENTY PATIENTS (18 PRESENTING MENTAL SUBNORMALITY AND 2 SCHIZOPHRENICS) TREATED WITH PROPERICIAZINE OR CHLORPROMAZINE SHOWED SOME IMPROVEMENT IN SYMPTOMS OF OPPOSITION AND AGGRESSION UNDER BOTH DRUGS. THE 37 EPILEPTICS IN THE CARBAMAZEPINE STUDY PRESENTED NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE IN SEIZURE FREQUENCY, THOUGH THERE WAS A TENDENCY TOWARD MORE SEIZURES IN THE 2 GROUPS IN WHICH ALL OTHER ANTICONVULSANTS HAD BEEN REPLACED BY CARBAMAZEPINE. THERE WAS AN OBSERVED EFFECT ON DYSPHORIC MOOD AND PSYCHOMOTOR RETARDATION.

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0100071071999
WISNIEWSKI, KONSTANTY; MONIUSZKO, JANINA. EFFECT OF OUABAIN UPON THE "TRANSPORT PROPERTIES" OF INSULIN. ACTA PHYSIOLOGICA POLONICA (WARSZAWA), 18(2):241-247, 1967.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT RATS WERE USED IN A STUDY OF

THE EFFECT OF OUABAIN ON ACTIVATION OF CHLORPROMAZINE ACCUMULATION IN THE TISSUES, IN DOSES SAID TO INHIBIT ADENOSINETRIPHOSPHATASE ACTIVITY. WHEN OUABAIN WAS ADMINISTERED WITH INSULIN AND CHLORPROMAZINE, BRAIN CHLORPROMAZINE LEVELS DROPPED, AND POTENTIATION BY INSULIN LIKEWISE DECREASED. WHEN OUABAIN WAS ADMINISTERED 30 MIN PRIOR TO ADMINISTRATION OF CHLORPROMAZINE, THE EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND ITS PENETRATION INTO TISSUES WERE EXTINGUISHED, EVEN IN THE PRESENCE OF INSULIN. APPARENTLY OUABAIN BLOCKED THE TRANSPORT OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND ITS POTENTIATION BY INSULIN BY INHIBITING ATP-ASE, WHICH ENZYME IS PRINCIPALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR TRANSPORT ACROSS CELL MEMBRANES. (25 REFERENCES)

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0100071072999
PAIM, ISAIAS; DE MORAES, TALVANE MARINS. A CASE OF "DEPRESSIO SINE DEPRESSION." (SOBRE UM CASO DE "DEPRESSIO SINE DEPRESSION"). A FOLHA MEDICA (RIO DE JANEIRO), 56(1):137-142, 1968. IN PORTUGUESE.

DEPRESSION MASKED AS SOMATIC ILLNESS IS DISCUSSED WITH REFERENCE TO REPORTS BY KURT SCHNEIDER AND FRANK J. AYD. A CLINICAL REPORT IS GIVEN OF A BRAZILIAN CASE DIAGNOSED AS "DEPRESSIO SINE DEPRESSIONE" AS DEFINED BY SCHNEIDER. THE PATIENT WAS A MARRIED, WHITE FEMALE, 27 YEARS OF AGE, WHO REPORTED HER SEXUAL RELATIONS AS PAINFUL AND UNDESIRED. HER STATE OF MIND APPEARED TRANQUIL WHEN SHE WAS ADMITTED TO TREATMENT FOR CRISES DESCRIBED AS PRECORDIAL OPPRESSION FOLLOWED BY TACHYCARDIA, WEAKNESS, CEPHALALGIA, DIZZINESS AND A "LUMP IN THE THROAT." PHYSICAL EXAMINATION INDICATED THAT HER GENERAL HEALTH WAS EXCELLENT. CRISES OF MENTAL ANGUISH AND DEPRESSION SUBSEQUENTLY EMERGED. EFFECTIVE THERAPY WAS OBTAINED WITH TRANQUILIZER DRUGS IN A COMBINATION OF DAILY DOSES OF TRIPTANOL, LIBRIUM AND DORIDEN.

CENTRO DE ESTUDOS DA CASA DE SAUDE DR. EIRAS
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0100071073999
SCHRAMMOWA, HALINA; SCHRAMM, RYSZARD WIKTOR. BIOCHEMICAL REGULATION OF THE MOOD AND OF AFFECTIVE STATES. (BIOCHEMICZNA REGULACJA NASTROJU I STANOW AFEKTYWNYCH.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (GDANSK), 1(6):723-726, 1967. IN POLISH.

ALEXANDER KENNEDY'S WORK IN MENTAL SCIENCE IS BRIEFLY DISCUSSED. MANIC-DEPRESSIVE STATES ARE DUE TO METABOLIC DISTURBANCES, AND IT IS KNOWN WHY CERTAIN TREATMENTS, ORIGINALLY DEVELOPED EMPIRICALLY AND EVEN ON A TRIAL-AND-ERROR BASIS, ARE SO EFFECTIVE. THE ELECTRIC SHOCK TREATMENT, ENTAILING ELECTROLYSIS ON THE CELL LEVEL, CAN AFFECT FAULTY METABOLISM BY REDUCTION OR OXIDATION; MANIC STATES CAUSED BY METABOLIC INEFFICIENCY WILL THUS BE ALLEVIATED. DRUGS OF THE AMPHETAMINE TYPE ARE ALSO USED TO AMELIORATE DEPRESSIVE STATES. MAO INHIBITORS OR DRUGS OF THE IMIPRAMINE TYPE MAY BRING ABOUT RESULTS SIMILAR TO THOSE FOLLOWING ELECTRIC SHOCK TREATMENT. THE LITHIUM ION, THE TOXIC EFFECTS OF WHICH HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR SOME TIME, CAN BE A HIGHLY SPECIFIC AGENT AGAINST DEPRESSIVE STATES, IF USED CORRECTLY. IT INTERACTS WITH METABOLIC

PROCESSES BY INHIBITIVE COMPETITION. RESERPINE ACTS LIKE LITHIUM, BUT IT HAS THE DISADVANTAGE THAT IT MAY PASS THROUGH CHARGED MEMBRANES WHICH LITHIUM OFTEN CANNOT PENETRATE.

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0100071074999
OBRZUT, ALFONS; MOLENDA, RYSZERD. COMBINED ACTION OF SOMATOTROPIN, INSULIN, CHLORPROMAZINE, ETHANOL AND GLUCOSE ON VISCERAL TEMPERATURE. ACTA PHYSIOLOGICAL POLONICA (WARSZAWA), 18(2):235-240, 1967.

SOMATOTROPIN, INSULIN, CHLORPROMAZINE, ETHANOL AND GLUCOSE WERE ADMINISTERED SEPARATELY OR IN COMBINATION TO 120 RATS, WHEREAFTER MUSCLE AND LIVER TEMPERATURE WAS DETERMINED BY MEANS OF A THERMOELECTRIC DEVICE WITH NEEDLE ELECTRODES. SOMATOTROPIN LOWERED TEMPERATURE OF LIVER AND MUSCLE, AND THE EFFECT WAS POTENTIATED BY INSULIN. GLUCOSE OPPOSED THE TEMPERATURE-LOWERING EFFECT OF SOMATOTROPIN, WHEREAS SOMATOTROPIN OPPOSED THE HYPOTHERMAL EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND ETHANOL.

FIRST CLINIC OF SURGERY
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0100071075999
ALEKSANDROWICZ, JERZY; JAKUBIK, ANDRZEJ. IPRINDOLE -- A NEW ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUG. (IPRINDOL -- NOWY LEK PRZECIWDEPRESYJNY.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (GDANSK), 1(6):689-693, 1967. IN POLISH.

A DESCRIPTION IS PRESENTED OF A NEW ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUG, IPRINDOLE, WHICH IS ALSO KNOWN AS WY-3263. THIRTY OF 40 NEUROTIC PATIENTS GIVEN IPRINDOLE SHOWED IMPROVEMENT. IT WAS ESPECIALLY EFFECTIVE IN PATIENTS WITH LOWERED MENTAL AND MOTOR INHIBITION. ANXIETY AND RESTLESSNESS SYNDROMES DECREASED. NO SIDE EFFECTS WERE OBSERVED OTHER THAN INCREASED RESTLESSNESS OR MOTOR ACTIVITY IN SEVERAL PATIENTS. IPRINDOLE, A PSYCHOENERGIZER, SUCCESSFULLY AFFECTS DEPRESSIONS AND IS CONSIDERED EQUAL IN EFFICACY TO OTHER WELL KNOWN ANTIDEPRESSANTS. THE THERAPEUTIC DOSAGE IS 45-135 MG (3-9 TABLETS), GIVEN OVER A 3-5 WEEK PERIOD, WITH IMPROVEMENT USUALLY EVIDENT WITHIN 7-10 DAYS. THE AVERAGE DOSE IS CONSIDERED TO BE 90 MG.

KLINIKA PSYCHIATRYCZNA, AKADEMIA MEDYCZNA
UL. KOPERNIKA 21
KRAKOW, POLAND

0100071076999
FULLERTON, A.G. WHO CAN SPOT A DRUG-ADDICT? LANCET, NO. 7543:640, 1968. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

THE ADVISORY PANEL FOR DANGEROUS DRUGS CONSISTS OF SURGEONS, PHYSICIANS AND PSYCHIATRISTS WHO RECOMMEND CONTINUATION OF DRUG PRESCRIPTIONS WHEN IT IS THERAPEUTICALLY JUSTIFIED.

BARNSLEY HALL HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES
BROMSGROVE, WORCS., ENGLAND

0100071077999
GRANT, B.J.B. THE NICOTINE HABIT. LANCET, NO. 7543:644, 1968. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

HEAVY CIGARETTE SMOKING PRODUCES A RISE IN PLASMA 11-HYDROXYCORTICOSTEROIDS IN HUMAN SUBJECTS.

CHARING CROSS MEDICAL SCHOOL
LONDON W.C.2, ENGLAND

0100071078999
KOLATAJ, ADAM. EFFECT OF ADRENALINE AND NORADRENALINE ON OXYGEN CONSUMPTION OF THE KIDNEY, LIVER AND PECTORAL MUSCLE TISSUE IN CHICKENS. ACTA PHYSIOLOGICA POLONICA (WARSZAWA), 18(2):200-207, 1967.

TISSUE RESPIRATION WAS ACCELERATED ACCORDING TO THE ORGAN AND THE DOSAGE OF THE RESPECTIVE SUBSTANCES. HIGHEST IN VIVO ACCELERATION WAS IN MUSCLE AND KIDNEY. THE ACCELERATION WAS SEX RELATED, IN THAT RESPECTIVE RESPONSES OF PULLET KIDNEY AND COCKEREL MUSCLE WERE HIGHER. ADRENALIN IN VITRO INCREASED OXYGEN CONSUMPTION TO A SIGNIFICANT DEGREE ONLY IN THE CASE OF PULLET KIDNEY. THERE MAY BE SOME INTERACTION BETWEEN CATECHOLAMINES AND SEX HORMONES. (25 REFERENCES)

CHAIR OF ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY
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LUBLIN, POLAND

0100071079999
LASKOWSKA, DANUTA; KUCZYNSKA, ELZBIETA. ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY IN A CASE OF THE "LETHAL CATATONIA" WITH HIGH HYPERTHERMIA. (PRZYPADEK TZW. "SMIERTELNEJ KATATONII" Z WYSOKA HIPERTERMIA LECZONY WSTRZASAMI ELEKTRYCZNYMI.) PSYCHIATRIA POLSKA (GDANSK), 1(6):741-742, 1967. IN POLISH.

CASE MATERIAL IS PRESENTED FOR A 29-YEAR OLD MALE PATIENT WHO HAD EARLIER BEEN TREATED FOR SCHIZOPHRENIA WITH INSULIN SHOCK THERAPY. IN 1966, HE COLLAPSED ONE DAY AND LOST ALL ORIENTATION. PHYSICAL INDICATIONS, SUCH AS A PULSE RATE OF 102, DID NOT PERMIT ANY SPECIFIC DIAGNOSIS. AFTER TREATMENT WITH 100 MG THIORIDAZINE, HE PRESENTED HALLUCINATIONS AND A DEFINITE CATATONIA, WITH 30 MG(UREA IN THE BLOOD. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL THERAPY WITH THIORIDAZINE, HALOPERIDOL AND LIBRIUM, TOGETHER WITH INJECTIONS OF ANTIBIOTICS, SUCH AS TARCHOCYCLINE, CHLOROCIDE AND MACROCYCLINE, PROVED INEFFECTIVE. DOSES OF STROPHANTINE AND VITAMINS DID NOT ALLEVIATE HIS CONDITION. HE PASSED ALBUMEN IN THE URINE, AND HIS TEMPERATURE ROSE TO 40.2 DEGREES C. ELECTRIC SHOCK TREATMENTS OF 0.4, 0.9 AND 1.1 SEC DURATION WERE INITIATED. WITHIN 3 DAYS HIS HALLUCINATIONS DISAPPEARED; URINALYSIS AND BLOOD CHEMISTRY RETURNED TO NORMAL. THE AUTHORS SUGGEST THAT IN SUCH CASES NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST BY ADMINISTERING NEUROLEPTIC DRUGS, AND THAT ELECTRIC SHOCK TREATMENT BE INITIATED IMMEDIATELY.

0100071080999
BERGENER, M.; BEHRENDS, K. CLINICAL TEST OF DOXEPINE, A NEW ANTIDEPRESSANT. (ZUR KLINISCHEN PRUFUNG VON DOXEPIN, EINER NEUARTIGEN ANTIDEPRESSIV WIRKSAMEN SUBSTANZ.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 16(12):1617-1620, 1966. IN GERMAN.

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE IN TREATMENT OF 86 PATIENTS (56 WOMEN) IS REPORTED. THESE PATIENTS, WHO PRESENTED VARIOUS DEPRESSION PSYCHOSES, RECEIVED USUAL DOSES OF 50 MG-75 MG T.I.D. A DISTINCT INCREASE IN DRIVE IN INHIBITED SUBJECTS FOLLOWED AN INITIAL 4-6 DAY PERIOD OF SEDATION. IN 2 SCHIZOPHRENIC CASES, WHERE FORCE-FEEDING HAD BEEN NECESSARY, THE PATIENTS SPONTANEOUSLY SERVED THEMSELVES AT MEALS, GROOMED THEMSELVES, ETC. DOXEPINE WAS ONLY MODERATELY EFFECTIVE IN ALLEVIATING ANXIETY. A GROUP OF 11 INVOLUTIONAL DEPRESSION CASES SHOWED IMPROVEMENT IN ONLY 2 INSTANCES. TWO AGITATED SUBJECTS HAD TO BE TAKEN OFF THE DRUG BECAUSE IT ACCENTUATED THEIR SYMPTOMS. THIS OCCURRED ALSO WITH 3 SCHIZOPHRENICS WHO BECAME INCREASINGLY PSYCHOTIC. THE ONLY REPORTED SIDE EFFECTS ARE DRY MOUTH AND FATIGUE AT THE START OF THE TREATMENT. THE DRUG IS ADJUDGED TO BE BETWEEN IMIPRAMINE AND AMITRIPTYLINE IN ITS EFFECTIVENESS.

RHEINISCHES LANDESKRANKENHAUS DUSSELDORF
BERGISCHE LANDSTRASSE 2
4 DUSSELDORF, GERMANY

010071081999
ZICK, WOLFGANG H. NEW TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION WITH A COMBINATION OF AMITRIPTYLINE AND PROTRIPTYLINE IN CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY. (EINE NEUARTIGE BEHANDLUNG DER DEPRESSION MIT EINER KOMBINATION VON AMITRIPTYLIN UND PROTRIPTYLINE IN DER KLINISCHEN PSYCHIATRIE.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 16(12):1616-1617, 1966. IN GERMAN.

FIFTY-ONE FEMALE PATIENTS WITH VARIOUS TYPES OF DEPRESSION WERE TREATED OVER A 30-DAY PERIOD WITH A COMBINATION DOSE OF AMITRIPTYLINE AND PROTRIPTYLINE, WHICH BY VIRTUE OF ITS CHEMICAL STRUCTURE PRESUMABLY HAS A DRIVE-STIMULATING EFFECT; 60% OF THE PATIENTS RESPONDED WELL TO THE TREATMENT. SIDE EFFECTS, WHICH WERE TRANSIENT, INCLUDED MOUTH DRYNESS, DIZZINESS AND SWEATING. IN ELDERLY PATIENTS, DRUGS THAT PROMOTE BRAIN METABOLISM AND CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD WERE ADDITIONALLY ADMINISTERED WITH GOOD EFFECT. AMITRIPTYLINE-PROTRIPTYLINE CAN SAFELY BE USED FOR AMBULATORY CASES BECAUSE OF ITS MODERATE ACTION.

HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES
84 REGENSBURG, GERMANY

010071082999
BECKER, H. EXPERIENCE WITH PROTRIPTYLINE IN NEUROLOGICAL PRACTICE. (ERFAHRUNGEN MIT PROTRIPTYLIN IN DER NERVENARZTLICHEN PRAXIS.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 16(11):1561-1563, 1966. IN GERMAN.

PROTRIPTYLINE WAS USED ALONE OR IN CONJUNCTION WITH OTHER ANTIDEPRESSANTS (AMITRIPTYLINE, DIAZEPAM, THIORIDAZINE, TINCTURE OF OPIUM OR VESALIUM) IN TREATMENT OF 86 PATIENTS, OF WHOM 39 PRESENTED ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSION, A CONDITION THAT RESPONDED BEST TO PROTRIPTYLINE. IN THESE PATIENTS, CHANGE OF MOOD AND INCREASED INITIATIVE WERE NOTICEABLE AS EARLY AS THE SECOND DAY. ONE PATIENT COMPLETELY RECOVERED FROM A CATATONIC STUPOR IN 3 DAYS. THE ONSET OF IMPROVEMENT WAS MUCH MORE RAPID THAN WITH IMIPRAMINE, DESIMIPRAMINE OR NORTRIPTYLINE. INVOLUTIONAL DEPRESSIONS RESPONDED LESS WELL THAN ENDOGENOUS TYPES, AND THE RESPONSE WAS POOR IN NEUROTIC DEPRESSION. SIDE

EFFECTS, WHEN PRESENT, WERE EVIDENT JUST AS SOON AS THE POSITIVE EFFECTS. IN CERTAIN CASES TREATMENT WAS ABANDONED BECAUSE OF TACHYCARDIA, PALPITATION, SYMPTOMS OF PRECOLLAPSE, WITH BLOOD PRESSURE DROP AND DIZZINESS, DRY MOUTH, SWEATING AND CONSTIPATION WERE ALSO REPORTED, AS WELL AS EXCITEMENT (IN PATIENTS WITH TENDENCY TO AGITATION) AND HEADACHE.

0100071083999
THE EDITOR. CANNABIS. MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY), VOL. 1 - 55TH YEAR, NO. 3:99-101, 1968.
EDITORIAL.

CANNABIS IS THE SOURCE OF FIBER ROPE, BUT IS ALSO THE SOURCE OF A DRUG KNOWN AS HASHISH, BHANG, GANJA, MARIJUANA, POT, HAY, WEED AND OTHER NAMES. IT HAS NOW MADE ITS WAY INTO AUSTRALIA AND CONTROVERSY CENTERS AROUND WHETHER OR NOT MARIJUANA SHOULD BE LEGALLY BANNED, DISTRIBUTED UNDER CONTROL OR MADE FREELY AVAILABLE. LITTLE IS KNOWN ABOUT THE PHARMACOLOGY OF CANNABIS. THE DRUG APPEARS NOT TO PRODUCE PHYSIOLOGICAL DEPENDENCE, BUT PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPENDENCE IS COMMON. MANY AUTHORITIES HAVE STATED THAT CANNABIS MAY HAVE SERIOUS PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS. THE LEGALIZATION OF CANNABIS IS NOT RECOMMENDED. (9 REFERENCES)

JOURNAL
THE PRINTING HOUSE
SEAMER ST.
GLEBE, NEW SOUTH WALES 2037
AUSTRALIA

0100071084999
ROSENBERG, C.M.; ELDRED, B. L.S.D. PSYCHOSIS. MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY), VOL.1-55TH YEAR, NO.4:129-131, 1968.

FOUR CASES OF LSD PSYCHOSIS ARE PRESENTED. THE PATIENTS, 3 MALES AND 1 FEMALE, RANGED IN AGE FROM 19-22. NONE WAS STILL IN SCHOOL. ALL THE PATIENTS HAD PERSONALITY DISORDERS BEFORE TAKING THE DRUGS, BUT NONE HAD A PSYCHOSIS. FOLLOWING LSD USE, 2 PATIENTS HAD PROLONGED SCHIZOPHRENIC REACTIONS, THE 3RD HAD RECURRENT PSYCHOTIC EPISODES, AND THE 4TH HAD A BRIEF PSYCHOTIC EPISODE. ALL 4 PATIENTS HAD PARANOID IDEATION DURING THEIR PSYCHOTIC EPISODES.

PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH UNIT
CALLAN PARK HOSPITAL
ROZELLE, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA

0100071085999
REIS, DONALD J.; WURTMAN, RICHARD J. DIURNAL CHANGES IN BRAIN NORADRENALIN. LIFE SCIENCES (LONDON), 7(1):91-98, 1968.

A GROUP OF 24 ADULT CATS WAS CAGED IN A CONTROLLED LIGHTING ENVIRONMENT, LIGHTS ON AT 7 A.M. AND OFF AT 7 P.M. FOR 3 WEEKS. ONE GROUP WAS SACRIFICED BETWEEN 6 AND 8 A.M., AND THE SECOND GROUP BETWEEN 6 AND 8 P.M. NORADRENALINE CONCENTRATIONS WERE ASSAYED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD AND WERE FOUND TO BE HIGHER AT 7 P.M. THAN AT 7 A.M. THE PINEAL GLAND SHOWED AN OPPOSITE RHYTHM, WHICH IS SIMILAR TO THE NORADRENALINE CYCLE OBSERVED IN THE RAT PINEAL. (22 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

0100071086999
WISLICKI, L.; ROSENBLUM, I. EFFECTS OF PROPRANOLOL ON THE ACTION OF NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCKING DRUGS. BRITISH JOURNAL OF ANAESTHESIA (LONDON), 39(12):939-942, 1967.

PROPRANOLOL NOT ONLY BLOCKS ADRENERGIC BETA-RECEPTORS, BUT ALSO HAS A SYMPATHOMIMETIC EFFECT, APPARENTLY BY INDUCING A RELEASE OF CATECHOLAMINES FROM THE ADRENAL MEDULLA. SINCE, UNDER APPROPRIATE CONDITIONS, SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINES MAY EITHER ANTAGONIZE OR INTENSIFY THE ACTION OF CURARIZING DRUGS, THE MODIFICATION, BY SMALLER AMOUNTS OF PROPRANOLOL, OF THE ACTION OF NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCKING SUBSTANCES WAS INVESTIGATED. IN CATS THE NEUROMUSCULAR BLOCK INDUCED BY DEPOLARIZING DRUGS WAS INTENSIFIED AND THE EFFECT OF TUBOCURARINE WAS REDUCED BY PROPRANOLOL.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
HEBREW UNIVERSITY-HADASSAH MEDICAL SCHOOL
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

0100071087999
CHRISTENSEN, M. STIG; HEDT-RASMUSSEN, K.; LASSEN, N.A. CEREBRAL VASODILATATION BY HALOTHANE ANAESTHESIA IN MAN AND ITS POTENTIATION BY HYPOTENSION AND HYPERCAPNIA. BRITISH JOURNAL OF ANAESTHESIA (LONDON), 39(12):927-934, 1967.

AN AVERAGE OF 27% INCREASE IN CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW WAS FOUND DURING 1% HALOTHANE ANESTHESIA IN 10 NORMOTENSIVE AND NORMOCAPNIC YOUNG ADULTS, WHILE A DECREASE OF CEREBRAL OXYGEN UPTAKE TO 74% OF THE CONTROL VALUE WAS OBSERVED. IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT HALOTHANE ANESTHESIA DILATES THE CEREBRAL VESSELS IN MAN AS WELL AS IN THE DOG, WHICH WAS REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE. A DECREASE OF ABOUT 18% IN CEREBRAL BLOOD FLOW OCCURRED DURING NORMOCAPNIC HALOTHANE ANESTHESIA WHEN A PRONOUNCED HYPOTENSION WAS ALLOWED TO DEVELOP. DURING HYPOTENSIVE HYPERCAPNIC HALOTHANE ANESTHESIA THE RESULTS SUGGESTED A POTENTIATION OF THE CEREBRAL VASODILATATION EVEN IN PATIENTS WITH CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE. (21 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF ANAESTHESIOLOGY
BISPEBJERG HOSPITAL
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK

0100071088999
SERRY, DAVID; SERRY, MAURICE. ANTIDEPRESSANTS AND BLADDER FUNCTION. MEDICAL JOURNAL OF AUSTRALIA (SIDNEY), VOL. 2 - 5TH YEAR (25):1130-1131, 1967.

TWO CASES ARE DESCRIBED, ONE WITH AN ORGANIC LESION (SPINA BIFIDA OCCULTA), THE OTHER WITH NOCTURNAL ENURESIS AND BOTH WITH DEPRESSION. WHEN THE DEPRESSIVE STATE WAS ALLEVIATED WITH ANTIDEPRESSANTS, THERE WAS AN ASSOCIATED CONTROL OR CURE OF THE BLADDER PROBLEMS.

0100071089999
USUBIAGA, JOSE E.; MOYA, FRANK; WIKINSKI, JAIME A.; WIKINSKI, REGINA; USUBIAGA, LILIA E. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN

THE PASSAGE OF LOCAL ANAESTHETICS ACROSS THE BLOOD-BRAIN BARRIER AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. BRITISH JOURNAL OF ANAESTHESIA (LONDON), 39(12):943-947, 1967.

DESPITE THE USE OF LOCAL ANESTHETICS AS CNS DEPRESSANTS, THEIR PASSAGE FROM BLOOD TO THE EXTRACELLULAR SPACE OF THE BRAIN IS NOT FULLY UNDERSTOOD. THE RATE OF ENTRY OF PROCAINE AND LIGNOCAINE INTO THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID OF MAN AND DOG WAS STUDIED. BOTH APPEARED IN THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID SHORTLY AFTER I.V. INJECTION. THE CONCENTRATIONS OF BOTH DRUGS WERE ALWAYS LOWER IN THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID THAN IN THE ARTERIAL BLOOD. THE CONCENTRATION OF LIGNOCAINE WAS HIGHER THAN THAT OF PROCAINE CONCENTRATIONS OF PARA-AMINOBENZOIC ACID, A PROCAINE METABOLITE, IN BLOOD AND CEREBROSPINAL FLUID INCREASED, WHEREAS THOSE OF PROCAINE DECREASED DURING SAMPLING TIME. LIPID SOLUBILITY IS THE CHARACTERISTIC WHICH PRINCIPALLY DETERMINES THE RATE AT WHICH DRUGS PASS FROM BLOOD TO CEREBROSPINAL FLUID. LOCAL ANESTHETICS IN THE BLOOD EXIST IN PROTEIN-BOUND AND FREE FORMS; ONLY THE LATTER DIFFUSE INTO THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID.

DEPARTMENT OF ANESTHESIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
MIAMI, FLA.

0100071090999
DAVIES, ZITA. TREATMENT FOR DRUG ADDICTS IN PRISON. LANCET (LONDON), NO. 7535: 199, 1968. LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

THE INADEQUACY OF TREATMENT FOR A YOUNG DRUG ADDICT RECIDIVIST, FOR WHOM BORSTAL (REFORM SCHOOL) TRAINING WAS NOT LONG ENOUGH, IS DISCUSSED.

0100071091999
DOCTOR'S BUSINESS. COMPULSORY THERAPY FOR ADDICTS UPHELD. MEDICAL WORLD NEWS, 9(5):59, 1968.

THE NEW YORK STATE LAW PERMITTING INVOLUNTARY COMMISSION OF CONVICTED ADDICTS TO STATE DRUG ADDICTION INSTITUTIONS HAS BEEN UPHELD BY THE STATE APPEALS COURT. IT IS EXPECTED TO BE REVIEWED BY THE STATE SUPREME COURT, THEN APPEALED TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT.

MEDICAL WORLD NEWS
777 THIRD AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

0100071092999
THE EDITOR. PLACEBOS HELP THE PILL DO ITS JOB. MEDICAL WORLD NEWS, 9(5):54, 1968.

INGENIOUS MEMORY AIDS BUILT INTO PACKAGING OF ORAL CONTRACEPTIVES ARE DESCRIBED. THESE PRODUCTS REQUIRE A PILL-FREE PERIOD OF ONE WEEK FOR MENSTRUATION AND IF THE PATIENTS FORGET TO RESUME MEDICATION ON THE RIGHT DAY, THE PILL'S PURPOSE COULD BE DEFEATED. THE NEW PACKAGING INCORPORATES PLACEBOS TO BE TAKEN WHEN THE MEDICATION IS TO BE SKIPPED. THE FDA HAS APPROVED TWO PILL-A-DAY PACKAGES, NORIDAY (SYNTEX) AND OVULEN-28. THE PHYSICIAN'S INSTRUCTIONS ARE, HOWEVER, STILL IMPORTANT. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 15% - 20% OF WOMEN TAKING BIRTH CONTROL PILLS NEGLECT THEIR REGIMENS AT SOME POINT.

0100071093999
LOVELACE, R.E.; HORWITZ, S.J. ANTICONVULSANT THERPAY COULD BE HARD ON NERVES. MEDICAL WORLD NEWS, 9(7):48, 1968.

RECENT FINDINGS SHOW THAT DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN (DILANTIN), AN ANTICONVULSANT WHICH HAS BEEN THE TREATMENT OF CHOICE IN MANY FORMS OF EPILEPSY, MAY CAUSE PERIPHERAL NERVE DAMAGE OVER PROLONGED PERIODS. THERE APPEARS TO BE AN ASSOCIATION OF DURATION OF TREATMENT WITH MISSING REFLEXES AND IMPAIRED PERIPHERAL NERVE CONDUCTION. MOST OF THE AFFECTED PATIENTS HAD RECEIVED THE DRUG FOR MORE THAN A DECADE. THE INVESTIGATORS DO NOT FAVOR ANY SIGNIFICANT RESTRICTION OF DYPHENYLHYDANTOIN, WHICH THEY TERM MOST USEFUL IN EPILEPSY, BUT WARN THAT HIGH LEVEL DOSAGE MUST BE GIVEN WITH CAUTION. WHERE POSSIBLE, IT SHOULD BE LIMITED TO 300 MG A DAY. HOW THE NERVE DAMAGE OCCURS IN THESE PATIENTS WITH THE CHRONIC TYPE OF NEUROPATHY HAS NOT BEEN DETERMINED.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
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0100071094999
HART, PHILIP. PROFITS AND PERILS IN RAINBOW PILLS; EXPERTS CONFRONT PRACTITIONERS AT DRUG PROBE. MEDICAL WORLD NEWS, 9(7):25, 1968.

RECENT HEARINGS ON ABUSES OF POTENT DRUGS GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT DOCTORS WHO DISPENSE RAINBOW PILLS MAY IMPERIL THEIR OWN REPUTATIONS AS WELL AS THE HEALTH OF THEIR OBESE PATIENTS. WITNESSES GAVE LITTLE OR NO OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE THAT THE DIET PILLS ACHIEVE RESULTS. MOST OBESITY DOCTORS WERE OSTEOPATHS BY TRAINING, ALTHOUGH A COMMITTEE SPOKESMAN HELD THAT AS MANY MDS AS DOS PRESCRIBE THE PILLS. MEDICAL JUDGMENTS WERE ESCHEWED IN THE HEARING, SINCE THE IMMEDIATE TARGET WAS THE PILL INDUSTRY. ORGANIZED MEDICINE LEFT NO DOUBT THAT IT LOOKS ASKANCE AT DOCTORS WHO PRESCRIBE AMPHETAMINES, PHENOBARBITAL, DIURETICS AND OTHER RAINBOW PILLS FOR DIET THERAPY. EXPERTS ATTACKED THE OBESITY REGIMEN DRUG BY DRUG. THE THYROID-DIGITALIS TABLET WAS SCORED AS WORTHLESS AND IRRATIONAL. PHYSICIANS OPERATING WEIGHT-REDUCING OFFICES SHOWED NO PARTICULAR FAITH IN THE PILLS, BUT STRESSED MOTIVATION AS THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR. NO MEMBER FIRMS OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION WERE INVOLVED IN THE PROBE. THE ASSOCIATION CONDEMNED THESE IRRESPONSIBLE PRACTICES.

SENATE ANTITRUST AND MONOPOLY SUBCOMMITTEE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

0100071095999
KORFIN, JULIUS; MUSACCHIO, JOSE M. LSD AND FOCAL CEREBRAL LESIONS BEHAVIORAL AND EEG EFFECTS IN PATIENTS WITH SENSORY DEFECTS. NEUROLOGY, 18(2):147-152, 1968.

FOURTEEN PATIENTS WITH CLINICAL EVIDENCE OF SENSORY DYSFUNCTION (HOMONYMOUS VISUAL FIELD DEFECTS, HEMISENSORY DEFECTS, HEMIPARESIS) BUT CAPABLE OF RELIABLE RESPONSE WERE THE SUBJECTS OF THIS INVESTIGATION. OF 6 PATIENTS WITH PSYCHOTIC REACTIONS, 4 HAD MILD ORGANIC MENTAL SYNDROMES, WITH OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE OF DIFFUSE AS WELL AS FOCAL CEREBRAL DISEASE. THE GREATEST DEGREE OF SUPERIMPOSED DIFFUSE ORGANIC DISEASE WAS PRESENT IN 3 PATIENTS WITH VIOLENT REACTIONS. PRESENCE OF SUCH

DIFFUSE ORGANIC CEREBRAL DISEASE APPEARS TO PERMIT TRIGGERING OF SEVERE MENTAL CHANGES BY LSD. LSD-INDUCED EXACERBATED APHASIA, ASYMMETRICAL INCREASE OF REFLEXES AND "LEVITATION" CORRESPONDED TO THE FOCAL CEREBRAL LESION. THE PRESENT STUDY SUPPORTS EARLIER FINDINGS WITH REFERENCE TO THE EFFECT OF LSD ON THE EEG, I.E., A GENERALIZED INCREASE IN ALPHA FREQUENCY AND THE AMOUNT OF BETA ACTIVITY. (31 REFERENCES)

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0100071096999
YAKOBSON, I.S.; MIKHNO, YE. M. EFFECT OF BLOOD SERUM FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS ON THE NUCLEIC ACID CONTENT OF THE RABBIT MEDULLA OBLONGATA (HISTOCHEMICAL STUDY). (VLIYANIYE SYVOROTKI KROVI BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY NA SODERZHANIYE NUKLEINOVYKH KISLOT V PRODOLGOVATOM MOZGU KROLIKOV (GISTOKHIMICHESKOYE ISSLEDOVANIYE).) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(7):1028-1032, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

INJECTION OF RABBITS WITH BLOOD SERUM FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS MARKEDLY REDUCED THE RNA CONTENT OF THE MEDULLA NEURONS (AFTER 6 AND 24 HOURS). SERUM FROM HEALTHY PERSONS ALSO REDUCED THE RNA CONTENT, BUT LESS SO. THE SERUM FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS DECREASED BASOPHILIA OF THE NERVE CELLS MORE THAN THAT FROM HEALTHY PERSONS. THESE CHANGES WERE MOST PRONOUNCED IN THE MOTOR NEURONS. NO CHANGES WERE NOTED IN THE DNA CONTENT OF THE MEDULLA NEURONS AFTER INJECTION OF EITHER TYPE OF SERUM. WITH DECREASE IN SIZE OF THE NUCLEUS, THE DNA CONCENTRATION INCREASED AND VICE VERSA, BUT THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF THE NUCLEI ACID REMAINED CONSTANT. THE DECREASE IN RNA IS REGARDED AS A REFLECTION OF INTENSIFIED ACTIVITY OF THE NEURONS, POSSIBLY AS A RESULT OF STIMULATION.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071097999
DOMASHNEVA, I.V.; KOBRINSKIY, G.D. EFFECT OF BIOLOGICAL FLUIDS FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS ON THE GROWTH OF NEWBORN WHITE MICE. (VLIYANIYE BIOLOGICHESKIKH ZHIDKOSTEY BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY NA RAZVITIYE NOVOROZHDENNYKH BELYKH MYSHEY.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(7):1023-1027, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

NEWBORN MICE WERE INJECTED INTRACEREBRALLY WITH BLOOD SERUM OR CEREBROSPINAL FLUID OBTAINED FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS WITH THE PERIODIC OR CONTINUOUS FORM OF THE DISEASE. WEIGHT CHANGES SERVED AS AN INDICATOR OF THE EFFECTS OF THE FLUIDS. UNTREATED SERUM AND CEREBROSPINAL FLUID (CSF) FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS WITH THE PERIODIC FORM HAD NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE ANIMALS' WEIGHT AS COMPARED WITH THE CONTROLS. HOWEVER, WHEN USED IN CONCENTRATED FORM BOTH FLUIDS DISTINCTLY INHIBITED GROWTH. BOTH UNTREATED AND CONCENTRATED SERUM AND CSF FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS WITH THE CONTINUOUS FORM OF THE DISEASE INHIBITED GROWTH. THIS EFFECT OCCURRED ONLY DURING THE FIRST FEW DAYS OF OBSERVATION. THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT A GROWTH-INHIBITING FACTOR IS PRESENT IN THE SERUM AND CSF OF SCHIZOPHRENICS AND THAT THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

FACTOR DIFFER WITH THE FORM OF SCHIZOPHRENIA.

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MOSCOW, USSR

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BURDEYNYY, A.F. CONTENT OF COPPER AND ZINC IN THE BLOOD OF PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT FORMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. (SODERZHANIYE MEDI I TSINKA V KROVI BOLNYKH S RAZLICHNYMI TIPAMI TECHENIYA SHIZOFRENII. (ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(7):1041-1043, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

QUANTITATIVE DETERMINATION OF COPPER AND ZINC IN THE BLOOD OF SCHIZOPHRENICS SHOWED WIDE FLUCTUATIONS IN RELATION TO THE COURSE OF THE DISEASE. IN PATIENTS WITH THE CONTINUOUS COURSE (SIMPLE, HEBEPHRENIC, LUCID CATATONIA, JUVENILE PARANOID), THE COPPER CONTENT WAS LOW, THE ZINC CONTENT HIGH. THE NORMAL CORRELATION OF CONCENTRATIONS DRASTICALLY SHIFTED TOWARD AN INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF ZINC PER PART COPPER. IN PATIENTS WITH THE REMITTENT (PARANOID, HEBOID VARIANT OF THE SIMPLE FORM, CIRCULAR SCHIZOPHRENIA) OR PERIODIC (ONEIROID CATATONIC, DEPRESSIVE-PARANOID) COURSE, THE COPPER CONTENT WAS HIGH (2.5 TIMES ABOVE NORMAL AND 3.3 TIMES HIGHER THAN IN PATIENTS WITH THE CONTINUOUS FORM), THE ZINC CONTENT LOW, AND THE NORMAL CORRELATION OF CONCENTRATIONS SHIFTED TOWARD A DECREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF ZINC PER PART COPPER. IT WOULD SEEM, THEN, THAT THE HIGHER THE RATIO OF ZINC TO COPPER, THE MORE MALIGNANT THE COURSE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA.

PSYCHIATRY DEPARTMENT AND BIOCHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT
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LENINGRAD, USSR

0100071099999
CANO PUERTA, GUILLERMO. MARIHUANA "ACCURSED HERB." (MARIHUANA "YERBA MALDITA.") EDITORIAL UNIVERSIDAD DE ANTIOQUIA, ANTIOQUIA, COLOMBIA, 1967, 163 P. IN SPANISH.

THIS IS A TRACT ON MARIHUANA, CONTAINING SCIENTIFIC, HISTORICAL AND GENERAL INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATA ON EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES WITH RABBITS AND GUINEA PIGS INJECTED I.V. AND I.P. WITH MARIHUANA, AND A BRIEF BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANT. OF SOCIOLOGICAL INTEREST IS THE AUTHOR'S APPENDIX OF A VOCABULARY OF TERMS USED IN THE SPECIAL IDIOM OF MARIHUANA SMOKERS IN COLOMBIA. A PROPOSAL TO ORGANIZE AN ASSOCIATION IN COLOMBIA TO COMBAT THE USE OF MARIHUANA AND TO DISTRIBUTE INFORMATION REGARDING THE DANGER OF THIS NARCOTIC IS INCORPORATED. OTHER MATTERS DISCUSSED ARE THE HARMFUL AND TOXIC EFFECTS OF MARIHUANA; MARIHUANA AND PLACEBOS; MARIHUANA AND CULTURE, HOME AND FAMILY; MARIHUANA IN THE SCHOOLS AND IN PRISONS; MARIHUANA IN RELATION TO HOMOSEXUALISM, PROSTITUTION, ALCOHOL AND GENERAL HEALTH; THE INCREASE OF USE AND ABUSE OF MARIHUANA AND THE NEED FOR NEW AND DRASTIC CHANGES IN THE LAWS DEALING WITH MARIHUANA. MOST OF THE MATERIAL IS TREATED IN GENERAL TERMS AS ARGUMENT AND WARNING AGAINST THE USE OF MARIHUANA AT HIGH SCHOOL AND YOUNG ADULT READING LEVELS.

MEDICAL FACULTY
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MEDELLIN, COLOMBIA

0100071100999
THE EDITOR. U.S. MAKES LSD MORE AVAILABLE -- FOR RESEARCH. MEDICAL WORLD NEWS, 9(5):1968. EDITORIAL.

BACKGROUND HISTORY OF RESTRICTIONS OF THE SUPPLY OF LSD PRODUCED BY SANDOZ PHARMACEUTICALS AND TURNED OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT IN 1966 IS RECITED. AN EXPERT COMMITTEE, THE JOINT FDA-PHS PSYCHOTOMIMETIC AGENTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE, WAS ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1967 TO ADVISE FDA AND NIMH ON THE MERITS OF APPLICATIONS OF RESEARCHERS FOR THE DRUG. THIS BODY COMPRISES 2 MEDICAL COORDINATORS, JEAN PAUL SMITH AND JOHN A. SCIGLIANO, AND 7 TO 12 NONGOVERNMENTAL CONSULTANTS IN SUCH AREAS AS PSYCHOLOGY, PSYCHIATRY, PHARMACOLOGY AND SOCIAL SERVICES. PROCESSING OF APPLICATIONS IS MORE RAPID THAN HERETOFORE. NEARLY ALL PROJECTS APPROVED THUS FAR (32 OUT OF 44 APPLICATIONS) RELATE TO RESEARCH WITH ANIMALS AND PLANTS. REQUESTS FOR SUPPLIES OF LSD WILL BE PROCESSED WITHIN 3 MONTHS HEREAFTER.

MEDICAL WORLD NEWS
777 3RD AVE.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

0100071101999
KRYLOV, O.A.; DANILOVA, R.A.; TONGUR, V.S. PARTICIPATION OF NUCLEIC ACIDS IN THE FORMATION OF CONDITIONED CONNECTIONS (BASED ON ONTOGENETIC STUDIES). (OB UCHASTII NUKLEINOVYKH KISLOT V OBRAZOVANII USLOVNOY SVYAZI (PO DANNYM ONTOGENETICHESKIKH ISSLEDOVANIY).) ZHURNAL VYSSHEY NERVNOY DEYATELNOSTI IMENI I.P. PAVLOVA (MOSKVA), 17(6):1015-1022, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

SUBDURAL INJECTION OF MICE AND PUPPIES WITH RIBONUCLEASE, DESOXYRIBONUCLEASE AND ACTINOMYCIN C PREVENTED THE FORMATION OF NEW CONDITIONED REFLEXES, ESPECIALLY IN EARLY POSTNATAL ONTOGENY. RIBONUCLEASE REDUCED THE RNA CONTENT OF NEURONS IN THE CEREBRAL CORTEX, BUT HAD NO INFLUENCE ON INNATE REFLEXES. DESOXYRIBONUCLEASE AFFECTED NEITHER INNATE NOR ACQUIRED (CONDITIONED) REFLEXES. THE INJECTION OF CONTROL PREPARATIONS (INACTIVATED RIBONUCLEASE, TRYPSIN, SERUM ALBUMIN AND PHYSIOLOGICAL SALINE) ALSO HAD NO EFFECT ON CONDITIONED ACTIVITY. RIBONUCLEASE, LIKE YEAST RNA OR SERUM ALBUMIN, HAD NO EFFECT ON GAS EXCHANGE IN MICE, BUT THE INJECTION OF CHLORPROMAZINE OR THYROIDECTOMY DECREASED GAS EXCHANGE BY MORE THAN 50% OF THE NORMAL LEVEL.

BRAIN INSTITUTE
USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071102999
KOBRINSKIY, G.D.; LOSEVA, T.M. MITOSIS IN HELA AND HEP-2 CELLS TREATED WITH BLOOD SERUM FROM PATIENTS WITH THE CONTINUOUS FORMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. (MITOTICHESKAYA AKTIVNOST KLETOK SHTAMMOVYKH KULTUR HELA I HEP-2 PRI DEYSTVII SYVOROTKI KROVI BOLNYKH NEPRERYVNO TEKUSHCHIMI FORMAMI SHIZOFRENII.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(7):1020-1022, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

A COMPARISON OF THE NUMBER OF MITOSES PER 100 HELA AND HEP-2 CELLS TREATED WITH THE BLOOD SERUM OF SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS (1:5 DILUTION) AND WITH THE BLOOD SERUM OF HEALTHY PERSONS SHOWED THAT THE BLOOD SERUM OF

SCHIZOPHRENICS HAS A SIGNIFICANTLY INHIBITING EFFECT ON CELL DIVISION. THERE WERE 44.3 AND 54.5 MITOSES, RESPECTIVELY, FOR THE HELA CELLS AND 26.7 AND 36 FOR THE HEP-2 CELLS. IN THE CULTURES THEMSELVES THE MITOTIC INDEX RANGED BETWEEN 40 AND 50. INCREASED DILUTION OF THE SERUM (1:10), HOWEVER, HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON MITOSIS. IN A FEW CASES BLOOD SERUM FROM MENTALLY HEALTHY PERSONS INHIBITED MITOSIS, SUGGESTING THAT THE COURSE OF THE DISEASE IN THESE PATIENTS WAS SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT FROM THAT IN THE OTHERS, ALTHOUGH THEY EXHIBITED THE SAME CLINICAL SYMPTOMS.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071103999
SAVULEV, YU. I.* MITOCHONDRIA AND TIGROID ULTRASTRUCTURE IN CEREBROCORTICAL NEURONS OF WHITE RATS AFTER INJECTION WITH BLOOD SERUM FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS. (ULTRASTRUKTURA MITOKHONDRIY I TIGROIDA NEYRONOV KORY GOLOVNOGO MOZGA BELYKH KRYS POSLE VOZDEYSTVIYA SYVOROTKOY KROVI BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEI.) ZHURNAL NEVROPATOLOGII I PSIKHIATRII IMENI S.S. KORSAKOVA (MOSKVA), 67(7):1033-1040, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

ELECTRON MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION OF THE TIGROID SUBSTANCE OF WHITE RATS INJECTED WITH BLOOD SERUM FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS REVEALED A NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT CHANGES--DECREASE IN DENSITY OF DISTRIBUTION OF THE RIBOSOMES, DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF RIBOSOMES IN THE POLYSOME PROPER, INCREASED DIAMETER OF THE RIBOSOMES AND NUMEROUS FIBRILS SURROUNDING INDIVIDUAL POLYSOMES. CHANGES IN THE MITOCHONDRIA ULTRASTRUCTURE CONSISTED MOSTLY OF SWELLING OF THESE ORGANELLES, DESTRUCTION OF MANY CRISTAE AND INCREASED OSMIOPHOBIA OF THE MATRICES. THE ULTRASTRUCTURAL CHANGES IN THE NEURONS WERE MORE PRONOUNCED IN THE ANIMALS THAT RECEIVED SERUM FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS WITH THE CONTINUOUS FORM OF THE DISEASE THAN IN THOSE THAT RECEIVED SERUM FROM SCHIZOPHRENICS WITH THE PERIODIC FORM.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
USSR ACADEMY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071104999
KONDRATYEVA, I.N. CHANGES IN NEURON REACTIONS OF THE VISUAL CORTEX TO THE ACTION OF NEMBUTAL. (IZMENENIYE REAKTSIY NEYRONOV ZRITELNOY OBLASTI KORY PRI DEYSTVII NEMBUTALA.) ZHURNAL VYSSHEY DEYATELNOSTI IMENI I.P. PAVLOVA (MOSKVA), 17(6):1066-1073, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

INJECTION OF RABBITS WITH NEMBUTAL (25-30 MG/KG) INCREASED THE AMPLITUDE OF THE PRIMARY SURFACE-POSITIVE OSCILLATION AND SHORTENED THE SLOW SURFACE-NEGATIVE WAVE. A NEW SURFACE POSITIVE-NEGATIVE WAVE APPEARED BETWEEN THE 80TH-120TH MSEC AND WAS FOLLOWED BY A SERIES OF SIMILAR OSCILLATIONS. SHORTENING OF THE INHIBITORY PAUSE OCCURRED IN THE IMPULSE REACTIONS OF THE NEURONS (TYPES B1, B2 AND MU) BETWEEN THE 80TH-120TH MSEC. FOLLOWING A FLASH, A NEW GROUP OF DISCHARGES APPEARED WHICH GENERALLY CORRELATED WELL WITH THE NEW SURFACE-POSITIVE AND DEPTH-NEGATIVE WAVE. NEURONS WITH TYPE D REACTIONS DID NOT SHOW ANY CLEAR-CUT CHANGES. THE ANESTHETIZED RABBITS EXHIBITED A PREDOMINANCE OF REACTIONS WHICH IN THE

EARLIER STAGE HAD A RATHER SHORT LATENT PERIOD AND PERSISTED ONLY A SHORT TIME. THE CYCLE OF RESTORATION OF CORTICAL NEURON REACTIONS BECAME SHORTER AFTER INJECTION OF NEMBUTAL, PRESUMABLY BECAUSE OF WEAKENING OF THE INHIBITORY PROCESSES RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUPNORMAL PHASE AFTER THE FIRST STIMULUS. (35 REFERENCES)

INSTITUTE OF HIGHER NERVOUS ACTIVITY AND NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071105999
PLATONOW, N.; COLDWELL, B.B. METABOLISM OF ETHANOL IN COLD ENVIRONMENT. I. EFFECT OF ALCOHOL PRETREATMENT. II. EFFECT OF DOSE ON RATE. III. EFFECT OF PHENOXYBENZAMINE AND POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE. QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL, 21(1):1-19, 1968.

COLD EXPOSURE INCREASED THE RATE OF ALCOHOL METABOLISM IN RATS. PRETREATMENT WITH ETHANOL HAD LITTLE OR NO EFFECT ON RATE OF METABOLISM, BUT IT APPEARED TO ALTER THE RATIO OF RESPIRATORY CARBON DIOXIDE DERIVED FROM ETHANOL AS OPPOSED TO TOTAL RESPIRATORY CARBON DIOXIDE IN DETERMINATIONS MADE USING 14 CARBON DIOXIDE. IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE RATS WERE EXPOSED TO 2 STRESSES, NAMELY COLD AND DAILY ADMINISTRATION OF ALCOHOL, IT IS PROBABLE THAT SOME ENZYMATIC ADAPTATION WAS INVOLVED IN THE RELATIVE INCREASE OF ALCOHOL METABOLISM. THIS METABOLISM WAS SHARPLY DECREASED BY ADMINISTRATION OF PHENOXYBENZAMINE; SINCE THIS IS NOT SPECIFIC FOR EITHER EPINEPHRINE NOR NOREPINEPHRINE, IT IS NOT KNOWN WHICH CATECHOLAMINE WAS INVOLVED. INCREASED METABOLISM OF ALCOHOL IN COLD IS PROBABLY NOT RELATED DIRECTLY TO CATECHOLAMINE ACTION, BUT RATHER IT IS ASSOCIATED WITH INCREASED GENERAL METABOLISM IN WHICH THE CATECHOLAMINES PLAY A PART. TREATMENT WITH POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED THE RATE OF CONVERSION OF ALCOHOL TO CARBON DIOXIDE IN COLD-EXPOSED RATS AS WELL AS IN CONTROLS. IT IS REASONABLY CERTAIN THAT INCREASED FUNCTION OF THE THYROID GLAND DURING COLD CONTRIBUTED TO INCREASED METABOLISM. (41 REFERENCES)

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0100071106999
BROWN, RUSSELL V. EFFECTS OF STRESS ON VOLUNTARY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN MICE. QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL, 29(1):49-53, 1968.

THIS STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN FOLLOWING THE OBSERVATION THAT MITE-INFESTED LABORATORY MICE INBRED FOR VOLUNTARY ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION CONSUMED 3 TIMES AS MUCH ALCOHOL AS NONINFESTED ANIMALS, AND THAT THE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION DROPPED AFTER THE MITES HAD BEEN ELIMINATED. THE STRESS SITUATION WAS ESTABLISHED BY SPINNING ON A TURNTABLE. THIS SPINNING APPEARS TO HAVE INDUCED INCREASED ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN ALL INDIVIDUALLY HOUSED MICE, WHEREAS ANIMALS HOUSED IN GROUPS DID NOT RESPOND BY CHANGING THEIR RATE OF CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL.

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY
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0100071107999
TOXIC CONCENTRATIONS OF ETHANOL WERE INJECTED INTO 752 MICE FROM 5 INBRED STRAINS AND 5 CROSSBRED STRAINS WITH KNOWN CHARACTERISTICS OF ALCOHOL SELECTION TO DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYSTEMIC TOLERANCE AND CHOICE BEHAVIOR. IT WAS SHOWN CONSISTENTLY THAT THERE IS A NEGATIVE CORRELATION BETWEEN SYSTEMIC TOLERANCE AND ALCOHOL SELECTION. SINCE SYSTEMIC TOLERANCE FOR A HIGH DOSE OF ETHANOL IS LOWEST IN THE STRAIN WITH THE HIGHEST INCIDENCE OF SELECTION, OTHER FACTORS ARE PROBABLY INVOLVED IN THE DETERMINATION OF GENETIC DIFFERENCES OF CHOICE BEHAVIOR. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE HIGH-SELECTING STRAIN MAY DERIVE SOME DRUG EFFECT BENEFIT FROM INGESTION OF SMALL AMOUNTS OF ALCOHOL (CONCENTRATION OF 10-12(ETHANOL WERE CHOSEN), WHICH WOULD NOT BE AVAILABLE TO STRAINS PRESENTING A MORE EFFICIENT ALCOHOL METABOLISM. THIS STUDY INDICATES THAT THE HIGH-SELECTING ANIMALS ARE MORE SENSITIVE TO THE TOXIC EFFECTS OF ETHANOL THAN THE LOW-SELECTING STRAINS.

COMPARATIVE PSYCHOLOGY DIVISION
6571ST AEROMEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY
HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE, N.MEX.

0100071108999
DIPERRI, RAOUL; DRAVID, ANANT; SCHWEIGERDT, ARLENE; HIMWICH, HAROLD E. EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL ON EVOKED POTENTIALS OF VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM OF CAT. QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL, 29(1):20-37, 1968.

THIS STUDY WAS DIRECTED PRIMARILY TO COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RESPONSES EVOKED FROM THE SOMATOSENSORY VISUAL AND AUDITORY SYSTEMS. RESPONSES WERE RECORDED FROM A LATERAL GENICULATE BODY AND THE VISUAL CORTEX, AND FROM AN INFERIOR COLLICULUS AND THE AUDITORY CORTEX. SENSORY PATHWAYS IN THE THALAMUS, CORTEX AND LATERAL FUNICULUS OF THE SPINAL CORD WERE ALSO TESTED. A GRASS KYMOGRAPHIC CAMERA WAS USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH A MNEMOTRON COMPUTER OF AVERAGE TRANSIENTS. ONLY A DEPRESSANT EFFECT WAS FOUND. LOW DOSES OF ALCOHOL MAY EXERT AN ACTIVATING EFFECT, BUT THE DOSES USED IN THESE EXPERIMENTS WERE RELATIVELY HIGH. THE SYNAPSE IS PROBABLY THE STRUCTURE MOST SENSITIVE TO ALCOHOL. EARLIER AND MORE ENDURING EFFECTS ARE EXERTED ON CORTICAL RATHER THAN ON SUBCORTICAL STRUCTURES. (22 REFERENCES)

CLINICA NEUROLOGICA
UNIVERSITA DI MESSINA
MESSINA, ITALY

0100071109999
LEDOUX-LEBARD, G.; HEITZ, F.; BEHAR, A. MODERN BEHAVIOR MODIFIERS IN RADIOLOGY OF THE DIGESTIVE TRACT: METHOCHLORPRAMIDE AND THIEMONIUM IODIDE. (LES MODIFICATEURS DU COMPORTEMENT MODERNES EN RADIOLOGIE DIGESTIVE: METOCLOPRAMIDE EN IODURE DE TIEMONIUM.) ANNALES DE RADIOLOGIE (PARIS), 9(7-8):655-661, 1966. IN FRENCH.

EXPERIENCE IN THE USE OF METHOCHLORPRAMIDE AND THIEMONIUM IODIDE (TE 114) IN RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF 487 CASES OUT OF A TOTAL OF 3400 IS REPORTED. SIX MIN AFTER I.V. INJECTION OF 20 MG METHOCHLORPRAMIDE THERE IS A MORPHINE EFFECT WITHOUT SECONDARY ATONIA OR SPHINCTER CONTRACTION AND WITH A GENERAL ACCELERATION OF PASSAGE. THERE ARE NO

SIDE-EFFECTS SUCH AS NAUSEA, AND NO REPERCUSSIONS IN THE CNS. INJECTION OF 10 MG TF 114 DURING EXAMINATION PRODUCES AN ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS OPENING OF THE PYLORUS AND CONSIDERABLE DUODENAL HYPOTONIA, WITH SUPPRESSION OF PERISTALSIS WITHIN 2 MIN. WITH BARIUM ENEMA, 5 MG TF 114 I.V. AFFORDS GOOD EXPANSION OF THE COLON. THIS PROCEDURE IS PARTICULARLY HELPFUL IN THE AGED AND THE INCONTINENT, SINCE IT INCREASES TOLERANCE TO THE ENEMA. METHOCHLORPRAMIDE IS A USEFUL ADJUNCT IN CHOLANGIOGRAPHY, SINCE IT OFFSETS EMESIS CAUSED BY ADMINISTRATION OF ADIPIODONE AND MORPHINE. METHOCHLORPRAMIDE AND TF 114 HAVE NOT BEEN USED IN EXAMINATION OF GASTRECTOMIZED PATIENTS. TF 114 SHOULD NEVER BE INJECTED IN THE COURSE OF EXAMINATION OF A STOMACH THAT HAS BEEN OPACIFIED IF THERE IS NO PERISTALSIS.

FACULTE ET SERVICE CENTRAL DE RADIOLOGIE
HOPITAL DE LA PITIE
93 BOULEVARD DE L'HOPITAL
PARIS 13 FRANCE

0100071110999
LOMAX, PETER; KIRKPATRICK, W.F. THE EFFECT OF N-ALLYLNORMORPHINE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACUTE TOLERANCE TO THE HYPOTHERMIC EFFECT OF MORPHINE IN THE RAT. PROCEEDINGS OF THE WESTERN PHARMACOLOGY SOCIETY, 9:63-65, 1966.

ACUTE TOLERANCE TO THE HYPOTHERMIC ACTION OF MORPHINE CAN DEVELOP AFTER A SINGLE INJECTION OF THE DRUG EITHER INTRAVENOUSLY OR INTO THE HYPOTHALAMIC THERMOREGULATORY CENTERS OF THE RAT. NALORPHINE GIVEN I.V. EFFECTIVELY BLOCKED THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACUTE TOLERANCE. THE MOST LIKELY EXPLANATION IS THAT NALORPHINE BLOCKS THE RECEPTOR SITES ON THE NEURONS PREVENTING MORPHINE FROM EXERTING ITS EFFECT ON THE CELL.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
CENTER FOR THE HEALTH SCIENCES
U.C.L.A.
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

0100071111999
SCHANBERG, S.M.; SCHILDKRAUT, J.J.; KOPIN, I.J. THE EFFECTS OF PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS ON NOREPINEPHRINE-3H METABOLISM IN BRAIN. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(2):393-399, 1967.

INTRACISTERNAL ADMINISTRATION OF NOREPINEPHRINE-H3 PROVIDES A CONVENIENT WAY OF INTRODUCING NOREPINEPHRINE-H3 INTO THE BRAIN. A DOSE OF 0.14 MCG DL-NOREPINEPHRINE-7-H3 WAS INJECTED INTO THE CISTERNA MAGNA OF SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS. AT VARYING TIMES, THE ANIMALS WERE DECAPITATED AND THE WHOLE BRAIN WITH PART OF THE SPINAL CORD FROZEN IN LIQUID NITROGEN. ASSAYS WERE DONE OF TRITIATED NOREPINEPHRINE, NORMETANEPHRINE, DIHYDROXYMANDELIC ACID, AND 3-METHOXY-4-HYDROXYPHENYLGLYCOL. DRUGS ADMINISTERED WERE 25 MG/KG IMIPRAMINE HCL, 25 MG/KG DESIPRAMINE HCL, 25 MG/KG CHLORPROMAZINE HCL AND 100-150 MG/KG LICL. ALL DRUGS WERE GIVEN I.P. CONTROL ANIMALS WERE GIVEN SALINE. IN THE FIRST PROCEDURE, NOREPINEPHRINE-H3 WAS INJECTED 1.5 HOURS AFTER THE DRUG AND THE RATS WERE SACRIFICED 6 MINUTES LATER. NOREPINEPHRINE-H3 LEVELS WERE LOWERED BY IMIPRAMINE, DESIPRAMINE AND CHLORPROMAZINE, BUT WERE UNAFFECTED BY LICL. NORMETANEPHRINE-H3 LEVELS WERE

INCREASED BY THE TRICYCLIC DRUGS, BUT UNAFFECTED BY THE OTHER DRUGS. IN THE SECOND PROCEDURE, THE DRUG WAS GIVEN 3 HR AFTER NOREPINEPHRINE-H3 AND THE RATS WERE SACRIFICED 1.5 HOURS LATER. BOTH NOREPINEPHRINE-H3 AND NORMETANEPHRINE-H3 LEVELS WERE INCREASED BY THE TRICYCLIC DRUGS AND WERE UNAFFECTED BY CHLORPROMAZINE. LICL DID NOT AFFECT NOREPINEPHRINE-H3 LEVELS, BUT DECREASED NORMETHANEPHRINE-H3 LEVELS. TRITIATED DEAMINATED CATECHOL METABOLITE LEVELS WERE INCREASED ONLY BY LICL. O-METHYLATED DEAMINATED METABOLITE LEVELS WERE ONLY INCREASED BY DESIPRAMINE. THE RESULTS SUGGEST THAT ANTIDEPRESSANTS INCREASE PHYSIOLOGICALLY AVAILABLE NOREPINEPHRINE, WHILE LITHIUM DECREASES NOREPINEPHRINE LEVELS AT CENTRAL ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS. (20 REFERENCES)

LABORATORY OF CLINICAL SCIENCE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
BETHESDA, MD.

0100071112999
ERNST, A.M.; SMELIK, P.G. SITE OF ACTION OF DOPAMINE AND APOMORPHINE ON COMPULSIVE GNAWING BEHAVIOUR IN RATS. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 22(12):837-838, 1966.

TO TEST THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THE SITE OF ACTION OF DOPAMINE AND APOMORPHINE IS WITHIN THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYSTEM, CRYSTALLINE DOPAMINE OR APOMORPHINE WAS IMPLANTED STEREOTAXICALLY INTO THE BRAIN OF MALE RATS. IN 1-2 HOURS AFTER DOPA IMPLANTATION, INTENSE COMPULSIVE GNAWING BEGAN, LASTING 3 OR MORE HOURS. GNAWING STARTED WITHIN 30-40 MIN AFTER APOMORPHINE, AND LASTED ABOUT 2 HOURS. POSITIVE RESULTS WERE OBTAINED WITH IMPLANTATION IN THE DORSAL PART OF THE CAUDATE NUCLEUS AND GLOBUS PALLIDUM, BUT NOT IN OTHER AREAS OF THE CAUDATE NUCLEUS, SUBTHALAMIC STRUCTURES OR SUBSTANTIA NIGRA. SITE OF ACTION APPEARS TO BE IN THE NEOSTRIATUM. NEGATIVE RESULTS FOLLOWED DUMMY IMPLANTATIONS AND IMPLANTATION OF METATYROSINE, WHICH HAS THE SAME STRUCTURE AS DOPA BUT NO HYDROXYL GROUP IN THE PARA POSITION.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY, MEDICAL FACULTY
UNIVERSITY OF UTRECHT
UTRECHT, THE NETHERLANDS

0100071113999
KALES, ANTHONY; JACOBSON, ALLAN. MENTAL ACTIVITY DURING SLEEP: RECALL STUDIES, SOMNAMBULISM, AND EFFECTS OF RAPID EYE MOVEMENT DEPRIVATION AND DRUGS. EXPERIMENTAL NEUROLOGY, SUPPL. 4:81-91, 1967.

THE EVIDENCE OBTAINED IN LABORATORY STUDIES INDICATED THAT MENTAL ACTIVITY OCCURS IN ALL STAGES OF SLEEP. DREAMING WAS FREQUENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH REM AWAKENINGS, OCCASIONALLY WITH STAGES 2 AND 3 AWAKENINGS DURING THE LAST TWO-THIRDS OF THE NIGHT, AND RARELY WITH STAGES 3 AND 4 AROUSALS EARLY IN THE NIGHT. IN GENERAL IT WAS OBSERVED THAT QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DIFFERENCES EXIST BETWEEN REM AND NREM MENTATION REPORTS. DEPRIVATION AND DRUG STUDIES INDICATED THAT DREAMING MAY BE ACCELERATED OR REMAIN IDLE, DEPENDING ON VARIOUS FACTORS. DREAMS ARE MORE INTENSE FOLLOWING DRUG WITHDRAWAL, INDEPENDENT OF REM LENGTH. THE TOTAL LACK OF RECALL OBSTRUCTS ASSESSMENT OF MENTAL ACTIVITY DURING SLEEP-WALKING. OBSERVATION SUGGESTS THAT THE SOMNAMBULIST IS INTERNALLY PREOCCUPIED AND THAT THERE IS LACK OF INTERACTION WITH EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT. THE

CHARACTERISTIC MARKED IMPAIRMENT OF MEMORY FOR THE SOMNAMBULISTIC INCIDENT BEARS ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER FAILURE TO RECALL A DREAM IS DUE TO MEMORY IMPAIRMENT OR FAILURE TO EXPERIENCE MENTAL ACTIVITY WHILE SLEEPING.

0100071114999
KIELHOLZ, P.; POLDINGER, W. DRUGS, DRUG DEPENDENCE AND TRAFFIC. (PHARMAKA, DROGENABHANGIGKEIT UND VERKEHR.) SCHWEIZERISCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT (BASEL), 97(2):49-54, 1967. IN GERMAN.

VARIOUS DRUGS CONSTITUTE TRAFFIC HAZARDS NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF THEIR INTRINSIC PROPERTIES BUT BECAUSE OF THEIR ADDITIVE OR POTENTIATING EFFECTS ON ALCOHOL. SEDATIVES, HYPNOTICS AND ANTIHISTAMINES INFLUENCE DRIVING PERFORMANCE DIRECTLY; THEY ALSO POTENTIATE ALCOHOL, ESPECIALLY IN THE CASE OF INITIAL DOSES. PATIENTS ON DRUG THERAPY SHOULD BE WARNED AGAINST EVEN SMALL AMOUNTS OF ALCOHOL. WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS IN THE CASE OF DRUG ADDICTION CAN ALSO BE DANGEROUS. THE PATIENT SHOULD BE ACQUAINTED WITH THE HAZARDS AND COUNSELLED NOT TO DRIVE UNTIL SIDE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN DETERMINED IN HIS PARTICULAR CASE. THE DRUG INDUSTRY SHOULD PRESENT CLEAR WARNINGS ON PACKAGED PRODUCTS, PARTICULARLY NOTING POTENTIATION OF THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL. (44 REFERENCES)

PSYCHIATRISCHE UNIVERSITATSKLINIK BASEL
BASEL, SWITZERLAND

0100071115999
HAMMER, W.; KARLEN, B.; SJOQVIST, F. DRUG-INDUCED CHANGES IN BRAIN LEVELS OF OXOTREMORINE IN MICE. LIFE SCIENCES, 7(3):205-211, 1968.

COMPOUNDS WHICH ANTAGONIZE OXOTREMORINE-INDUCED HYPOTHERMIA IN THE MOUSE WERE FOUND TO INCREASE THE CLEARANCE OF OXOTREMORINE FROM THE BRAIN, THEREBY DECREASING THE INTENSITY AND DURATION OF TREMOR. THE MICE WERE FIRST TREATED WITH 25 MG/KG SKF 525 A, 20 MG/KG DESIPRAMINE, 10 MG/KG AMPHETAMINE OR 20 MG/KG ATROPINE, AND 30 MIN LATER WERE GIVEN OXOTREMORINE. ALL DRUGS WERE INJECTED I.P. EXCEPT AMPHETAMINE, WHICH WAS GIVEN S.C. TREMOR AND RECTAL TEMPERATURE WERE ASSESSED AT INTERVALS OF 30 MIN. THE ANIMALS WERE KILLED BY CERVICAL DISLOCATION 90 MIN LATER AND AFTER THE BRAIN HAD BEEN REMOVED FOR SEPARATE ANALYSIS, THE REST OF THE ANIMAL WAS HOMOGENIZED AND OXOTREMORINE-H3 WAS DETERMINED. SKF 525 A INCREASED THE BRAIN CONCENTRATION OF OXOTREMORINE AND POTENTIATED HYPOTHERMIA, BUT DID NOT CHANGE THE TREMOR SCORE. AMPHETAMINE DECREASED THE BRAIN LEVELS OF OXOTREMORINE AND ANTAGONIZED HYPOTHERMIA AND TREMOR. ATROPINE DECREASED THE BRAIN LEVELS OF OXOTREMORINE AND ALMOST COMPLETELY ANTAGONIZED HYPOTHERMIA AND TREMOR. DESIPRAMINE AND SALINE HAD NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT. ATROPINE AND AMPHETAMINE PROBABLY DECREASE BRAIN LEVELS OF OXOTREMORINE BY INCREASED CLEARANCE FROM THE BRAIN AND DECREASE INTENSITY AND DURATION OF TREMOR BY LOWERING THE CONCENTRATION OF OXOTREMORINE AT RECEPTOR SITES IN THE BRAIN.

DIVISION OF CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
KAROLINSKA INSTITUTE
STOCKHOLM 60, SWEDEN

0100071116999
NIELSON, HAROLD C. FLEMING, ROBERT M. EFFECTS OF ELECTROCONVULSIVE SHOCK AND PRIOR STRESS ON BRAIN AMINE LEVELS. EXPERIMENTAL NEUROLOGY, 20 1 ,21-30, 1968.

SEROTONIN, NOREPINEPHRINE AND DOPAMINE LEVELS IN RAT BRAIN WERE DETERMINED. COLD STRESS AND FOOT SCHOCK WERE APPLIED AND CHANGES IN AMINE LEVELS WERE NOTED IN RESPONSE TO ELECTROSHOCK. THE MORE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES WERE RELATED TO THE TYPE OF STRESS THAT PRECEEDED ELECTROSHOCK. COLD-STRESSED ANIMALS PRESENTED CHANGES ONLY IN DOPAMINE LEVELS, WHEREAS GRID-SHOCKED ANIMALS SHOWED CHANGES IN DOPAMINE AND NOREPINEPHRINE LEVELS. THESE CHANGES LASTED FOR AS LONG AS 4 DAYS, WHILE NO SEROTONIN LEVELS MAY BE RESPONSIBLE FOR STRESS-BEHAVIOR INTERACTION. 36 REFERENCES

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH 84112

0100071117999
MASPOLI, M. VALIUM, ITS EFFECT ON RESPIRATION. (LE VALIUM, SON ACTION SUR LA RESPIRATION.) SCHWEIZERISCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT (BASEL), 97(10):320-324, 1967. IN FRENCH.

THE EFFECT OF VALIUM ON RESPIRATION IS IMPORTANT, IN VIEW OF ITS USE IN PREPARATION FOR SURGERY. PUBLISHED MATERIAL ON ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS INDICATES REDUCTION OF RESPIRATION WITH AN INTRAVENOUS DOSE OF 16 MG/KG. A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE RELATING TO MAN GENERALLY SHOWS NO MODIFICATION OF RESPIRATION. IN THE PRESENT EXPERIMENTS INVOLVING 9 SUBJECTS, AGED 20-40 YEARS, ALL CANDIDATES FOR MINOR SURGERY, VALIUM WAS INJECTED UNDER LIGHT GENERAL ANESTHESIA IN A DOSE OF 10 MG/20 KG BODY WEIGHT (0.5(SOLUTION). THE PRINCIPAL EFFECT WAS RELAXATION OF RESPIRATORY MUSCULATURE AND MODIFICATION AT THE LEVEL OF THE CENTER OF RESPIRATION. THE TIDAL VOLUME WAS REDUCED AND THIS ENTAILED HYPOVENTILATION, DEMONSTRATED BY SLIGHT ELEVATION OF CO2 LEVELS, WHICH ACCELERATED THE RHYTHM OF RESPIRATION. (30 REFERENCES)

0100071118999
REIS, DONALD J.; FUXE, KJELL. DEPLETION OF NORADRENALINE IN BRAINSTEM NEURONS DURING SHAM RAGE BEHAVIOUR PRODUCED BY ACUTE BRAINSTEM TRANSECTION IN CAT. BRAIN RESEARCH, 7(3):448-451, 1968.

WHEN SHAM RAGE BEHAVIOR (A DEFENSE REACTION) IS ELICITED IN THE CAT BY ACUTE TRANSECTION OF THE UPPER BRAIN STEM, THE LEVEL OF NORADRENALINE IN THE LOWER BRAIN STEM (LOWER MESENCEPHALON, PONS AND MEDULLA) FALLS WITHIN 3 HOURS. THE CONCENTRATION OF SEROTONIN IN THE SAME AREAS DOES NOT CHANGE. A SELECTIVE FALL IN BRAIN NORADRENALINE WITHOUT CHANGE IN SEROTONIN AND DOPAMINE ALSO OCCURS WHEN SHAM RAGE BEHAVIOR IS PRODUCED BY ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE AMYGDALA OR THE HYPOTHALAMUS. IN THIS CASE THE FALL OF NORADRENALINE IS DUE TO A DEPLETION IN NORADRENALINE STORED WITHIN AXON TERMINALS OF NORADRENALINE-CONTAINING NEURONS THROUGHOUT THE BRAIN. COMPARISON OF CHANGES PRODUCED IN BRAIN STEM TRANSECTION ABOVE THE SUPERIOR COLLICULUS WITH THOSE IN CATS DECEREBRATED BY A MIDCOLLICULAR TRANSECTION (IN SOME ANIMALS OF EACH GROUP THE SYNTHESIS OF NORADRENALINE WAS BLOCKED BY AN INHIBITOR OF TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE) SHOWS DEPLETION OF NORADRENALINE WHICH RESULTS FROM INCREASED ACTIVITY OF

NORADRENALINE NEURONS THROUGHOUT THE LOWER BRAIN STEM AND SPINAL CORD AND DEPLETION IN THE AXON TERMINALS. IN UNTREATED CATS THE DECREASE OF CATECHOLAMINE FLUORESCENCE WAS SLIGHT. IT IS PROBABLE THAT AMINE DEPLETION OBTAINED WITH SYNTHESIS INHIBITORS DEPENDS ON NERVOUS IMPULSE FLOW. NORADRENALINE RELEASE DURING SHAM RAGE BEHAVIOR EXCEEDS ITS SYNTHESIS.

DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY
CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021

0100071119999
MENNEAR, JOHN H.; RUDZIK, ALLAN D. THE EFFECT OF ALPHA METHYL META TYROSINE ON THE DOSE-LETHALITY CURVE OF D-AMPHETAMINE IN AGGREGATED MICE. LIFE SCIENCES, 7(3):213-218, 1968.

THE DOSE-LETHALITY CURVE FOR D-AMPHETAMINE IN NORMAL MICE IS TRIPHASIC, FIRST INCREASING, THEN DECREASING, AND THEN INCREASING AGAIN, SUGGESTING MORE THAN ONE MECHANISM FOR THE PRODUCING OF MORTALITY. SINCE ALPHA-METHYL-M-TYROSINE ANTAGONIZES THE LETHALITY OF D-AMPHETAMINE, ITS EFFECT ON THE DOSE-LETHALITY CURVE OF D-AMPHETAMINE WAS STUDIED. MICE WERE HOUSED IN GROUPS OF 50. THE LETHALITY OF D-AMPHETAMINE WAS DETERMINED FOR DOSES RANGING FROM 5-165 MG/KG. THE MICE WERE THEN PRETREATED WITH 100 MG/KG DL-ALPHA-METHYL-M-TYROSINE AND 4 HOURS LATER WERE GIVEN 5-220 MG/KG D-AMPHETAMINE. ALL ADMINISTRATIONS WERE I.P. THE MICE WERE THEN AGGREGATED AND MORTALITY WAS RECORDED 24 HOURS LATER. MORTALITY WAS REDUCED BY ALPHA-METHYL-M-TYROSINE FROM 70(TO 5(FOR A D-AMPHETAMINE DOSE OF 15 MG/KG, AND SIMILAR REDUCTIONS OF D-AMPHETAMINE LETHALITY WERE OBSERVED FOR D-AMPHETAMINE DOSES OF 50 MG/KG, BUT AT D-AMPHETAMINE DOSES OVER 80 MG/KG, ALPHA-METHYL-M-TYROSINE DID NOT PROTECT. THUS, THE ENHANCEMENT OF D-AMPHETAMINE TOXICITY BY AGGREGATION APPEARS TO BE RELATED TO AMINE RELEASE AT LOW DOSES, NOT AT HIGH DOSES.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY
PURDUE UNIVERSITY
LAFAYETTE, IND.

0100071120999
STEIN, DONALD G.; BRINK, JOHN J.; PATTERSON, ARTHUR. MAGNESIUM PEMOLINE: FACILITATION OF MAZE LEARNING WHEN ADMINISTERED IN PURE DIMETHYLSULFOXIDE. LIFE SCIENCES, 7(4):147-153, 1968.

INCONSISTENT RESULTS OF THE EFFECT OF MG PEMOLINE ON LEARNING HAVE BEEN REPORTED BECAUSE OF DIFFERENT ROUTES OF ADMINISTRATION AND DIFFERENT VEHICLES FOR THE DRUG. IN THIS STUDY, MG PEMOLINE WAS DISSOLVED IN 100(DIMETHYLSULFOXIDE (DMSO) AND ADMINISTERED TO RATS. THERE WERE 6 EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS: 24 MG/KG MG PEMOLINE, 6 MG/KG MG PEMOLINE, 4.5 MG/KG PEMOLINE IN 100(DMSO, 2 MG/KG AMPHETAMINE IN DMSO, DMSO ALONE, AND SALINE ALONE. THERE WERE 8-9 ANIMALS IN EACH GROUP. INJECTIONS WERE GIVEN 1 MIN PRIOR TO TESTING IN THE MAZE FOR A WATER REWARD. ACQUISITION OF MAZE LEARNING WAS MARKEDLY FACILITATED BY THE HIGH DOSE (24 MG/KG) OF MG PEMOLINE, AND TO A LESSER EXTENT BY THE LOW DOSE OF MG PEMOLINE AND BY PEMOLINE. MG PEMOLINE DID NOT ENHANCE PERFORMANCE BY CREATING A HIGHER LEVEL OF GENERAL ACTIVITY OR BY INCREASING THIRST. PEMOLINE PROBABLY EXERTS ITS EFFECT

ON THOSE NEURAL PROCESSES MEDIATING THE STORAGE OF INFORMATION, AND POSSIBLY MAY AFFECT RNA SYNTHESIS.

CLARK UNIVERSITY
WORCESTER, MASS.

0100071121999
TAEN, S.; POLDINGER, W. DIMETHACRINE (ISTONIL), AN ACRIDANE DERIVATIVE WITH A SPECTRUM OF ANTIDEPRESSANT ACTIVITY. (DIMETHACRIN (ISTONIL), EIN ACRIDANDERIVAT MIT ANTIDEPRESSIVEM WIRKUNGSSPEKTRUM.) SCHWEIZERISCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT (BASEL), 96(48):1616-1620, 1966. IN GERMAN.

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH 62 PATIENTS IS REPORTED. OF 27 WITH ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSIONS, 16 RESPONDED WELL TO A 6-WEEK COURSE OF DIMETHACRINE, WHICH IS A TRICYCLIC DIPHENYLAMINE DERIVATIVE. THE DRUG IS COMPARABLE IN ITS EFFECTS TO IMIPRAMINE, DIBENZEPINE AND MELITRACENE. ONSET OF CHANGE OF MOOD WAS RAPID. DIMETHACINE IN DAILY DOSES OF 75-300 MG, I.M. OR P.O., WAS WELL TOLERATED; THE CHIEF SIDE EFFECTS INCLUDED SWEATING, FATIGUE, DRY MOUTH, ACCENTUATED DIFFICULTY IN SLEEPING, TEMPORARY EXCITEMENT AND INTENSIFIED ANXIETY.

0100071122999
STASHCHUK, M.D. CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY OF "LATE" SCHIZOPHRENIA. (K VOPROSU TERAPII AMINAZINOM BOLNYKH "POZDNEY" SHIZOFRENIYEY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 114-119. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHOR STUDIED THE EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY ON THE COURSE OF LATE SCHIZOPHRENIA IN 130 FEMALE PATIENTS 40-65 YEARS OF AGE. TWO FORMS OF THE DISEASE WERE DISTINGUISHED-- DEPRESSIVE-PARANOID AND PARANOID. INVOLUTIONAL SYMPTOMS IN THE DEPRESSIVE-PARANOID FORM WERE MANIFESTED IN ANXIETY, DELUSION OF GRANDEUR AND NIHILISTIC DELUSION. TREATMENT WAS MORE EFFECTIVE IN PATIENTS WITH LESS PRONOUNCED INVOLUTIONAL SYMPTOMS, AND GOOD CORRELATION WAS NOTED BETWEEN THE DURATION OF THE FIRST ATTACK AND THAT OF THE SUBSEQUENT REMISSIONS.

CLINIC OF SENILE PSYCHOSES
SIMFEROPOL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
SIMFEROPOL, USSR

0100071123999
GUROVICH, I. YA.; ARSHAVSKIY, V.V. CHARACTERISTICS AND DIFFERENTIATION OF NEUROLOGIC AND PSYCHIC SIDE EFFECTS OF NEUROLEPTICS. (K OBSCHEY KHARAKTERISTIKE I DIFFERENTSIATSII POBOCHNYKH NEVROLOGICHESKIKH I PSIKHICHESKIKH EFFEKTOV NEYROLEPTICHESKIKH PREPARATOV.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 61-75. IN RUSSIAN.

THE SIDE EFFECTS OF NEUROLEPTICS ARE CLASSIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ONSET AND COURSE OF THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL DISORDERS INTO: (1) PAROXYSMAL, (2) ACUTE, (3) GRADUAL, (4) ATYPICAL AND (5) CHRONIC. EACH

SYNDROME IS ASSOCIATED WITH DISTINCTIVE NEUROLOGIC AND PSYCHIC CHANGES. THEY DIFFER IN MODE OF ORIGIN, COURSE AND REACTION TO DRUGS. THE SYNDROMES SHOW FEATURES TYPICAL OF THE VARIOUS DRUGS. FOR EXAMPLE, CHLORPROMAZINE INDUCES THE AKINETIC-RIGID SYNDROME. STELAZINE THERAPY OFTEN RESULTS IN PAROXYSMAL, ACUTE OR SUBACUTE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYNDROMES WITH PERSISTENT PSYCHIC CHANGES IN THE FORM OF PASSIVITY AND LACK OF INITIATIVE, TOGETHER WITH SUCH NEUROLOGIC DISTURBANCES AS CONSTANT TREMOR. ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL FINDINGS (EEG, EMG, TREMOGRAM, SPEED OF VOLUNTARY MOVEMENTS) ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE CLINICAL PICTURE OF THE INDIVIDUAL SYNDROME. (20 REFERENCES)

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071124999
VERTOGRADOVA, O.P. ALTERATION OF HALLUCINATIONS DURING PROLONGED TREATMENT WITH PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS. (IZMENYAYEMOST GALLYUTSINATORNOGO SINDROMA V PROTSESSE DLITELNOGO LECHENIYA PSIKHOTROPNYMI SREDSTVAMI.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 83-88. IN RUSSIAN.

OBSERVATION OF 200 SCHIZOPHRENICS WITH VERBAL HALLUCINATIONS SHOWED THAT PROLONGED TREATMENT WITH PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS HAD A MARKED EFFECT ON THE NATURE OF THE HALLUCINATIONS. IN THE EARLY ATTACKS THE VOICES WERE HOSTILE AND NUMEROUS, BUT UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THERAPY THEY BECAME MORE AGREEABLE OR NEUTRAL, PROTECTING AND EVEN BEFRIENDING THE PATIENT. WITH TIME THE VOICES BECAME LESS NUMEROUS. THE PATIENT WAS ABLE TO DISTINGUISH FROM THE MASS OF SOUNDS ONE OR TWO VOICES. THE NEXT STAGE WAS MARKED BY THE TRANSITION OF TRUE HALLUCINATIONS INTO PSEUDOHALLUCINATIONS, AS THE TRUE HALLUCINATIONS GRADUALLY LOST THEIR EXTERNAL PROJECTION AND ACOUSTIC INTENSITY. SOME PATIENTS EXPERIENCED "REMISSIONS" IN THAT THEY "GREW ACCUSTOMED" TO THE VOICES AND WERE ABLE TO IGNORE THEM. MAINTAINED ON SMALL DOSES OF DRUGS (25-50 MG CHLORPROMAZINE, 5-10 MG STELAZINE, ETC.), THEY WOULD RESUME NORMAL FAMILY LIFE AND COPE SUCCESSFULLY WITH THEIR JOBS. (22 REFERENCES)

CLINIC OF SENILE PSYCHOSES
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071125999
GOFMAN, D. YA. FOLLOWUP STUDY OF PATIENTS WITH THE "NUCLEAR" FORM OF SCHIZOPHRENIA TREATED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE. (OTDALENNYY KATAMNEZ BOLNYKH "YADERNOY" FORMOY SHIZOFRENII, LECHENNYKH AMINAZINOM (SOOBSHCHENIYE PERVOYE).) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 103-113. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHOR PRESENTS THE RESULTS OF A 10-YEAR FOLLOWUP STUDY OF 79 SCHIZOPHRENICS WITH "NUCLEAR" SCHIZOPHRENIA (PARANOID, CATATONIC, AND SIMPLE FORMS). THE PATIENTS

HAD THE DISEASE 5-30 YEARS BEFORE INSTITUTION OF CHLORPROMAZINE TREATMENT. ALL EXHIBITED PERSONALITY CHANGES BOTH IN THE PERIODS OF EXACERBATION AND DURING REMISSIONS. THERE WERE NO RECURRENCES IN 24 CASES AFTER THE FIRST COURSE OF TREATMENT; THERE WERE 1-3 RECURRENCES IN 30 CASES, ALL OF WHICH AGAIN RESPONDED TO THE DRUG. MOST PATIENTS WERE ENGAGED IN USEFUL WORK. THERE WERE NO DEATHS OR SERIOUS SOMATIC COMPLICATIONS. THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT PROLONGED ADMINISTRATION OF CHLORPROMAZINE IS EFFECTIVE NOT ONLY IN RELIEVING THE SYMPTOMS OF CHRONIC PSYCHOSIS, BUT IT ALSO DETERS DEVELOPMENT OF THE PATHOLOGICAL PROCESS.

SCHIZOPHRENIA CLINIC
MOSCOW MUNICIPAL CLINICAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL NO. 4
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0100071126999
TARNAVSKIY, YU. B. CHANGE OF METHODS WITH DECREASED EFFECTIVENESS OF CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY. (K VOPROSU OB IZMENENII METODIKI PRI SNIZHENII EFFEKTIVNOSTI TERAPII AMINAZINOM.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 135-141. IN RUSSIAN.

STUDY OF 62 SCHIZOPHRENICS SHOWED THAT VARIATIONS IN CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY BROUGHT ABOUT IMPROVEMENT IN MANY CASES WHERE ADMINISTRATION OF STANDARD DOSES OF THE DRUG ALONE (250-300 MG) WAS NO LONGER EFFECTIVE. IN SOME CASES, ESPECIALLY THOSE WITH PREDOMINANCE OF HALLUCINATORY AND PARANOID SYMPTOMS, BOOSTING THE DAILY DOSAGE TO 600-1000 MG BROUGHT ABOUT IMPROVEMENT. IN CASES WHERE APATHIC-ABULIC SYMPTOMS PREVAILED, REPLACEMENT OF CHLORPROMAZINE BY A STIMULANT LIKE NUREDAL PROVED BENEFICIAL. NUREDAL SOMETIMES EXACERBATED THE PSYCHOTIC SYMPTOMS, BUT RESUMPTION OF CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY WAS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN BEFORE THIS EXACERBATION, EVEN THOUGH THE DRUG HAD BEEN USED IN HIGH DOSES. A THIRD GROUP OF PATIENTS WHO BECAME INCREASINGLY SLUGGISH, INHIBITED AND INDIFFERENT AND DEVELOPED PARKINSONIAN SYMPTOMS SHOWED MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN ALL RESPECTS WHEN CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY WAS SUSPENDED.

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071127999
AVRUTSKIY, G. YA. SOME GENERAL MODES OF ACTION OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. (NEKOTORYYE OBSHCHIYE ZAKONOMERNOSTI DEYSTVIYA PSIKHOTROPNYKH SREDSTV PRI SHIZOFRENII.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 15-24. IN RUSSIAN.

SOME SYMPTOMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA ARE SUPPRESSED DURING THERAPY. OTHERS ARE UNAFFECTED. STILL OTHERS ARE TRANSFORMED DUE TO PARTIAL DISAPPEARANCE OF SOME SYNDROMES RESPONSIVE TO CERTAIN DRUGS. SOMETIMES SYMPTOMS ARE INTENSIFIED BY THERAPY. BOTH SPONTANEOUS AND RECURRENT FORMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA ARE ASSOCIATED WITH SPECIFIC SYMPTOMS THAT CAN MORE OR LESS BE CONTROLLED BY

VARIOUS DRUGS DEPENDING ON THEIR MODE OF ACTION - SEDATIVE, STIMULATING, ANTIPSYCHOTIC, ETC. THE PIPERAZINE DERIVATIVES OF THE PHENOTHIAZINE SERIES, BUTYROPHENONES AND SOME OTHER CLASSES OF DRUGS ARE DESCRIBED IN SOME DETAIL TO DEMONSTRATE THE IMPORTANCE OF A DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA.

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
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MOSCOW, USSR

0100071128999
ZAKUSOV, V.V. PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE STUDY OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS. (PRINTSIPY IZUCHENIYA PSIKHOTROPNYKH SREDSTV.) PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 7-14. IN RUSSIAN.

PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS MAY BE CLASSIFIED AS DEPRESSANTS (MAJOR AND MINOR TRANQUILIZERS), ANTIDEPRESSANTS (MAO INHIBITORS, IMINODIBENZYL AND AMITRIPTYLINE DERIVATIVES), STIMULANTS (PHENYLALKYLAMINES AND BENZYLPIPERIDINE DERIVATIVES), AND PSYCHOTOMIMETICS (PHENYLETHYLAMINE, INDOLE AND CARBOLINE DERIVATIVES). THEY CAN BE STUDIED IN 5 WAYS: (1) EFFECT ON BEHAVIOR (ON CONDITIONED REFLEXES, EMOTIONAL STATES, COURSE OF EXPERIMENTAL NEUROSES AND CNS LESIONS); (2) EFFECT ON BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY (SPONTANEOUS, EVOKED POTENTIALS, AROUSAL REACTION, RECRUITMENT REACTION, SYNAPTIC TRANSMISSION OF EXCITATION); (3) EFFECT ON BIOCHEMICAL STRUCTURES OF THE CNS (CATECHOLAMINES, 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE, ACETYLCHOLINE, CHOLINESTERASE, MAO); (4) EFFECT ON AUTONOMIC AND HUMORAL REACTIONS (THIRD EYELID, ARTERIAL PRESSURE, BODY TEMPERATURE); (5) ANTAGONISM OR SYNERGISM WITH OTHER PHARMACOLOGICAL AGENTS (POTENTIATION OF NARCOTICS, SOMNIFACIENTS AND ANALGESICS, SYNERGISM WITH AMPHETAMINE SULFATE, ANTAGONISM WITH RESERPINE).

INSTITUTE OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CHEMOTHERAPY
USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071129999
DEMIDOV, N.A. EFFECT OF NEUROLEPTIC THERAPY ON THE OPERATIONS OF MENTAL INSTITUTIONS. (VLIYANIYE NEYROLEPTICHESKOY TERAPII NA POKAZETELI DEYATELNOSTI PSIKHIATRICHESKIKH UCHREZHDENIY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 76-82. IN RUSSIAN.

THE MANAGEMENT OF MENTAL PATIENTS IN SOVIET AND FOREIGN HOSPITALS WAS MARKEDLY INFLUENCED DURING THE PAST 10 YEARS BY THE USE OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS, MAINLY BECAUSE THEY REDUCED THE LENGTH OF HOSPITAL STAY, ESPECIALLY FOR SCHIZOPHRENICS. HOWEVER, THEY ALSO SHORTENED THE DURATION OF INADEQUATE DIFFERENTIATION OF MAINTENANCE THERAPY AND FAILURE TO PROVIDE FACILITIES FOR SOCIAL AND WORK REHABILITATION AFTER DISCHARGE FROM THE HOSPITALS.

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071130999
KELMISHKEYT, E.G. EFFECTIVENESS OF CHLORPROMAZINE COMBINED WITH INSULIN IN TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. (EFFEKTIVNOST AMINAZINA V KOMBINATSII S INSULINOM PRI POZDNEY SHIZOFRENII.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 120-127. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHOR TREATED 67 FEMALE PATIENTS WITH LATE SCHIZOPHRENIA, 38 WITH THE PARANOID FORM AND 29 WITH THE DEPRESSIVE-PARANOID FORM. ALL WERE DISCHARGED AFTER TREATMENT. DURING THE FOLLOWING 3-5 YEARS 44 WERE READMITTED, 27 WITH THE PARANOID FORM AND 17 WITH THE DEPRESSIVE-PARANOID FORM. CHLORPROMAZINE COMBINED WITH INSULIN SHOCK WAS FOUND TO BE SUPERIOR TO THE USE OF CHLORPROMAZINE ALONE IN DURATION AND QUALITY OF REMISSIONS AND IN THE LOWER RATE OF READMISSIONS. THE COMBINED TREATMENT WAS MORE EFFECTIVE IN THE DEPRESSIVE-PARANOID FORM THAN IN THE DEPRESSIVE FORM. ALL PATIENTS IMPROVED, WHETHER TREATED BY CHLORPROMAZINE ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH INSULIN.

CLINIC OF SENILE PSYCHOSES
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071131999
YEGOROV, V.A. CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY AS AN INFLUENCE ON THE COURSE OF "PERIODIC" SCHIZOPHRENIA. (AMINAZINOTERAPIYA - KAK FAKTOR, VLIYAYUSHCHIY NA TECHENIYE "PERIODICHESKOY" SHIZOFRENII.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 95-102. IN RUSSIAN.

ANALYSIS OF 34 FEMALE SCHIZOPHRENICS TREATED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE FOR A LONG TIME REVEALED 2 MAIN TYPES OF COURSE FOLLOWED BY THE DISEASE WITH RESPECT TO SYMPTOMS AND TO THE WAY THE PATHOLOGICAL PROCESS DEVELOPED. SOME PATIENTS WERE CHARACTERIZED BY AN INTENSIFICATION OF ATTACKS AND BY A PHASIC-CIRCULAR COURSE OF THE PSYCHOSIS. OTHERS EXHIBITED A TENDENCY FOR THE PROCESSUAL SYMPTOMS TO PROGRESS AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF LESS VIOLENT PSYCHOTIC MANIFESTATIONS. THE AUTHOR BELIEVES THAT BY RELIEVING THE ACUTE STATES, REDUCING THE EXTERNAL MANIFESTATIONS OF ATTACKS, AND CHANGING THE LEVEL OF CEREBRAL ACTIVITY AT WHICH THE PATHOLOGICAL PROCESS DEVELOPS, CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY REVEALS, AS IT WERE, THE MAIN TENDENCIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A PARTICULAR CLINICAL VARIATION AND IN SOME CASES EVEN HELPS TO REALIZE THEM.

CLINIC OF SENILE PSYCHOSES
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071132999
KONDRASHKOVA, O.V. TREATMENT OF SOME CATATONIC DISORDERS IN PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA. (NEKOTORYYE KATATONICHESKIYE RASSTROYSTVA PRI PARANOIDNOY SHIZOFRENII I IKH LECHENIYE.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 182-187. IN RUSSIAN.

FRENOL (METHOPHENAZINE) THERAPY OF 16 SCHIZOPHRENICS RESULTED IN COMPLETE DISAPPEARANCE OF CATATONIC DISORDERS AND HALLUCINATORY-PARANOID SYMPTOMS WITH A CRITICAL ATTITUDE TOWARD THEIR DISEASE IN 6, COMPLETE DISAPPEARANCE OF THESE DISORDERS AND SYMPTOMS WITHOUT RESTORATION OF CRITICAL FACULTIES IN 3, AND COMPLETE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CATATONIC DISORDERS, BUT PERSISTENT RESIDUAL HALLUCINATORY-PARANOID SYMPTOMS IN 7. THE AUTHOR BELIEVES THAT FRENOL SPLITS THE CATATONIC-PARANOID SYNDROME. FIRST THE CATATONIC MOTOR INHIBITION DISAPPEARS FAIRLY RAPIDLY, THEREBY MAKING THE PARANOID SYMPTOMS MORE EVIDENT. WITH CONTINUED TREATMENT THESE SYMPTOMS REGRESS. THE EXTENT TO WHICH THE HALLUCINATORY-DELUSIONAL DISTURBANCES ARE REDUCED DEPENDS LESS ON THE INTENSITY OF THE CATATONIC SYMPTOMS THAN ON THE SEVERITY OF THE COURSE OF PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA. THE MORE PROGRESSIVE THE COURSE, THE LESS EFFECTIVE IS FRENOL.

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NO. 4 IMENI P.B. GANNUSHKINA
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071133999
TUROVSKAYA, S.S.; YURKOVA, I.A. NIAMID THERAPY OF CHILDREN ATTENDING SPECIAL SCHOOLS. (OPYT LECHENIYA NIAMIDOM V USLOVIYAKH VSPOMOGATELNOY SHKOLY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 235-243. IN RUSSIAN.

THE PURPOSE OF THE AUTHORS WAS TO ESTABLISH THE INDICATIONS FOR THE USE OF NIAMID (NIALAMIDE) AND TO TRACE THE CONTINUED INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF RETARDED CHILDREN AS A RESULT OF USING THIS DRUG. AMONG THE INDICATIONS FOR NIAMID THERAPY ARE INTELLECTUAL DULLNESS, PASSIVITY, LACK OF MOTIVATION, POOR MEMORY, MOTOR SLUGGISHNESS AND REACTIVE DEPRESSION. MOST OF THE 23 CHILDREN OBSERVED RESPONDED TO THE DRUG WITH INCREASED MENTAL ACTIVITY, GREATER INTEREST IN THEIR SURROUNDINGS, MORE RAPID PACE OF WORK, LONGER ATTENTION SPAN AND INCREASED EMOTIONAL TONE. UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF NIAMID THE CHILDREN COOPERATED MORE READILY WITH THEIR TEACHERS. THE SIDE EFFECTS WERE MINOR.

CLINIC OF CHILDREN'S AND ADOLESCENTS' PSYCHOSES
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071134999
KUZNETSOV, O.N. ETAPERAZINE (PERPHENAZINE) THERAPY OF PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA. (PRIMENENIYE ETAPERAZINA U BOLNYKH PARANOIDNOY FORMOY SHIZOFRENII.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 192-201. IN RUSSIAN.

ETAPERAZINE (PERPHENAZINE) WAS FOUND EFFECTIVE IN 40 PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENICS REFRACTORY TO CHLORPROMAZINE AND OTHER FORMS OF TREATMENT. LIKE CHLORPROMAZINE AND OTHER NEUROLEPTICS, ETAPERAZINE RELIEVES EMOTIONAL STRESS, HALLUCINATIONS AND PHENOMENA OF PSYCHIC AUTOMATISM. HOWEVER, IT HAS A MORE PRONOUNCED EFFECT ON HALLUCINATORY-PARANOID AND CATATONIC SYMPTOMS AND ON MANIFESTATIONS OF THE "SCHIZOPHRENIC DEFECT." IT WAS MORE EFFECTIVE, THEREFORE, IN SOME OF THE PATIENTS RESISTANT TO CHLORPROMAZINE. UNLIKE CHLORPROMAZINE, ETAPERAZINE ALSO HAS A MILDLY STIMULATING ACTION AND CONSEQUENTLY PROVED TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE IN SECONDARY CATATONIA MARKED BY STUPOR. THE DRUG HAS LOW TOXICITY AND IS READILY TOLERATED. (20 REFERENCES)

CLINIC OF SENILE PSYCHOSES, PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071135999
GROMOVA, V.V. TRANSAMINE (PARNATE) THERAPY OF DEPRESSIVE STATES. (O LECHENII DEPRESSIVNYKH SOSTOYANII TRANSAMINOM (PARNATOM).) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 222-230. IN RUSSIAN.

PARNATE (IN DOSES OF UP TO 40 MG DAILY) PROVED TO BE EFFECTIVE IN TREATING 50 OF 74 PATIENTS WITH MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS AND CYCLOTHYMIA, INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA, REACTIVE DEPRESSION, SOMATOGENIC DEPRESSION AND SCHIZOPHRENIA. IMPROVEMENT USUALLY SET IN DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF TREATMENT, SOMETIMES WITHIN 2 OR 3 DAYS. THE 40 MG DOSE WAS WELL TOLERATED; IT NOT ONLY PRODUCED NO SERIOUS SIDE EFFECTS OR EXACERBATION OF CONCOMITANT DISORDERS, BUT EVEN HAD A FAVORABLE EFFECT ON SUCH SOMATIC DISEASES AS HYPERTENSION, ANGINA PECTORIS, DIABETES, THYROID DYSFUNCTION AND ORGANIC LESIONS OF THE CNS. THE 24 PATIENTS WHO FAILED TO RESPOND TO PARNATE HAD ALSO BEEN REFRACTORY TO OTHER TYPES OF THERAPY.

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
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VISHNEVSKAYA, A.A. STELAZINE TREATMENT OF PROTRACTED FORMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA IN ADOLESCENTS. (LECHENIYE STELAZINOM ZATYAZHNYKH FORM SHIZOFRENII U PODROSTKOV.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 167-173. IN RUSSIAN.

OF 36 YOUTHS 12-16 YEARS OF AGE TREATED WITH STELAZINE (TRIFLUOPERAZINE), MARKED IMPROVEMENT WAS NOTED IN 11 WITH TOTAL DISAPPEARANCE OR SHARP ABATEMENT OF THE CLINICAL SYMPTOMS, IMPROVEMENT WITH PERSISTENCE OF THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS IN 18, AND NO APPRECIABLE CHANGES IN 7. STELAZINE WAS MOST EFFECTIVE IN THOSE WHO

FAILED TO RESPOND TO INSULIN, CHLORPROMAZINE OR OTHER FORMS OF THERAPY. THE DRUG WAS LEAST EFFECTIVE IN CASES WHERE THE DISEASE STARTED IN EARLY CHILDHOOD AND FOLLOWED A CONTINUOUS COURSE. THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT WAS MOST PRONOUNCED IN THOSE WITH AN INTERMITTENT COURSE AND TENDENCY TO HAVE REMISSIONS. THE AUTHOR STRESSES THE IMPORTANCE OF LONG-TERM THERAPY AND CAREFUL ADJUSTMENT OF THE DOSAGE BOTH TO THE SPECIFIC PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS AND TO INDIVIDUAL REACTIVITY.

CLINIC OF CHILDREN'S AND ADOLESCENTS' PSYCHOSES
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071137999
GROMOVA, V.V.; GALKIN, V.A. INDOPAN THERAPY OF SIMPLE SCHIZOPHRENIA. (LECHENIYE INDOPANOM BOLNYKH PROSTOY FORMOY SHIZOFRENII.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH. MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 209-215. IN RUSSIAN.

INDOPAN (ALPHA-METHYLTRYPTAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE), AN ANTIDEPRESSANT AND MAO INHIBITOR, PRODUCED DISTINCT THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS (IN DOSES OF 10-40 MG DAILY) IN 31 OF 46 PATIENTS WITH SIMPLE SCHIZOPHRENIA. THE EFFECTS WERE MOST PRONOUNCED IN 21 WITH SYMPTOMS OF ASTHENIA, SLUGGISHNESS, DISTURBED THOUGHT PROCESSES AND EMOTIONAL DEPRESSION. TEN OTHER PATIENTS, CHARACTERIZED BY A STEADIER PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE, LACK OF SPONTANEOUS REMISSIONS AND PREDOMINANCE OF APATHY AND ABULIA, ALSO RESPONDED TO INDOPAN, BUT THE IMPROVEMENT WAS LESS PRONOUNCED AND MORE TRANSIENT. INDOPAN HAD NO EFFECT ON 9 PATIENTS EXHIBITING SEVERE EMOTIONAL DEPRESSION AND DISTURBED THOUGHT PROCESSES. IN A FOURTH GROUP (6 PATIENTS), INDOPAN AGGRAVATED THE SYMPTOMS. PRIOR TO TREATMENT THE CLINICAL PICTURE OF THESE PATIENTS WAS DOMINATED BY HYPOCHONDRIA, DEREISM AND DEPERSONALIZATION. THE DRUG WAS WELL TOLERATED.

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MEDICAL EVALUATION AND WORK REHABILITATION CLINIC
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071138999
ZHEZLOVA, L. YA. STELAZINE TREATMENT OF PRESCHOOL SCHIZOPHRENIC CHILDREN. (LECHENIYE STELAZINOM DETEY DOSHKOLNOGO VOZRASTA, BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH. MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 163-166. IN RUSSIAN.

THE RESULTS OF STELAZINE (TRIFLUOPERAZINE) TREATMENT OF 24 SCHIZOPHRENIC CHILDREN 4-7 YEARS OF AGE RANGED FROM GOOD TO POOR. THE DRUG WAS MOST EFFECTIVE IN 8 CASES WHERE PRODUCTIVE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS PREVAILED--DELUSIONS, HALLUCINATIONS, FEARS AND AFFECTIVE DISORDERS--WITHOUT MENTAL DETERIORATION. THE RESULTS WERE FAIR IN 9 CHILDREN IN WHOM THE APATHIC-ABULIC SYNDROME WAS PREDOMINANT. ALTHOUGH THESE CHILDREN BECAME CALMER AND MORE MANAGEABLE, THE MAIN SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE PERSISTED. STELAZINE HAD NO EFFECT ON 7 CHILDREN WITH THE CATATONIC FORM OF THE DISEASE. IN A FEW CASES

COMBINED TREATMENT (STELAZINE PLUS INSULIN OR CHLORPROMAZINE) PRODUCED SATISFACTORY RESULTS. MOST CHILDREN READILY TOLERATED STELAZINE, AND COMPLICATIONS WERE NO MORE FREQUENT THAN IN ADULTS. OCCASIONAL MANIFESTATIONS OF DYSKINESIA OR PARKINSONISM WERE ABOLISHED BY REDUCING THE DOSE AND USING ANTIPARKINSON AGENTS.

MOSCOW STATE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
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0100071139999
NIKITINA, L.A. CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH THIOXANTHENES (SORDINOL AND TRUXAL) TO CONTROL PSYCHOMOTOR EXCITATION. (OPYT PRIMENENIYA TIOKSANTENOV (SORDINOLA I TRUKSALA) DLYA KUPIROVANIYA PSIKHOMOTORNOGO VOZBUZHDENIYA.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 202-208. IN RUSSIAN.

THE THIOXANTHENE DERIVATIVES SORDINOL AND TRUXAL (CHLORPROTHIXENE) WERE ADMINISTERED TO 34 PATIENTS WITH VARIOUS MENTAL DISEASES AND HAVING PRONOUNCED PSYCHOMOTOR EXCITATION AS A COMMON FEATURE. THE SEDATIVE EFFECT OF BOTH DRUGS WAS QUICKLY MANIFESTED IN DECREASED ANXIETY, RESTLESSNESS AND DISORDERLY BEHAVIOR. WITH CONTINUED USE THEY REVEALED AN ANTIPSYCHOTIC ACTION. HALLUCINATIONS AND DELUSIONS BECAME LESS VIVID AND IN TIME DISAPPEARED. SORDINOL THERAPY WAS STARTED WITH A DAILY DOSE OF 15 MG, GRADUALLY INCREASED TO 300 MG. THE INITIAL TRUXAL DOSE OF 75 MG DAILY WAS GRADUALLY INCREASED TO 300-400 MG. SORDINOL AT THE 20 MG DAILY LEVEL TENDED TO PRODUCE SIDE EFFECTS IN THE FORM OF PARKINSONISM, SLEEPINESS, HYPOTENSION, TACHYCARDIA AND MOUTH DRYNESS. THESE DISAPPEARED WHEN THE DOSAGE WAS REDUCED. WHILE ALIKE IN MOST RESPECTS, THE 2 DRUGS DIFFERED IN THAT HIGHER DOSES OF TRUXAL OVER A LONGER PERIOD OF TIME WERE REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE SEDATION. HOWEVER, TRUXAL PRODUCED FEWER SIDE EFFECTS IN THE FORM OF EXTRAPYRAMIDAL DISORDERS.

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MOSCOW CLINICAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
NO. 4 IM. P.B. GANNUSHKINA
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071140999
FEDOTOV, D.D. COMPLICATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PSYCHOTROPIC DRUG THERAPY. (PROBLEMA OSLOZHENIY PRI LECHENII PSIKHOTROPNYMI SREDSTVAMA.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 25-31. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHOR REVIEWS THE LITERATURE AND PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE SIDE EFFECTS OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUG THERAPY, WHICH ARE COMMON AND GENERALLY REVERSIBLE, AND THE COMPLICATIONS THEREOF, WHICH ARE FAIRLY RARE BUT SERIOUS. BESIDES TOUCHING ON THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL, NEUROLOGIC AND PSYCHIC DISORDERS PRODUCED BY VARIOUS CLASSES OF DRUGS, THE AUTHOR NOTES SUCH SERIOUS SOMATIC COMPLICATIONS AS AGRANULOCYTOSIS, HEPATITIS, ALLERGIC REACTIONS AND CARDIOVASCULAR AND RESPIRATORY DISORDERS.

THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THOSE DRUGS LIKE CHLORPROMAZINE AND COMBINATIONS OF DRUGS LIKE TOFRANIL AND MAO INHIBITORS WHICH MAY CAUSE SUDDEN DEATH.

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MOSCOW, USSR

0100071141999
PAVKIN, I.G.; GOLODETS, R.G.; SAMTER, N.F.; SOKOLOVA-LEVKOVICH, A.P. DANGEROUS COMPLICATIONS IN SCHIZOPHRENICS TREATED WITH NEUROLEPTICS. (OPASNYYE DLYA ZHIZNI OSLOZHNENIYA, NABLYUDAYUSHCHIYESYA U BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY PRI LECHENII IKH NEYROLEPTICHESKIMI PREPARATAMI.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 47-59. IN RUSSIAN.

STUDY OF 25 SCHIZOPHRENICS WHO DIED DURING OR IMMEDIATELY AFTER CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY SHOWED THAT THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF DEATH WAS ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK IN 20 AND ACUTE BULLOUS-NECROTIC TOXICODERMA IN 5. THESE COMPLICATIONS USUALLY DEVELOPED AFTER RESUMPTION OF THERAPY FOLLOWING AN INTERRUPTION OF 2 WEEKS TO 3 MONTHS. IN BOTH GROUPS AUTOPSY REVEALED BRAIN EDEMA, HYPEREMIA OF THE PIA MATER AND DEGENERATIVE CHANGES IN THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND MYOCARDIUM. MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION SHOWED VASCULAR CHANGES OF THE ALLERGIC TYPE (TOTAL FIBRINOID SATURATION OF THE WALLS, FIBRINOID NECROSIS AND SMALL NECROTIC FOCI IN THE SPLEEN AND KIDNEYS). THE NERVE CELLS WERE MARKEDLY EDEMATOUS AND CYTOLYSIS WAS NOTED IN THE CORTEX AND ADJACENT STRUCTURES. IN THE TOXICODERMA PATIENTS, THE CHANGES INCLUDED, IN ADDITION, HEMORRHAGIC BULLOUS RASHES AND ALTERATIONS OF THE VASCULAR WALLS. THE AUTHORS DESCRIBE SOME OF THE FACTORS PREDISPOSING TO CHLORPROMAZINE COMPLICATIONS AND GIVE SUGGESTIONS FOR TREATMENT.

CLINIC OF EXPERIMENTAL THERAPY OF PSYCHOSES
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071142999
LAPIDES, M.I.; TATAROVA, YE. I. INDOPAN THERAPY OF NEUROPSYCHIC DISEASES IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS. (O LECHENII INDOPANOM NEVROPSIKHICHESKIKH ZABOLEVANIY U DETEY I PODROSTKOV.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 216-221. IN RUSSIAN.

FORTY-SEVEN CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM A VARIETY OF DISEASES, INCLUDING SCHIZOPHRENIA, NEUROPSYCHIC DISORDERS RESULTING FROM EARLY CEREBRAL TRAUMA, OLIGOPHRENIA, RHEUMATIC CEREBRASTHENIA, CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM AND NERVOUS ANOREXIA, WERE TREATED FOR 1-1/2 - 4 MONTHS WITH THE ANTIDEPRESSANT INDOPAN (ALPHA-METHYLTRYPTAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE), 5-15 MG DAILY. GENERAL SLUGGISHNESS, PASSIVITY, LOSS OF INTEREST IN GAMES AND SCHOOL WORK AND SLOWED MENTAL ACTIVITY WERE THE INDICATIONS FOR INDOPAN THERAPY. THE DRUG WAS MOST EFFECTIVE IN BRADYPHRENIA AND THE ASTHENIC-ADYNAMIC SYNDROME. IT WAS MUCH MORE EFFECTIVE IN HYPOTHYROIDISM, RHEUMATIC CEREBRASTHENIA AND AFTEREFFECTS OF EARLY CEREBRAL LESIONS THAN IN

SCHIZOPHRENIA AND OLIGOPHRENIA WITH THE SAME CLINICAL SYNDROMES. THE DEGREE OF PRESERVATION OF PERSONALITY WAS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR. THE DRUG WAS NOT EFFECTIVE IN CASES OF EMOTIONAL DEPRESSION ASSOCIATED WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA OR WITH PERSONALITY DETERIORATION DUE TO CEREBRAL LESIONS. HOWEVER, THE RESULTS WERE GOOD IN THE CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM GREAT EMOTIVITY, REACTIVITY, ANXIETY, ETC. SIDE EFFECTS WERE INSIGNIFICANT.

CLINIC OF CHILDREN'S AND ADOLESCENTS' PSYCHOSES
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071143999
KLIMUSHEVA, T.A. STELAZINE THERAPY OF PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA WITH THE CLERAMBAULT-KANDINSKY COMPLEX. (O LECHENII STELAZINOM BOLNYKH PARANOIDNOY FORMOY SHIZOFRENII S SINDROMOM KANDINSKOGO-KLERAMBO.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 155-162. IN RUSSIAN.

STELAZINE (TRIFLUOPERAZINE) TREATMENT OF 34 PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENICS WITH THE CLERAMBAULT-KANDINSKY COMPLEX RESULTED IN IMPROVEMENT WITH COMPLETE OR PARTIAL DISAPPEARANCE OF THE COMPLEX IN 17 CASES. STELAZINE WAS MORE EFFECTIVE IN TREATMENT OF PROTRACTED CASES THAN INSULIN, CHLORPROMAZINE, RESERPINE OR OTHER DRUGS. THE RESULTS WERE BEST IN THOSE PATIENTS WHO RESPONDED TO OTHER FORMS OF ACTIVE THERAPY WITH WEAKENING OF THE PROCESS. THE INITIAL USE OF STELAZINE WAS PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE. SUBSEQUENT COURSES OF TREATMENT HAD LITTLE EFFECT.

SCHIZOPHRENIA CLINIC
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071144999
VOSKRESENSKAYA, A.N.; LEYZEROVICH, F.A. USE OF SMALL DOSES OF STELAZINE IN THE TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISEASE. (OPYT PRIMENENIYA MALYKH DOZ STELAZINA PRI LECHENII PSIKHICHESKIKH ZABOLEVANIY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 150-154. IN RUSSIAN.

SMALL DOSES OF STELAZINE (TRIFLUOPERAZINE), 1-5 MG, WERE ADMINISTERED TO 20 SCHIZOPHRENICS MOSTLY WITH THE SLUGGISH AND SIMPLE FORM OF THE DISEASE. INERTNESS, INHIBITION, APATHY AND ASTHENIA WERE DOMINANT IN THE CLINICAL PICTURE. FOURTEEN OF THE PATIENTS SHOWED SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT. THEY BECAME LIVELIER AND EXHIBITED MORE INTEREST IN THEIR SURROUNDINGS. THE AUTHOR EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF RELATING THE DOSE LEVEL TO THE CLINICAL PICTURE. WHERE THERE ARE MASSIVE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS OF LONG DURATION, MEDIUM AND LARGE DOSES ARE REQUIRED. HOWEVER, THERE ARE MANY PATIENTS IN WHOM LARGE DOSES ARE INEFFECTUAL, BUT SMALL DOSES PRODUCE GOOD RESULTS.

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MOSCOW, USSR

0100071145999
EFENDIYEVA, D.G. EFFECTIVENESS OF NOZINAN THERAPY OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. (OB EFFEKTIVNOSTI LECHENIYA NOZINANOM BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 142-149. IN RUSSIAN.

OBSERVATIONS ON 67 SCHIZOPHRENICS TREATED WITH NOZINAN (LEVOMEPROMAZINE) SHOWED THE DRUG TO BE MOST EFFECTIVE IN PATIENTS WITH RECURRENT SCHIZOPHRENIA, CHIEFLY THOSE WITH THE CIRCULAR FORM COMBINED WITH DEPRESSIVE-PARANOID MANIFESTATIONS AND ONEIROID CATATONIA. IT REDUCED THE EMOTIONAL CHARGE OF THE DELUSIONS IN THE PARANOID AND PARAPHRENIC SYNDROMES. IN THE HEBEPHRENICS IT SUPPRESSED EXCITATION. THE DRUG WAS PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE IN THOSE WITH AFFECTIVE DISORDERS. IN CASES WITH MORE ACUTE SYMPTOMS AND MORE EMOTIONALLY COLORED HALLUCINATIONS, DELUSIONS AND CENESTHOPATHIC DISORDERS, THE RESULTS WERE BEST. NOZINAN WAS OF NO VALUE IN LUCID CATATONIA. NOZINAN IS ONE OF THE LEAST TOXIC OF NEUROLEPTIC AGENTS AND IS THUS PARTICULARLY INDICATED FOR SOMATICALLY WEAKENED MENTAL PATIENTS, ESPECIALLY WHEN IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT PSYCHOMOTOR EXCITEMENT BE QUICKLY HALTED.

SCHIZOPHRENIA CLINIC
PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
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MOSCOW, USSR

0100071146999
KIELHOLZ, P.; POLDINGER, W. DRUGS, DRUG DEPENDENCE AND TRAFFIC. (PHARMAKA, DROGENABHANGIGKEIT UND VERKEHR.) SCHWEIZERISCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT (BASEL). 97(1):1-8, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIOBARBITURIC ACID DERIVATIVES IN TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS LIES IN THE LONG-LASTING HYPNOTIC EFFECT (UP TO 24 HOURS). THE EFFECT MAY LAST EVEN LONGER, SINCE PART OF THE BARBITURATES ARE CONVERTED TO CHEMICAL ANALOGS THAT ARE VERY SLOWLY ELIMINATED. IT IS DANGEROUS TO TAKE HYPNOTICS LATE AT NIGHT BECAUSE OF THE LINGERING EFFECT IN THE MORNING. ANALGESICS ARE DANGEROUS PRIMARILY BECAUSE OF INTOXICATION PHENOMENA, WITHDRAWAL SYNDROMES AND PERSONALITY CHANGES. STIMULANTS MAY LEAD TO POOR PERFORMANCE BECAUSE THE FEELING OF FATIGUE IS MISLEADINGLY ABSENT. THERE CAN ALSO BE SUDDEN SLEEP OR COLLAPSE WHEN THE DRUG WEARS OFF. OVERDOSES LEAD TO DISTURBED COORDINATION. THESE EFFECTS ARE ALSO PRODUCED BY "APPETITE CURBS." NEUROLEPTICS ARE PARTICULARLY DISTURBING IN INITIAL TREATMENT, AND ALSO BECAUSE OF SIDE EFFECTS SUCH AS SUDDEN DROP IN BLOOD PRESSURE AND CONVULSION TYPE MUSCLE SPASM. ANTIDEPRESSANTS POTENTIATE THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL, AND THEY ARE ALSO DANGEROUS BECAUSE OF CONCOMITANT CHANGES IN BLOOD PRESSURE, DISTURBANCES OF ACCOMMODATION AND EPISODES OF DELIRIUM. THE SEDATING, MUSCLE RELAXING, ALCOHOL-POTENTIATING EFFECTS OF TRANQUILIZERS ARE OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE IN VIEW OF UNCONTROLLED SELF-ADMINISTRATION. ANTIHISTAMINES AND MOTION SICKNESS PREPARATIONS ARE FREQUENTLY COMBINED

WITH HYPNOTICS AND THUS ARE DANGEROUS. THEY ALSO POTENTIATE ALCOHOL. ANTIEPILEPTICS PRESENT LESS DANGER THAN THE SEIZURES THEY OFFSET. HIGH INITIAL DOSES OF MUSCLE RELAXANTS PRIMARILY AFFECT THE EXTREMITIES, CAUSING WEAKNESS. THE PROBLEM WITH ANTIHYPERTENSIVE DRUGS IS THE POSSIBILITY OF SUDDEN COLLAPSE.

PSYCHIATRISCHE UNIVERSITATSKLINIK BASEL
BASEL, SWITZERLAND

0100071147999
PIRCH, J.H.; RECH, R.H. EFFECT OF ISOLATION ON ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE-INDUCED BEHAVIORAL DEPRESSION. LIFE SCIENCES, 7(3):173-182, 1968.

FEMALE RATS WERE HOUSED EITHER IN INDIVIDUAL CAGES OR IN GROUPS OF 6. SPONTANEOUS MOTOR ACTIVITY WAS MEASURED FOR 15-MIN PERIODS IN DOUGHNUT-SHAPED CAGES 12 IN. IN DIAMETER WITH 3-IN.-WIDE CIRCULAR RUNWAYS. ROTAROD PERFORMANCE WAS MEASURED BY PLACING THE RATS ON A CYLINDER (ABOUT 5 IN. IN DIAMETER) WHICH ROTATED AT 8 REV/MIN. CONDITIONED AVOIDANCE BEHAVIOR WAS MEASURED BY A SHUTTLE-BOX TECHNIQUE IN WHICH A RAT HAD TO CROSS OVER TO THE UNLIGHTED SIDE WITHIN 5 SEC AFTER THE LIGHT APPEARED IN ORDER TO AVOID A SHOCK. AFTER 3 DOSES OF 50 MG/KG ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE, A CATECHOLAMINE DEPLETER, RATS HOUSED IN ISOLATION FOR 34 DAYS SHOWED SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER ROTOROD PERFORMANCE THAN RATS HOUSED IN GROUPS. SHUTTLE-BOX PERFORMANCE WAS MARKEDLY DEPRESSED IN BOTH GROUPS, BUT RECOVERY FROM THE DEPRESSION WAS FASTER IN ISOLATED RATS. WHEN GIVEN 3 DAYS AFTER RESERPINE PRETREATMENT, A DOSE OF ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE THAT DID NOT DEPRESS MOTOR ACTIVITY BY ITSELF PRODUCED A SIGNIFICANT DEPRESSION AT A TIME WHEN THE DEPRESSION CAUSED BY RESERPINE HAD ABATED. ISOLATION FOR 21 DAYS MODIFIED THE RESPONSE TO ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE, BUT ISOLATION FOR 7 DAYS DID NOT. THE FINDINGS SUGGEST THAT CHRONIC ISOLATION PROBABLY CAUSES A CHANGE IN CENTRAL ADRENERGIC ACTIVITY.

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0100071148999
SIMON, LIONEL N.; GLASKY, ALVIN J. MAGNESIUM PEMOLINE: ENHANCEMENT OF BRAIN RNA SYNTHESIS IN VIVO. LIFE SCIENCES, 7(4):197-201, 1968.

MALE RATS WERE DIVIDED INTO 2 GROUPS OF 6 ANIMALS EACH, ONE GROUP BEING GIVEN 10 MG/KG MG PEMOLINE I.P. AND THE OTHER GROUP RECEIVING THE VEHICLE ALONE (0.25% METHOCEL). AFTER 30 MIN, OROTIC ACID-2-C14 WAS INJECTED INTRACRANIALLY, AND AFTER AN ADDITIONAL 60 MIN THE BRAINS WERE REMOVED, HOMOGENIZED AND INCUBATED IN 0.3 N KOH AT 37 DEGREES FOR 18 HOURS. THE HYDROLYZED SAMPLE WAS ANALYZED FOR TOTAL RNA BY ABSORPTION AT 260 MU AND COUNTED FOR RADIOACTIVITY. MG PEMOLINE DID NOT CAUSE A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY OF TOTAL BRAIN RNA OR AMOUNT OF RNA/G BRAIN TISSUE, WHEN THE HOMOGENATES WERE PREPARED FROM WHOLE BRAIN TISSUE. WHEN THE MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE ON PURIFIED NUCLEI ISOLATED FROM WHOLE BRAIN HOMOGENATES, MG PEMOLINE CAUSED A 76% INCREASE IN TOTAL MCG OF NUCLEAR RNA/G BRAIN TISSUE AND A 193% INCREASE IN THE SPECIFIC ACTIVITY OF NUCLEAR RNA. FURTHER STUDIES SHOWED THAT MG PEMOLINE DID NOT AFFECT IN

VIVO OR IN VITRO THE RIBOSOMAL PROTEIN SYNTHESIZING SYSTEM ISOLATED FROM RAT BRAIN. THE RESULTS SUPPORT THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THE MAIN MODE OF ACTION OF MG PEMOLINE IS TO ENHANCE THE SYNTHESIS OF BRAIN NUCLEAR RNA AND THAT MG PEMOLINE HAS NO EFFECT ON THE MAJOR SYSTEM IN THE BRAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR PROTEIN SYNTHESIS.

NUCLEIC ACID RESEARCH INSTITUTE
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0100071149999
ROKHLIN, L.L. EVALUATION OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC DRUGS IN TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISEASE. (O ZHACHENII I EFFEKTIVNOSTI LECHENIYA PSIKHICHESKIKH ZABOLEVANIY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGICHESKIMI SREDSTVAMI.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 32-45. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHOR CHALLENGES THE SCEPTICISM RECENTLY DISPLAYED TOWARD THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS ON THE BASIS OF INCREASED ADMISSIONS TO PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS. HE BELIEVES THAT MANY FAILURES ARE DUE TO IMPROPER ORGANIZATION OF HOSPITAL AND OUTPATIENT TREATMENT. WHEN CAREFULLY CHOSEN, USED IN CORRECT DOSES AND COMBINED WITH PSYCHOTHERAPY AND SOCIAL REHABILITATION, PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC DRUGS ARE EXCEEDINGLY USEFUL IN THE TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISEASE. CLINICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF RESERPINE, CHLORPROMAZINE AND SOME OTHER AGENTS SHOWS THAT A DIFFERENTIATED CLINICAL APPROACH COMBINED WITH AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF THEIR THERAPEUTIC ACTION GREATLY ENHANCE THEIR EFFECTIVENESS. THE RESULTS WILL BE EVEN BETTER WHEN OUTPATIENT FACILITIES ARE REORGANIZED TO PROVIDE MORE THAN MAINTENANCE THERAPY.

SCHIZOPHRENIA CLINIC
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0100071150999
KONDRASHKOVA, O.V. SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PSYCHOTROPIC ACTION OF FRENOL. (NEKOTORYYE OSOBENNOSTI PSIKHOTROPNOGO DEYSTVIYA FRENOLONA.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 174-181. IN RUSSIAN.

ANALYSIS OF 67 SCHIZOPHRENICS TREATED WITH FRENOL (METHOPHENAZINE) SHOWED THAT THE DRUG'S ACTION IS TRIPHASIC: SEDATIVE, STIMULANT AND NEUROLEPTIC PROPER. IN MOST CASES FRENOL BROUGHT ABOUT DIMINUTION OF SLUGGISHNESS, APATHY, AUTISM AND EMOTIONAL DULLNESS. THE THYMOLEPTIC, ANTIDEPRESSIVE AND MILDLY NEUROLEPTIC ACTION MADE THE DRUG PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE IN PATIENTS IN WHOM PRODUCTIVE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS WERE COMBINED WITH DEPRESSION. FRENOL IS RECOMMENDED FOR SCHIZOPHRENICS WHOSE CLINICAL SYMPTOMS INCLUDE STUPOR, DEPRESSION, PARANOIA, APATHY AND ABULIA, PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS AND ORGANIC LESIONS.

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0100071151999
BARANOV, V.F.; KHREKOV, P.A. RESISTANCE TO CHLORPROMAZINE IN SCHIZOPHRENICS AND METHODS OF OVERCOMING IT. (K VOPROSU O REZISTENTNOSTI K AMINAZINU BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY I PUTYAKH YEYO USTRANENIYA.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 128-134. IN RUSSIAN.

FORTY SCHIZOPHRENICS (PARANOICS WITH A PROTRACTED AND UNFAVORABLE COURSE) PROVED MORE AND MORE REFRACTORY TO CHLORPROMAZINE AS SHOWN BY SHORTER REMISSIONS, DESPITE INCREASED DOSES. TWENTY OF THEM RECEIVED LAKED BLOOD TOGETHER WITH CHLORPROMAZINE TWICE DAILY FOR 3 WEEKS. THESE PATIENTS BECAME GENTLER, MORE AMENABLE TO THE HOSPITAL REGIME AND GENERALLY MORE SOCIABLE. THEIR DELUSIONS BECAME LESS INTENSE AND PSYCHIC DISTURBANCES DIMINISHED. IN ADDITION TO MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES, THERE WAS IMPROVEMENT IN THE SOMATIC STATUS, E.G., LOWERED ARTERIAL PRESSURE. THE HEMATOLOGICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL INDICES ALSO IMPROVED. INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTIONS OF LAKED BLOOD PLUS CHLORPROMAZINE RESULTED IN REMISSIONS OF A HIGHER QUALITY AS COMPARED WITH THE CONTROL GROUP (CHLORPROMAZINE ALONE).

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071152999
AMBRUMOVA, A.G.; SULTANOV, G.A. SOCIALLY DANGEROUS ACTS OF SCHIZOPHRENICS TREATED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE. (K VOPROSY OB OBSHCHESTVENNO-OPASNYKH DEYSTVIYAKH BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY LECHIVSHIKHSYA AMINAZINOM.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 90-94. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHORS STUDIED 55 SCHIZOPHRENICS (MOSTLY WITH THE PARANOID FORM) WHO COMMITTED ANTISOCIAL ACTS FROM 2 WEEKS TO 6 MONTHS AFTER SUSPENSION OF CHLORPROMAZINE TREATMENT OR DURING MAINTENANCE THERAPY. THE ACTS INCLUDED MURDERS AND ATTEMPTED MURDERS, SUICIDES AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDES, AND VARIOUS KINDS OF HOOLIGANISM WHICH BROUGHT THEM TO COURT AND THEN BACK TO THE PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL. ANALYSIS OF THE CASE HISTORIES SHOWED THAT CHLORPROMAZINE HAD BEEN PRESCRIBED IN ROUTINE, UNDIFFERENTIATED FASHION WITH IMPROPER REGARD FOR THE SELECTIVE ACTION OF THE DRUG ON CERTAIN PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYNDROMES, DOSAGE, ETC. ALL WERE PREMATURELY DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL BECAUSE OF TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENT, "CHLORPROMAZINE PSEUDOREMISSION." NO PATIENTS WERE FOLLOWED UP.

CLINICAL-DISPENSARY DEPARTMENT
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MOSCOW, USSR

0100071153999
AMBRUMOVA, A.G.; OKUNEVA, E.G.; KOROLEVA, YE. N.; MOKHOV, G.P. FRENOL THERAPY OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. (PRIMENENIYE FRENOLON DLYA LECHENIYA SHIZOFRENII.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 188-191. IN RUSSIAN.

FRENOL (METHOPHENAZINE) WAS ADMINISTERED TO 75 SCHIZOPHRENICS FOR 1-3 MONTHS (AVERAGE DOSE 50-60 MG DAILY). THE DRUG WAS MOST EFFECTIVE IN PATIENTS WITH PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA, ALMOST HALF OF WHOM EXPERIENCED REMISSIONS. PATIENTS WITH THE PARANOID-HYPOCHONDRIAC SYNDROME AND CENESTHESIOPATHIC PHENOMENA ALSO BENEFITED. IN CASES MARKED BY THE HALLUCINATORY-PARANOID OR PARANOID SYNDROME (WITHOUT A TENDENCY TOWARD SYSTEMATIZATION), FRENOL WAS INEFFECTIVE, REGARDLESS OF DOSE. THE DRUG ALSO HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON PATIENTS WITH THE CATATONIC-PARANOID OR CATATONIC FORMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. IN GENERAL, THE BEST RESULTS WERE OBTAINED IN 26 PATIENTS WITH SIMPLE SCHIZOPHRENIA WHICH FOLLOWED A SLOW, PROGRESSIVE COURSE. THE ONLY COMPLICATIONS WERE AKATHISIA AND VAGUE SYMPTOMS OF PARKINSONISM; THESE DISAPPEARED FAIRLY QUICKLY AFTER THE ADMINISTRATION OF ARTANE. BECAUSE OF ITS STIMULATING THYMOLEPTIC ACTION, FRENOL MIGHT BE ADVANTAGEOUSLY COMBINED WITH OTHER FORMS OF THERAPY (INSULIN, CHLORPROMAZINE, STELAZINE), ESPECIALLY IN CASES WHERE DEPRESSION IS A LEADING COMPONENT OF THE CLINICAL PICTURE.

CLINICAL-DISPENSARY DEPARTMENT

0100071154999
LIBINA, I.M. CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH TRANSAMINE THERAPY OF DEPRESSIVE STATES. (OPYT PRIMENENIYA TRANSAMINA PRI LECHENII DEPRESSIVNYKH SOSTOYANIY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 231-234. IN RUSSIAN.

TRANSAMINE (PARNATE) WAS ADMINISTERED TO 24 PATIENTS (40 MG DAILY) WITH DEPRESSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ORGANIC BRAIN LESIONS (RESULTING FROM TRAUMA, INFECTION, ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, HYPERTENSION), SCHIZOPHRENIA, MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS AND INVOLUTIONAL MELANCHOLIA. THE TREATMENTS LED TO STABLE REMISSIONS IN 10 AND SATISFACTORY IMPROVEMENT IN 9. THE 5 SCHIZOPHRENICS WHO SHOWED NO SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT ALSO FAILED TO RESPOND TO OTHER TYPES OF THERAPY. THE RESULTS WERE PARTICULARLY GOOD IN THE CASES WHERE ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSION WAS A CONCOMITANT OF VASCULAR DISTURBANCES AND WHERE DEPRESSION, ANXIETY AND MOTOR RESTLESSNESS PREDOMINATED IN THE CLINICAL PICTURE. THE RELATIVE SAFETY OF PARNATE MAKES THE DRUG SUITABLE FOR OUTPATIENT USE.

CLINIC OF EXOGENOUS PSYCHOSES
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0100071155999
MADDOX, GEORGE L.; WILLIAMS, JAY R. DRINKING BEHAVIOR OF

NEGRO COLLEGIANS. QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF STUDIES ON ALCOHOL, 29(1):117-129, 1968.

THE STUDY WAS BASED ON INTERVIEWS WITH 262 MALE FRESHMEN IN A STATE-SUPPORTED NEGRO COLLEGE IN NORTH CAROLINA. THE FINDINGS SHOWED THAT 76(WERE DRINKERS, A LEVEL HIGH FOR THE AGE GROUP BY GENERAL COMPARISON. THE SUBJECTS TENDED TO BE PRECOCIOUS IN THE EXTENT OF THEIR DRINKING, TO DRINK FOR EFFECT AND TO BE PREOCCUPIED WITH ALCOHOL. TROUBLE WITH THE POLICE, THE MOST COMMONLY REPORTED PROBLEM ASSOCIATED WITH DRINKING AMONG NEGRO MEN, WAS INFREQUENT AMONG THESE COLLEGIANS. AN INDICATION OF TROUBLE WITH DRINKING WAS FOUND IN THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DRINKING AND NEGATIVE SELF-CONCEPTIONS. THE FINDINGS WERE ANALYZED IN RELATION TO SEVERAL GENERAL STUDIES ON DRINKING BEHAVIOR AMONG NEGRO MEN.

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0100071156999
BRESSLER, R. COMBINED DRUG THERAPY. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES, 255: 89-93, 1968. EDITORIAL.

MULTIPLE DRUG THERAPY FOR HYPERTENSION, ANXIETY AND INFECTION IS CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF PUBLISHED INFORMATION ON EFFECTS OF DRUG INTERACTION ON ENZYME INDUCTION OR INHIBITION (EFFECTS ON METABOLISM OF DRUGS OR OF ENDOGENOUS SUBSTRATES) AND ON PHYSICAL PROCESSES (ABSORPTION OF OTHER DRUGS, EFFECTS ON BINDING OF DRUGS IN TISSUES AND ON DRUG EXCRETION). THE PHYSICIAN MUST BE AWARE OF THE PRECISE AND PROPER USE OF MODERN DRUGS, BOTH WHEN USED SINGLY AND IN COMBINATION. (33 REFERENCES)

DUKE UNIVERSITY
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0100071157999
THE EDITOR. EFFECT OF LSD ON CHROMOSOMES. CANADIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION JOURNAL (TORONTO), 98(4):221-222, 1968. EDITORIAL.

THE FINDINGS REPORTED IN 6 ARTICLES PUBLISHED DURING 1967 CONCERNING CYTOGENETIC EFFECTS OF LSD ARE NOTED AND DISCUSSED. THE INCIDENCE OF CHROMATID BREAKS IS LIKELY TO BE 2-4 TIMES AS HIGH IN LSD USERS THAN IN CONTROLS. ALTHOUGH THERE IS INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE FOR ASSESSING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF STRUCTURAL CHROMOSOMAL CHANGES, THE POSSIBILITY OF CONGENITAL ANOMALIES AND MENTAL RETARDATION IN THE OFFSPRING IS CAUSE FOR SERIOUS CONCERN. LSD HAS BEEN FOUND TO INCREASE THE RATE OF STILLBIRTH AND STUNTING IN RATS, WHILE LSD INJECTIONS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD DEFECTS IN HAMSTERS. REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE CASE OF AN INFANT WITH UNILATERAL FIBULAR APLASTIC SYNDROME, BORN TO A MOTHER WHO TOOK LSD DURING PREGNANCY. THIS CASE (ZELLWEGER ET AL., LANCET 2:1066, 1967) IS THE FIRST ON RECORD THAT CONCERNS A GROSS FETAL ABNORMALITY.

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THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE. CONTROL OF LSD. WISCONSIN MEDICAL JOURNAL, 67(1):71, 1968.

LSD AND OTHER HALLUCINOGENS HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE LIST OF "DANGEROUS DRUGS" (CHAPTER 93, LAWS OF 1967, STATE OF WISCONSIN). INCLUDED ARE LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE, N-N-DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE, PEYOTE, MESCALINE, PSILOCYN OR PSILOCYBIN, OR ANY OTHER CHEMICALLY IDENTICAL SUBSTANCES, WHICH NOW MAY BE OBTAINED LEGALLY ONLY ON PRESCRIPTION. MORE SEVERE PENALTIES HAVE BEEN CREATED FOR CERTAIN CLASSES OF VIOLATORS OF THE DANGEROUS DRUG LAW.

JOURNAL ADDRESS
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0100071159999
CHANEY, ROBERT D. CONTINUOUS INTRAVENOUS DRIP OF PENTOTHAL SODIUM FOR CONTROL OF VIOLENT PATIENT DURING 41-HOUR FLIGHT. ANESTHESIA AND ANALGESIA, 47(1):84-86, 1968.

A HUSKY ADULT MALE WITH A LIFELONG HISTORY OF SEIZURAL ACTIVITY AND PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA BECAME HARD TO MANAGE FOLLOWING STEREOTAXIS AND HAD TO BE PLACED IN MAXIMUM SECURITY FOR PROTECTION OF HIMSELF AS WELL AS OTHERS. FOR TRANSPORT BY AIR FROM INDIANA TO SOUTH AFRICA, HE WAS GIVEN PENTOTHAL SODIUM BY INTRAVENOUS DRIP AND ARRIVED IN GOOD CONDITION. THERAPY EN ROUTE IS DESCRIBED.

DEPARTMENT OF ANESTHESIOLOGY
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0100071160999
HUBER, G. PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICALS IN AMBULANT PRACTICE. (PSYCHOPHARMAKA IN DER AMBULANTEN PRAXIS.) DEUTSCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT (STUTTGART), 92(11):461-466, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THIS GENERAL DISCUSSION BASED ON THE LITERATURE IS BROKEN DOWN UNDER 4 HEADINGS, NAMELY NEUROLEPTICS, THYMOLEPTICS, TRANQUILIZERS AND ANTIDEPRESSANTS. NEUROLEPTICS, PARTICULARLY IN TREATMENT OVER EXTENDED PERIODS, TEND TO BLUR THE PICTURE IN PSYCHOSES, LEADING TO UNPROFILED SYNDROMES. PSYCHOPHARMACOTHERAPY AS A WHOLE HAS HAD NO BETTER RESULTS THAN SHOCK TREATMENT. HYPERKINESIA OCCURS MUCH MORE FREQUENTLY NOW IN SCHIZOPHRENICS THAN BEFORE 1959. THERE IS A CONSTANTLY INCREASING NUMBER OF CASES OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL AND NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES WHICH CAN BE TRACED TO LONG-TIME USE OF TRANQUILIZERS. THE PSYCHOTHERAPIST MUST NOT ALLOW HIS PATIENTS TO RELY ON TRANQUILIZERS IN A FLIGHT FROM REALITY AND RESPONSIBILITY. THE PATIENT-PHYSICIAN RELATIONSHIP IS VALUABLE AND MUST BE PRESERVED. (34 REFERENCES)

NERVENKLINIK DER UNIVERSITAT
53 BONN-VENUSBERG
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0100071161999
GORDON, MALCOLM W.; DEANIN, GRACE G.; HANSON, ROLF K. THE INFLUENCE OF NOREPINEPHRINE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF RADIOACTIVITY FROM SOME OF ITS 14C-LABELED ANALOGUES AND

PRECURSORS. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(5):793-802, 1967.

RATS WERE USED FOR IN VIVO TESTING OF THE INFLUENCE OF NOREPINEPHRINE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF RADIOACTIVITY FROM A GROUP OF STRUCTURALLY DIFFERENT 14C-LABELED COMPOUNDS. SMALL AMOUNTS OF SLOWLY INFUSED NOREPINEPHRINE STIMULATED THE UPTAKE OF RADIOACTIVITY IN HEART AND BRAIN FROM THOSE COMPOUNDS STRUCTURALLY ANALOGOUS OR BIOSYNTHETICALLY RELATED TO NOREPINEPHRINE. NO STIMULATION WAS APPARENT IN ANY ORGAN WITH COMPOUNDS NOT BEARING EITHER OF THESE RELATIONSHIPS TO NOREPINEPHRINE. NO STIMULATION WAS OBSERVED IN LIVER OR KIDNEY. NOREPINEPHRINE EFFECTS ON THE UPTAKE OF RADIOACTIVITY FROM ITS ANALOGUES IN HEART AND/OR BRAIN PERSISTED EVEN WHEN THE CIRCULATORY IMPACT OF NOREPINEPHRINE WAS MINIMIZED BY PRETREATMENT WITH CHLORPROMAZINE. THERE WAS NO SPECIFIC EFFECT ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF RADIOACTIVITY FROM UNRELATED COMPOUNDS EVEN WHEN LARGE CIRCULATORY CHANGES WERE PRODUCED. POSSIBLE RELATIONS BETWEEN A NOREPINEPHRINE-SENSITIVE TRANSPORT SYSTEM AND THE REGULATION IN VIVO OF EXTRACELLULAR NOREPINEPHRINE AND ITS ANALOGUES ARE DISCUSSED. (33 REFERENCES)

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0100071162999
VANESS, N.L.; BROWN, R. THE EFFECT ON INTELLECTUAL PERFORMANCE OF A MINIMAL DOSAGE OF A DEPRESSANT (BENADRYL - 50 MG) AND OF A STIMULANT (DEXTRO-AMPHETAMINE - 5 MG). MEDICAL SERVICES JOURNAL (CANADA), 22:361-367, 1966.

A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT DRUGS HAS BEEN USED IN AN ATTEMPT TO STIMULATE THE HUMAN BEING TO GREATER MENTAL AND/OR PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES. THE MOST COMMONLY USED STIMULANT IN THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES IS DEXTROAMPHETAMINE, USUALLY GIVEN IN DOSES OF 5 MG. ANOTHER DRUG COMMONLY USED IS THE ANTIHISTAMINE BENADRYL (DIPHENHYDRAMINE), USUALLY GIVEN IN 50 MG DOSES. THESE 2 DRUGS WERE CHOSEN TO TEST THEIR EFFECT ON INTELLECTUAL PERFORMANCE. FIFTEEN MALE AND 15 FEMALE EXPERIMENTALLY NAIVE VOLUNTEERS WERE TESTED IN A DOUBLE-BLIND MATCHED GROUP DESIGN. THE OTIS SELF ADMINISTERING TEST OF MENTAL ABILITY WAS USED IN ITS FORM A AND FORM B. THE OTIS FORM A TEST OF INTELLIGENCE WAS ADMINISTERED TO THE ENTIRE GROUP. THE SUBJECTS WERE THEN DIVIDED INTO 3 GROUPS OF 10 EACH, MATCHED FOR AGE, SEX AND MEAN TEST SCORES, AND RANDOMLY ASSIGNED, ONE AS CONTROL AND THE OTHER 2 AS EXPERIMENTAL GROUPS. FORTY-SIX HOURS LATER THE CONTROL GROUP WAS GIVEN PLACEBOS, 1 EXPERIMENTAL GROUP WAS GIVEN 50 MG OF BENADRYL AND THE OTHER 5 MG OF DEXTROAMPHETAMINE; THE OTIS FORM B TEST WAS GIVEN 2 HOURS LATER. THE GROUP WHICH TOOK THE AMPHETAMINE PERFORMED SIGNIFICANTLY BETTER THAN THE GROUPS TAKING PLACEBO AND BENADRYL. THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PERFORMANCE OF THESE LATTER 2 GROUPS.

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0100071163999
HEMPEL, K.; MANNL, H.F.K. THE CONVERSION OF .H3-TYROSINE

TO H3-DOPA IN THE ADRENAL GLANDS UNDER IN VIVO CONDITIONS. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 22(10):689-690, 1966.

THIS STUDY DEMONSTRATED THE SYNTHESIS OF DOPA IN VIVO CONDITIONS USING DOMESTIC FOWL AND CATS. A TABLE SHOWS THE CONTENT OF H3-DOPA IN THE ACID-SOLUBLE FRACTION OF ADRENALS AND BRAIN STEMS 20 MIN AFTER AN I.V. INJECTION OF H32-3,5-L-TYROSINE. RADIOACTIVE DOPA WAS FOUND IN THE ADRENALS AFTER INHIBITION OF THE DOPA DECARBOXYLASE BY NSD-1034 (N-METHYL-N-(3-HYDROXYBENZYL)HYDRAZINE DIHYDROGEN PHOSPHATE). IT WAS CONCLUDED THAT NO APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF DOPA CAN BE STORED IN THE MEDULLA, BECAUSE MORE THAN 90(OF THE H3-DOPA WAS DETECTED IN THE VENOUS BLOOD OF THE GLAND. THIS SHOWS THAT THE CATECHOL CONFIGURATION IS NOT OF CHIEF IMPORTANCE IN THE BINDING OF CATECHOLAMINES. IT WAS INDICATED THAT NSD-1034 DOES NOT INFLUENCE THE TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE ACTIVITY, SINCE THE QUANTITY OF H3-DOPA (DOPA-EFFLUENT PLUS DOPA IN THE GLAND) FORMED IN THE ADRENALS OF ANIMALS TREATED WITH NSD-1034 WAS IN THE SAME RANGE AS THE QUANTITY OF H3-CATECHOLAMINES FORMED WITHOUT DOPA DECARBOXYLASE INHIBITION.

INSTITUT FUR MEDIZINISCHE ISOTOPENFORSCHUNG
UNIVERSITAT KOLN
COLOGNE, GERMANY

0100071164999
HOLMSTEDT, B.; HARKONEN, M.; LUNDGREN, G.; SUNDWALL, A.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACETYLCHOLINE AND CHOLINESTERASE ACTIVITY IN THE BRAIN FOLLOWING AN ORGANOPHOSPHORUS CHOLINESTERASE INHIBITOR. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(2):404-406, 1967.

THE COMPOUND 2-(DIETHOXYPHOSPINYLTHIO)ETHYLDIMETHYLAMMONIUM HYDROGEN OXALATE WAS INJECTED I.P. INTO MALE SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS. THE DOSE USED WAS 10-500 MCG/KG. THE RATS WERE KILLED 30 MIN LATER AND THE BRAINS WERE REMOVED AND HOMOGENIZED IN 0.4 N COLD HCl04. ACETYLCHOLINE (ACH) LEVELS WERE DETERMINED USING FROG RECTUS MUSCLE, AND CHOLINESTERASE (CHE) LEVELS WERE DETERMINED BY HOMOGENATION IN 0.1 MU KCL AND ASSAYED BY A TITRIGRAPHIC METHOD. CHOLINESTERASE LEVELS WERE DETERMINED USING ACETYLCHOLINE, METHACHOLINE AND BUTYRYLCHOLINE. THE 100 MCG/KG DOSE WAS THE SMALLEST DOSE CAUSING AN INCREASE IN ACH CONTENT, PRODUCING 15(INHIBITION OF BRAIN CHE. NO TOXIC SYMPTOMS WERE SEEN AT THIS DOSE. THE 200 MCG/KG DOSE CAUSED AN INCREASE IN ACH TO 65(ABOVE NORMAL AND A DECREASE IN CHE ACTIVITY TO ABOUT 25(OF NORMAL; THE ANIMALS DEVELOPED FASCICULATIONS AT THIS DOSE. FOLLOWING A DOSE OF 500 MCG/KG, SEVERE DYSPNEA, TREMOR AND CONVULSIONS OCCURRED AND THE ANIMALS DIED. THE ACTIVITY OF CHE WAS BELOW 20(OF NORMAL. SINCE THERE WAS A CORRELATION BETWEEN THE DOSE-RESPONSE CURVES OF ACH AND OF CHE ACTIVITY, IT IS CLEAR THAT THE RISE IN BRAIN ACH BEARS A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP TO INHIBITION OF CHOLINESTERASES.

DEPARTMENT OF TOXICOLOGY
SWEDISH MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
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STOCKHOLM 60, SWEDEN

0100071165999
AEBERT, K. WHAT IS THE CONTRIBUTION OF L-DOPA IN TREATMENT OF PARKINSONIAN AKINESIA? (WAS LEISTET L-DOPA

BEI DER BEHANDLUNG DER PARKINSON-AKINESE?) DEUTSCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT 92:483-487, 1967. IN GERMAN.

CASE MATERIAL IS PRESENTED WHICH DOES NOT SUBSTANTIATE OPTIMISTIC CLAIMS AND PROGNOSTICATIONS ON THE PART OF OTHER INVESTIGATORS. CONTINUED TREATMENT OF PARKINSONIAN AKINESIA WITH L-DOPA IS CONSIDERED TO BE UNREASONABLE, AND IT HAS BEEN ABANDONED SINCE PATIENTS DO NOT SHOW EVIDENCE OF IMPROVED MUSCULAR CONTROL. DESIPRAMINE AFFECTS CATECHOLAMINE METABOLISM AND PRESUMABLY BLOCKS ACTIVE BACKWARD TRANSPORT OF NOREPINEPHRINE TO THE CELLS, SO THAT A DOPAMINE DEFICIT AT THE RECEPTORS MAY BE COUNTERBALANCED. AKINESIA HAS ALSO RESPONDED TO TREATMENT WITH A COMBINATION OF BIPERIDEN (ANTICHOLINERGIC ACTION) AND PROPYLHEXEDRINE (SYMPATHICOMIMETIC EFFECT). (23 REFERENCES)

NEURCHIRURGISCHE KLINIK DER STADTISCHEN KRANKENANSTALTEN BREMEN, GERMANY

0100071166999
ROBERTS, ROBERT J.; PLAA, GABRIEL L. EFFECT OF PHENOBARBITAL ON THE EXCRETION OF AN EXOGENOUS BILIRUBIN LOAD. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(5):827-835, 1967.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF EXOGENOUSLY ADMINISTERED BILIRUBIN FROM THE PLASMA WAS ENHANCED IN MICE BY TREATMENT WITH PHENOBARBITAL. THIS DISAPPEARANCE OCCURRED IN THE ABSENCE OF BILIARY EXCRETION AND WAS ACCOMPANIED BY LIVER BILIRUBIN CONCENTRATIONS EXCEEDING THOSE IN CONTROLS. ENHANCED UPTAKE OF FREE BILIRUBIN BY THE LIVER MAY BE ONE CAUSE OF THE FASTER RATE OF DISAPPEARANCE OF BILIRUBIN FROM PLASMA. IN RATS THE MAXIMAL RATE OF BILIRUBIN EXCRETION WAS ENHANCED BY TREATMENT WITH PHENOBARBITAL. THE BILE VOLUME WAS GREATER IN PHENOBARBITAL-TREATED ANIMALS THAN IN CONTROLS, BUT THE CONCENTRATION OF BILIRUBIN IN THE BILE WAS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT, THE INCREASE IN BILIRUBIN EXCRETION PROBABLY BEING DUE TO THE INCREASE IN BILE VOLUME. SOME OF THE DATA SUGGEST INDIRECTLY THAT INCREASED BILIRUBIN CONJUGATION MAY HAVE AN INFLUENCE IN THE ENHANCED UPTAKE AND EXCRETION OF BILIRUBIN AFTER PHENOBARBITAL TREATMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100071167999
BOLT, ARTHUR G.; FORREST, IRENE S. ISOLATION AND PURIFICATION OF HUMAN MELANIN AND ITS INTERACTION WITH CHLORPROMAZINE. PROCEEDINGS OF THE WESTERN PHARMACOLOGY SOCIETY, 9:21-23, 1966.

MELANOSIS SIDE EFFECTS HAVE BEEN NOTED AS RELATED TO TREATMENT WITH CHLORPROMAZINE, AND ACCUMULATION OF PHENOTHIAZINE COMPOUNDS HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THE MELANIN-BEARING LAYERS OF EYE TISSUES, WITH CHOROID CONCENTRATIONS OF UP TO 50 TIMES THE UNIFORM RATE OF DISTRIBUTION. USING SPECTROSCOPIC TECHNIQUES, THE INTERACTION BETWEEN MELANIN AND CHLORPROMAZINE IN HUMAN HAIR WAS STUDIED AS WELL AS THE INTERACTION WITH 7-HYDROXYCHLORPROMAZINE, WHICH ALSO GENERATES ITS FREE RADICAL DERIVATIVES IN THE PRESENCE OF MELANIN, BUT AT A VASTLY ACCELERATED RATE COMPARED TO THAT OF CHLORPROMAZINE. ALTHOUGH IN VITRO STUDIES DO NOT

REASONABLY SIMULATE THE PHYSIOLOGICAL SITUATION, THEY DO DEMONSTRATE THAT THERE IS A CHEMICAL REACTION.

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0100071168999
LEMIEUX, MICHAEL; TICE, DAVID A.; REED, GEORGE E.; CLAUSS, ROY H. CHLORPROMAZINE: ADJUNCT TO PHYSIOLOGIC PERFUSION. JOURNAL OF THORACIC AND CARDIOVASCULAR SURGERY, 53(3):425-429, 1967.

THIRTY ADULT PATIENTS WITH ACQUIRED HEART DISEASE HAD OPERATIVE CORRECTION OR REPLACEMENT OF DEFECTIVE VALVES. DURING SURGERY THEY WERE ON A CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS WITH STANDARD PROCEDURES FOR OXYGENATION AND BLOOD FLOW. CHLORPROMAZINE WAS FOUND TO BE EFFECTIVE IN VASODILATION, PROMOTING OPTIMUM TISSUE PERFUSION DURING AND AFTER CARDIOPULMONARY BYPASS. USED PROPHYLACTICALLY IT MINIMIZED SUBSEQUENT CHANGES IN PERFUSION DUE TO DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF HYPOVOLEMIA AND CONSTRICTION OF VESSELS, AND USED THERAPEUTICALLY AFTER BYPASS IT HELPED TO CORRECT ABNORMALITIES OF INADEQUATE PERFUSION. NORMAL BLOOD VOLUME AND TISSUE PERFUSION MAY BE MAINTAINED, ACHIEVED OR RESTORED WHEN TECHNIQUES OF MONITORING EACH PATIENT SERIALLY ARE USED TOGETHER WITH VOLUME EXPANSION AND VASOACTIVE DRUGS TO ASSURE OPTIMUM FUNCTION AND CLINICAL STABILITY.

DEPARTMENT OF SURGERY
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0100071169999
SAELENS, J.K.; SCHOEN, M.S.; KOVACSICS, G.B. AN ENZYME ASSAY FOR NOREPINEPHRINE IN BRAIN TISSUE. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(6):1043-1049, 1967.

THE REPORT DESCRIBES AN ENZYMATIC ASSAY FOR NOREPINEPHRINE IN WHICH THE METHYL-14C GROUP OF S-ADENOSYLMETHIONINE-METHYL-14C IS TRANSFERRED TO THE PRIMARY AMINE NITROGEN OF NOREPINEPHRINE BY THE ENZYME PHENYLETHANOLAMINE-N-METHYLTRANSFERASE. THE FORMATION RATE OF THE PRODUCT, EPINEPHRINE-N-METHYL-14C, WAS LINEARLY RELATED TO THE CONCENTRATION OF SUBSTRATE NOREPINEPHRINE UP TO 5.0 MICRO-G/ML. THIS ASSAY IS SPECIFIC FOR NOREPINEPHRINE. IT CAN BE USED TO MEASURE THE AMINE IN AS LITTLE AS 10 MG OF BRAIN TISSUE.

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0100071170999
BRUNO, A.; BRUNO, S. CUMER. EFFECTS OF L-DOPA ON PHARMACOLOGICAL PARKINSONISM. ACTA PSYCHIATRICA SCANDINAVICA, 42:264-271, 1966.

CONTINUED LARGE DOSES OF CHLORPROMAZINE OR HALOPERIDOL HAVE BEEN SHOWN TO EVOKE PARKINSONIAN-LIKE SIGNS, SUCH AS MASKLIKE FACIES, CHARACTERISTIC TREMOR OF RESTING MUSCLES, SLOWING OF VOLUNTARY MOVEMENTS, A FESTINATING GAIT, PECULIAR POSTURE AND WEAKNESS OF THE MUSCLES. CHLORPROMAZINE AND HALOPERIDOL PRODUCE A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN DOPAMINE AND HOMOVANILLIC ACID URINARY EXCRETION WHEN SCHIZOPHRENICS ARE TREATED WITH LARGE

DOSES, AND MARKED EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS (PHARMACOLOGICAL PARKINSONISM). IN TRUE PARKINSON'S DISEASE THERE IS A DECREASE IN THE DOPAMINE CONTENT OF THE CORPUS STRIATUM AND THE SUBSTANTIA NIGRA. L-DOPA HAS BEEN SHOWN TO INCREASE THE DOPAMINE CONCENTRATION IN THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL CENTERS; IT ALSO ANTAGONIZES RESERPINE-INDUCED PARKINSONISM AND THE SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE. THE EFFECT OF A SINGLE I.V. INJECTION OF 2 MG/KG OF L-DOPA ON THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMATOLOGY OF 40 SCHIZOPHRENICS (20 MALES, 20 FEMALES), TAKING CHLORPROMAZINE OR HALOPERIDOL (20 EACH) IN LARGE THERAPEUTIC DOSES WAS INVESTIGATED. RESULTS WERE FAVORABLE, BUT UNEVEN AND TRANSIENT. IMPROVEMENT WAS OBSERVED IN AKINESIA, RIGIDITY, DYSTONIC REACTIONS AND TREMOR, IN THAT ORDER. THE HYPOTHESIS WAS ADVANCED THAT THE FAVORABLE ACTION OF L-DOPA MIGHT BE DUE TO AN INCREASE IN THE DOPAMINE CONTENT OF THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL CENTERS. (25 REFERENCES)

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0100071171999
STEVENINCK, J. VAN; GJOSUND, W.K.; BOOIJ, H.L. THE INFLUENCE OF CHLORPROMAZINE ON THE OSMOTIC FRAGILITY OF ERYTHROCYTES. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(5):837-841, 1967.

THE PHENOMENON OF PROTECTION OF ERYTHROCYTES BY CHLORPROMAZINE AGAINST OSMOTIC HEMOLYSIS HAS BEEN INVESTIGATED TO DETERMINE ITS PHYSICAL CHEMICAL BACKGROUND. THE DECREASE OF OSMOTIC FRAGILITY, FROM THE EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE PRESENTED, APPEARS TO BE BASED ON A DRUG-INDUCED INCREASE OF THE CRITICAL VOLUME OF THE ERYTHROCYTES. HUMAN AND BOVINE ERYTHROCYTES WERE USED IN THE EXPERIMENTS.

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0100071172999
ROSECRANS, JOHN A.; LOVELL, RICHARD A.; FREEDMAN, DANIEL X. EFFECTS OF LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE ON THE METABOLISM OF BRAIN 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(10):2011-2021, 1967.

THE INTERACTION OF LSD AND BRAIN SEROTONIN WAS STUDIED BY INVESTIGATING THE TIME COURSE OF THE CHANGES IN THE BRAIN SEROTONIN AND 5-HYDROXYINDOLEACETIC ACID (5-HIAA). MALE SPRAGUE-DAWLEY RATS WERE GIVEN LSD I.V. OR I.P. AND DECAPITATED AT VARYING INTERVALS AFTER ADMINISTRATION. THE BRAINS WERE REMOVED, HOMOGENIZED, CENTRIFUGED TO REMOVE PROTEINS AND THE DEPROTEINIZED BRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED FOR SEROTONIN AND 5-HIAA. PROTEIN CONTENT OF THE SUBCELLULAR FRACTIONS WAS DETERMINED BY A MODIFIED BIURET PROCEDURE. PARTICULATE AND SUPERNATANT FRACTIONS WERE SEPARATED BY CENTRIFUGATION. THE LSD CONCENTRATION IN THE BRAIN WAS ASSAYED SPECTROPHOTOFLUOROMETRICALLY. SAMPLES OF SUBCELLULAR FRACTIONS WERE SUBJECTED TO ELECTRON MICROSCOPY, WHICH SHOWED THAT THE NUCLEAR FRACTION CONTAINED A WIDE VARIETY OF NERVOUS ELEMENTS INCLUDING UNBROKEN CELLS, WHILE THE MICROSOMAL FRACTION CONTAINED SMALL VESICLES, SMALL NERVE ENDINGS, SMALL AXONS AND DENDRITIC PROCESSES AND VARIOUS STRUCTURES OF

THE ENDOPLASMIC RETICULUM. IN THE SUCROSE DENSITY GRADIENT SEPARATION, SUBFRACTION A CONTAINED MYELIN FRAGMENTS, SUBFRACTION B CONTAINED 80(NERVE ENDING PARTICLES AND A FEW MITOCHONDRIA, AND SUBFRACTION C CONTAINED ALMOST 100(MITOCHONDRIA. LSD GIVEN I.V. CAUSED AN INCREASE IN BRAIN SEROTONIN LEVELS AND A DECREASE IN BRAIN 5-HIAA LEVELS. AFTER I.P. ADMINISTRATION, LSD CONCENTRATIONS IN THE BRAIN WERE REACHED MORE SLOWLY, THE SEROTONIN AND 5-HIAA CHANGES WERE SPREAD OUT OVER A GREATER PERIOD OF TIME, AND BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS WERE MORE DELAYED IN ONSET AND LASTED LONGER. 5-HIAA WAS PRESENT IN THE SUPERNATANT FRACTION, BUT NOT IN THE SUBCELLULAR FRACTION, WHILE 75(OF THE SEROTONIN WAS PRESENT IN THE PARTICULATE FRACTION. LSD CAUSED AN INCREASE IN THE RATIO OF BOUND SEROTONIN TO FREE SEROTONIN. THE RESULTS MAY BE DUE TO INCREASED BINDING OF SEROTONIN OR TO AN EFFECT OF LSD ON CONTROL MECHANISMS THAT REGULATE SEROTONIN TURNOVER IN THE BRAIN, OR TO BOTH. (39 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100071173999
THEOBALD, W. BUCH, O.; KUNZ, H.A. MORPURGO, C.
PHARMACOLOGY OF IMIPRAMINE METABOLITES. (ZUR PHARMAKOLOGIE VON METABOLITEN DES IMIPRAMINS.) MEDICINA ET PHARMACOLOGIA EXPERIMENTALIS (BASEL), 15:187-197, 1966. IN GERMAN.

SIX METABOLITES OF IMIPRAMINE WERE INVESTIGATED AND COMPARED. DESIPRAMINE IS STRONGER IN ITS EFFECT THAN IMIPRAMINE, WHILE IN GP 36329 THERE IS GREATER PERIPHERAL EFFECT AND A LESSER CENTRAL ACTION. GP 43255 IS SIMILAR TO IMIPRAMINE IN PERIPHERAL EFFECT AND CENTRALLY INEFFECTIVE. A FEW EXPERIMENTS INDICATE THAT GP 43255 DOES NOT REACH THE BRAIN. GP 36526 AND GP 38383 ARE QUALITATIVELY SIMILAR TO IMIPRAMINE AND SOMEWHAT WEAKER QUANTITATIVELY. AN ADRENOLYTIC EFFECT WAS NOTED IN GP 36329, AND AN ANTICHOLINERGIC ACTION IN GP 38383.

FORSCHUNGSLABORATORIEN DER J.R. GEIGY AG
BASEL, SWITZERLAND

0100071174999
JOHNSON, GARLAND A.; KIM, ELIZABETH G.; VELDKAMP, WILLIAM; RUSSELL, ROLAND. DIFFERENCE IN ORAL EFFECTIVENESS OF TWO TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE INHIBITORS. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(2):401-403, 1967.

BOTH ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE AND 3-IODOTYROSINE ARE ACTIVE INHIBITORS OF TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE IN VITRO, AND IN VIVO WHEN GIVEN PARENTERALLY. GROUPS OF 8 MICE WERE GIVEN 1 OF THE FOLLOWING ADDED TO THEIR DIET: 0.3(OR 1(L-ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE, 0.3(OR 1(3-IODO-TYROSINE, 0.03(D-AMPHETAMINE SULFATE OR 0.01(RESERPINE. THERE WERE 2 CONTROL GROUPS. THE DIET WAS CONTINUED FOR 48 HOURS AND THEN LOCOMOTOR ACTIVITY WAS MEASURED IN AN ACTOPHOTOMETER. THE BRAINS WERE REMOVED, HOMOGENIZED AND EXTRACTED WITH AN AQUEOUS SOLUTION. THE EXTRACTS WERE ASSAYED FOR NOREPINEPHRINE, DOPAMINE AND SEROTONIN. RESERPINE AND THE HIGHER CONCENTRATIONS OF ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE GREATLY DIMINISHED THE INTAKE OF FOOD. NEITHER THE LOWER CONCENTRATION OF ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE NOR EITHER CONCENTRATION OF 3-IODOTYROSINE AFFECTED THE

FOOD INTAKE. D-AMPHETAMINE CAUSED A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN MOTOR ACTIVITY, WHILE ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE AND RESERPINE CAUSED A SIGNIFICANT DECREASE. NEITHER 3-IODOTYROSINE NOR D-AMPHETAMINE AFFECTED BRAIN AMINE LEVELS. LEVELS OF NOREPINEPHRINE AND DOPAMINE WERE DECREASED BY ALPHA-METHYLTYROSINE, BUT LEVELS OF SEROTONIN WERE NOT ALTERED. RESERPINE DECREASED BRAIN LEVELS OF NOREPINEPHRINE, DOPAMINE AND SEROTONIN. THUS, 3-IODOTYROSINE GIVEN ORALLY DOES NOT BLOCK THE BIOSYNTHESIS OF CATECHOLAMINES IN THE MOUSE BRAIN. ONE POSSIBLE EXPLANATION IS THAT 3-IODOTYROSINE IS METABOLIZED BY TRANSAMINATION.

PHARMACOLOGY RESEARCH LABORATORIES
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0100071175999
KRAUS, P. THE INFLUENCE OF CERTAIN PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS ON THE BIOSYNTHESIS OF LIVER PROTEINS IN VIVO. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(5):915-917, 1967.

AMINO ACID INCORPORATION INTO THE LIVER PROTEINS WAS STUDIED IN MICE GIVEN SINGLE DOSES OF CHLORPROMAZINE, PERATHIEPINE, OCTOCLOTHEPINE, METHIADENE, CENTROPHENOXINE, URETHANE AND BARBITAL, IN A STUDY DIRECTED TO THE HYPOTHESIS THAT SUCH DRUGS MAY INFLUENCE PROTEIN SYNTHESIS IN GENERAL. THE FINDINGS SHOW THAT ALL OF THOSE STUDIED EXCEPT CENTROPHENOXINE ALTERED THE INCORPORATION OF AMINO ACIDS INTO LIVER PROTEINS. THE LACK OF EFFECT OF CENTROPHENOXINE MAY BE ATTRIBUTED TO THE RAPID ELIMINATION OF THIS SUBSTANCE FROM THE ORGANISM. URETHANE AND BARBITAL APPEARED TO BE MODERATE INHIBITORS. AFTER 24 HOURS OF PRETREATMENT, THE RATE OF PROTEIN SYNTHESIS WAS ENHANCED IN ANIMALS TREATED WITH PERATHIEPINE, CHLORPROMAZINE, OCTOCLOTHEPINE AND METHIADENE. ONLY OCTOCLOTHEPINE CAUSED A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE (BY 23%) OF THE SIZE OF THE LIVER. IN GENERAL, THE LIVER IS USUALLY INCREASED IN SIZE AFTER PROLONGED APPLICATION OF THESE DRUGS. THE PART OF THE LIVER PROTEINS WHICH IS BROKEN DOWN AND RESYNTHESIZED DURING THE ACTION OF DRUGS IS RELATIVELY SMALL; THEREFORE THE EFFECT OF DRUGS IS NOT REFLECTED BY SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN TOTAL LIVER PROTEIN.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR PHARMACY AND BIOCHEMISTRY
PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100071176999
TURUNEN, SAKARI. VITAMIN B THERAPY IN SEVERE WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS IN ALCOHOLICS. (ANKARAN KRAPULAN HOITO B-VITAMIINEILLA.) DUODECIM, 82:1211-1215, 1966. IN FINNISH.

THE AUTHOR TREATED 50 ALCOHOLICS WITH SEVERE WITHDRAWAL SYMPTOMS WITH HIGH DOSES OF A VITAMIN B PREPARATION, PARENTROVITE. THIS GROUP WAS COMPARED WITH A CONTROL GROUP GIVEN PLACEBO. TREATMENT LASTED FOR 4 DAYS. THE ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE 2 GROUPS WAS THAT INSOMNIA DISAPPEARED FASTER IN THE VITAMIN B GROUP.

KUPITTAAN SAIRAALA
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0100071177999
MACKO, E.; WILSON, G.; GREENE, L.; BENDER, A.D.; TEDESCHI, R.E. PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF THE ISOPROPYL ESTER OF O-SULFAMOYL-BENZOIC ACID. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 168(1):220-234, 1967.

THE CENTRAL EFFECT OF ISOPROPYL ESTER OF O-SULFAMOYL-BENZOIC ACID (SKF 7711) WAS STUDIED IN MICE, RATS, ALBINO RABBITS, MONGREL DOGS AND RHESUS MONKEYS. DRUGS WERE ADMINISTERED ORALLY AS HOMOGENIZED AQUEOUS SUSPENSIONS CONTAINING 1% TRAGACANTH AND I.V. AS SOLUTIONS IN POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL 200. HYPERTONIA, DECREASE IN MOTOR ACTIVITY, ATAXIA AND FLACCID PARALYSIS OCCURRED IN INTACT ANIMALS. SKF 7711 WAS MORE EFFECTIVE IN ANTAGONIZING THE LETHAL EFFECTS OF STRYCHNINE IN MICE AND DOGS THAN CHLORMEZANONE, ZOXAZOLAMINE, MEPROBAMATE, MEPHENESIN OR PHENOBARBITAL. IT WAS ALSO EFFECTIVE IN BLOCKING THE TONIC EXTENSOR PHASE OF ELECTRICALLY-INDUCED SEIZURES. SKF 7711 INHIBITED ONLY THE POLYSYNAPTIC REFLEX. THE FLEXOR REFLEX IN THE HEMISECTED AND CORDOTOMIZED CAT WAS INHIBITED, BUT NOT THE PATELLAR REFLEX. IN THE SUPPRESSION OF FIGHTING EPISODES IN MICE, SKF 7711 WAS 1/3 AS POTENT AS CHLORMEZANONE AND MEPROBAMATE AND 1/50 AS ACTIVE AS PROCHLORPERAZINE. IT WAS EQUAL IN POTENCY TO CHLORMEZANONE AND MEPROBAMATE IN DECREASING SPONTANEOUS MOTOR ACTIVITY, BUT WAS 1/40 AS ACTIVE AS PROCHLORPROMAZINE. IN POTENTIATING HEXOBARBITAL-SLEEPING TIME, IT WAS WEAKER THAN CHLORPROMAZINE AND PROCHLORPERAZINE, BUT MORE POTENT THAN MEPROBAMATE AND CHLORMEZANONE. LARGE DOSES CAUSED SLIGHT FALLS IN BLOOD PRESSURE. (26 REFERENCES)

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0100071178999
ARENDT, JOSEPHINE; CONTRACTOR, S.F.; SANDLER, M. ALTERNATIVE PATHWAYS OF 5-HYDROXYINDOLE METABOLISM--I. COMPARISON OF D- AND L-5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN METABOLISM IN THE RAT. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(3):413-418, 1967.

MOST STUDIES USING 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN (5-HTP) HAVE USED A RACEMIC MIXTURE, ASSUMING THAT THE D-ISOMER WAS INACTIVE. THE DECARBOXYLASE THAT CONVERTS 5-HTP TO SEROTONIN IS KNOWN TO BE L-SPECIFIC. TWELVE BLACK HOODED MALE RATS WERE DIVIDED INTO 4 GROUPS. TWO GROUPS WERE TREATED WITH 50 MG/KG PARGYLINE I.P. AFTER 5 HOURS, ONE PARGYLINE AND ONE UNTREATED GROUP WERE INJECTED I.P. WITH C14-D-5-HTP, WHILE THE OTHER GROUPS WERE INJECTED WITH C14-L-5-HTP. INDIVIDUAL 24-HOUR URINE SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED. TOTAL RADIOACTIVITY WAS MEASURED AND THE CONSTITUENTS WERE SEPARATED BY PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY AND THE RADIOACTIVE PEAKS WERE MEASURED BY A SCANOGRAM. THE 5-HYDROXYINDOLES WERE LOCATED ON THE CHROMATOGRAMS BY EHRLICH'S REAGENT OR BY THEIR PINK FLUORESCENCE IN ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT. THE IDENTITY OF THE PEAKS WAS CONFIRMED BY 2-DIMENSIONAL CHROMATOGRAPHY FOLLOWED BY RADIOAUTOGRAPHY. THERE WERE 2 DISTINCT PEAKS, ONE FOR 5-HT AND ONE FOR 5-HIAA, AND 2 DIFFUSE PEAKS, ONE FOR 5-HTP AND THE OTHER FOR AN UNIDENTIFIED SUBSTANCE. AFTER INJECTION OF L-5-HTP, ABOUT 1/4 WAS EXCRETED AS SEROTONIN. MAO BLOCK WITH PARGYLINE HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON EXCRETED SEROTONIN, BUT URINE OUTPUT OF 5-HTP AND 5-HIAA (A METABOLITE OF 5-HTP) WAS DECREASED. ABOUT 31% OF D-5-HTP WAS EXCRETED IN THE FORM OF THE METABOLITES SEROTONIN

AND 5-HIAA. JUST AS MUCH SEROTONIN WAS EXCRETED AFTER THE D-5-HTP INJECTION AS AFTER THE L-5-HTP INJECTION. THE PATHWAY OF D-5-HTP METABOLISM PROBABLY LEADS VIA D-AMINO ACID OXIDATION TO 5-HYDROXYINDOLEPYRUVIC ACID, WHICH IS TRANSAMINATED TO L-5-HTP. THE L-5-HTP IS THEN CONVERTED TO SEROTONIN BY DIRECT RENAL DECARBOXYLATION. (36 REFERENCES)

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TIPRI, R. TRANSFER OF INDUCED TOLERANCE TO MORPHINE AND PROMAZINE BY BRAIN HOMOGENATE. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 23(4):278, 1967.

TOLERANCE TO MORPHINE WAS INDUCED IN MICE BY INJECTIONS OF MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE. CONTROL ANIMALS RECEIVED CORRESPONDING AMOUNTS OF SALINE. LATER THE RESPONSIVENESS OF THESE 2 GROUPS TO MORPHINE INJECTION WAS TESTED BY OBSERVING ITS ANALGESIC ACTION AND HYPOTHERMIC EFFECT. BRAIN HOMOGENATES WERE PREPARED FROM THE TEST AND CONTROL GROUPS AND INJECTED INTO ANOTHER GROUP OF MICE, WHILE A SECOND CONTROL GROUP RECEIVED SALINE. THE ANALGESIC AND HYPOTHERMIC ACTIONS OF MORPHINE WERE TESTED. TOLERANCE TO PROMAZINE WAS INDUCED SIMILARLY, BUT ONLY ITS HYPOTHERMIC EFFECT WAS TESTED. THERE WERE NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE GROUPS OF MICE RECEIVING BRAIN HOMOGENATES WITH REGARD TO SENSITIVITY TO THE ANALGESIC ACTION OF MORPHINE. THE HYPOTHERMIC EFFECT OF MORPHINE WAS ELIMINATED BY CHRONIC TREATMENT WITH THE DRUG. IN CONTROL ANIMALS, TEMPERATURE WAS DECREASED BY MORPHINE INJECTION. THE HYPOTHERMIC EFFECTS OF PROMAZINE WERE SIMILAR IN ALL GROUPS. THE INTRASPECIFIC TRANSFER OF INDUCED TOLERANCE TO MORPHINE AND PROMAZINE PROVED TO BE UNSUCCESSFUL.

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TIMIRAS, P.S.; WOOLLEY, D.E.; SILVA, A.J.; WILLIAMS, B. CHANGES IN THE ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE OLFACTORY CORTEX INDUCED BY RADIATION AND DRUGS. RADIATION RESEARCH, 30:391-403, 1967.

ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE OLFACTORY CORTEX WAS COMPARED IN AWAKE, UNRESTRAINED RATS WITH CHRONICALLY IMPLANTED ELECTRODES. THE ACTIVITY WAS MEASURED BEFORE AND AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF 250 OR 500 R OF WHOLE BODY X-IRRADIATION, AND OF RESERPINE, PENTOBARBITAL OR PENTYLENETRAZOL. IN THE PREPYRIFORM CORTEX, THE EVOKED POTENTIAL FOLLOWING STIMULATION OF THE LATERAL OLFACTORY TRACT RESEMBLES A SINUSOIDAL OSCILLATION, AND THE SPONTANEOUS ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY IS MOSTLY FAST, SINUSOIDAL WAVES. THE AMPLITUDE WAS INCREASED AND THE FREQUENCY SLIGHTLY DECREASED DURING THE FIRST POSTIRRADIATION WEEK AND AGAIN ONE MONTH LATER. THE INCREASE IN AMPLITUDE OF SPONTANEOUS AND EVOKED ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY IN THE PREPYRIFORM CORTEX AFTER WHOLE-BODY X-IRRADIATION CAN TENTATIVELY BE INTERPRETED TO MEAN THAT EXCITATORY MECHANISMS ARE INCREASED OR INHIBITION IS

DECREASED IN THE OLFACTORY CORTEX. RESERPINE IN DOSES CAPABLE OF PRODUCING MOTOR QUIESCENCE OF THE ANIMALS DECREASED AMPLITUDE AND INCREASED FREQUENCY, BUT IN IRRADIATED ANIMALS HAD THE OPPOSITE EFFECT. PENTOBARBITAL REDUCED THE NUMBER OF SINUSOIDAL WAVES IN THE EVOKED RESPONSE AND IN THE SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY, WHEREAS A SUBCONVULSANT DOSE OF PENTYLENETETRAZOL OR X-IRRADIATION INCREASED THE NUMBER OF THESE WAVES. (26 REFERENCES)

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SYMCHOWICZ, S.; KORDUBA, C.A. A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE FATE OF DOPAMINE-14C IN RAT AND MOUSE. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(2):385-391, 1967.

THE CONVERSION OF DOPAMINE-C14 TO NOREPINEPHRINE-C14 WAS STUDIED IN THE HEART AND SPLEEN OF MALE ALBINO MICE WEIGHING AN AVERAGE OF 30 G, AND MALE ALBINO RATS WEIGHING AN AVERAGE OF 220 G. THE ANIMALS WERE INJECTED I.P. WITH 100 MG/KG IPRONIAZID, AND 18 HOURS LATER WITH 0.53 MG/KG 1-C14-DOPAMINE. AT SELECTED TIMES AFTER THE DOPAMINE INJECTION, HEARTS AND SPLEENS WERE REMOVED AND FROZEN ON DRY ICE. THE FROZEN TISSUES WERE HOMOGENIZED AND THE PROTEINS REMOVED BY CENTRIFUGATION. ALIQUOTS OF THE SUPERNATANT, WHICH CONTAINED 96(OF THE RADIOACTIVITY, WERE COUNTED IN A SCINTILLATION COUNTER, AND THE REST OF THE SUPERNATANT WAS CONCENTRATED TO DRYNESS AND THEN TAKEN UP IN ABSOLUTE ETHANOL FOR PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY. THE ZONES ON THE PAPER STRIPS WERE CUT OUT AND COUNTED IN THE LIQUID SCINTILLATION SPECTROMETER. IPRONIAZID-PRETREATED RATS SHOWED A PROGRESSIVE INCREASE WITH TIME IN TISSUE NOREPINEPHRINE WITH A CONCURRENT DECREASE IN DOPAMINE CONTENT. NOREPINEPHRINE FORMATION WAS MORE RAPID IN THE HEART THAN IN THE SPLEEN. CONTROL ANIMALS HAD A LOWER DOPAMINE CONTENT IN THE HEART AND SPLEEN. DOPAMINE WAS METABOLIZED MUCH LESS IN MOUSE THAN IN RAT SPLEEN. PRETREATMENT WITH IPRONIAZID CAUSED INCREASED LEVELS OF RADIOACTIVE CATECHOLAMINES IN THE HEART OF BOTH SPECIES AND IN RAT SPLEEN. IPRONIAZID AFFECTED THE METABOLISM OF DOPAMINE PARTICULARLY AT EARLY TIME INTERVALS, BUT AS TIME PROGRESSED, DIFFERENCES IN DOPAMINE METABOLISM IN NORMAL AND IPRONIAZID-TREATED ANIMALS DIMINISHED.

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TAPIA, RICARDO; PASANTES, HERMINIA; PEREZ DE LA MORA, MIGUEL; ORTEGA, BERTA G.; MASSIEU, GUILLERMO H. FREE AMINO ACIDS AND GLUTAMATE DECARBOXYLASE ACTIVITY IN BRAIN OF MICE DURING DRUG-INDUCED CONVULSIONS. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(3):483-496, 1967.

PREVIOUS WORK HAS SHOWN THAT L-GLUTAMIC ACID-GAMMA-HYDRAZIDE (GAH) CAUSES A 5-6-FOLD INCREASE IN BRAIN GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC (GABA) CONCENTRATION IN MICE. SINCE SOME SUBSTANCES AFFECTING GABA LEVELS ARE ANTICONVULSANTS, THE POSSIBLE ANTICONVULSANT ACTIVITY OF GAH AND THE EFFECT OF GAH ON FREE AND BOUND AMINO ACIDS WERE STUDIED. ADULT

MICE WERE USED. THEY WERE GIVEN I.P. INJECTIONS OF GAH AND SALINE, SALINE AND A CONVULSANT, GAH AND A CONVULSANT OR 2 INJECTIONS OF SALINE. WHEN ANIMALS WERE IN TERMINAL CONVULSIONS, THEY WERE DECAPITATED, THE BRAIN REMOVED AND AMINO ACID AND ENZYME ASSAYS DONE. GAH-TREATED MICE SHOWED AN INCREASE IN GABA AND ALA (ALANINE) LEVELS AND A DECREASE IN GLUNH2 (GLUTAMINE) LEVELS. THIOSEMICARBAZIDE (TSC) CAUSED A DECREASE IN ASP (ASPARTIC ACID) AND ALA LEVELS. METHIONINE SULFOXIMINE (MS) CAUSED A DECREASE IN ASP, GLU (GLUTAMIC ACID), GABA AND GLUNH2 LEVELS. INSULIN CAUSED A DECREASE IN GLU AND ALA LEVELS. GAH CAUSED AN INCREASE IN BOTH FREE AND BOUND FORMS OF GABA. GENERALLY, GAH FAILED TO PROTECT MICE AGAINST CONVULSIONS INDUCED BY THE ACTION OF TSC, MS, INSULIN OR PENTYLENETETRAZOLE. CHANGES PRODUCED BY THE CONVULSANTS WERE THE SAME WHETHER OR NOT GAH WAS ADMINISTERED. WHEN GAH AND THE CONVULSANT AGENT WERE INJECTED AND CONVULSIONS WERE PRODUCED, THERE WAS A 2-4-FOLD INCREASE IN BRAIN GABA. A SINGLE CONVULSANT DOSE OF GAH DECREASED GLUTAMATE DECARBOXYLASE (GAD) LEVELS WITH MAXIMUM GAD INHIBITION AT THE ONSET OF CONVULSIONS; GABA AMINOTRANSFERASE ACTIVITY WAS DIMINISHED MORE INTENSELY BEFORE ONSET THAN AT OCCURRENCE OF CONVULSIONS. A CONVULSANT DOSE OF AMINO-OXYACETIC ACID (AOA) CAUSED A DECREASE IN GAD AND GABA AMINOTRANSFERASE ACTIVITY, AND AN INCREASE IN GABA LEVELS. ANTICONVULSANT DOSES OF AOA PROTECTED AGAINST CONVULSIONS INDUCED BY SIMULTANEOUS ADMINISTRATION OF GAH AND PYRIDOXAL PHOSPHATE. INHIBITION OF GAD ACTIVITY MAY BE A FACTOR INVOLVED IN THE PRODUCTION OF SOME TYPES OF CONVULSIONS. (34 REFERENCES)

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GAFFURI, G. USE OF A PREPARATION WITH A BASE OF L.CITRULLINE AND L.ACETYLASPARTIC ACID IN MINORS WITH MENTAL FATIGUE AND SLIGHT MENTAL RETARDATION. (UTILIZZAZIONE DI UN PREPARATO A BASE DI L. CITRULLINA E DI ACIDO L. ACETILASPARTICO IN MINORI AFFETTI DA AFFATICAMENTO MENTALE E DA LIEVE RITARDO MENTALE.) GIORNALE DI PSICHIATRIA E DI NEUROPATOLOGIA, 94:701-713, 1966. IN ITALIAN.

TWENTY-FIVE MENTALLY RETARDED AND 25 MENTALLY FATIGUED STUDENTS, 7-19 YEARS OF AGE, WERE TREATED WITH L.CITRULLINE COMBINED WITH L.ACETYLASPARTIC ACID (IDEOLIDER). RECENT BIOCHEMICAL AND NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL DATA ARE PRESENTED TO INDICATE THAT THIS COMBINATION EXERTS AN EQUILIBRATING ACTION ON THE METABOLISM OF THE NERVOUS CELL, DIRECTED TO RELEASE THE PROPER RHYTHM OF KINETICS OF A COMPENSATORY NATURE. MORE SPECTACULAR RESULTS WERE OBSERVED IN THE GROUP OF MENTALLY FATIGUED STUDENTS, PARTLY DUE TO THE SPECIFIC ETIOLOGY AND THE TRANSITORY NATURE OF THEIR SYMPTOMS. EXPERIMENTAL RESULTS SUPPORT THE FINDINGS OF OTHER AUTHORS THAT TREATMENT REQUIRES AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME, BUT MAINTENANCE THERAPY SHOWED NO STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE. NO DRUG INTOLERANCE OR SIDE EFFECTS WERE NOTED IN THE STUDENT GROUP.

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ANDEN, N.E.; FUXE, K.; LARSSON, K. EFFECT OF LARGE MESENCEPHALIC-DIENCEPHALIC LESIONS ON THE NORADRENALIN, DOPAMINE AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE NEURONS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. EXPERIENTIA (BASEL), 22(12):842-843, 1966.

LARGE ELECTROLYTIC LESIONS WERE MADE IN THE MEDIAL VENTRAL AREA OF THE CRANIAL PART OF THE MESENCEPHALON OF RATS, TO ATTEMPT INTERRUPTION OF SYSTEMS KNOWN TO PASS THROUGH THIS AREA AND THAT ARE ASCENDING NEURON PATHWAYS FOR NORADRENALIN (NA), DOPAMINE (DA) AND 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE (5-HT) TO THE TELENCEPHALON AND DIENCEPHALON. RESULTS DEFINITELY SHOWED THAT THE NA, DA AND 5-HT NEURAL TERMINALS OF THE TELENCEPHALON AND DIENCEPHALON BELONG TO ASCENDING SYSTEMS ORIGINATING IN THE LOWER BRAIN STEM. A SINGLE NA NEURON HAS INNERVATION AREAS SO WIDELY DISTRIBUTED THAT IT MAY INNERVATE THE TELENCEPHALON, BRAIN STEM, CEREBELLUM AND SPINAL CORD. THESE FINDINGS AFTER LARGE LESIONS ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE AFTER RESERPINE TREATMENT (MONOAMINE DEFICIT IN THE PROSENCEPHALON IN BOTH INSTANCES).

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HAKANSON, ROLF; HOFFMAN, GARY J. A SENSITIVE RADIOMETRIC ASSAY FOR TRYPTOPHAN-5-HYDROXYLASE. BIOCHEMICAL PHARMACOLOGY, 16(9):1677-1680, 1967.

TRYPTOPHAN-5-HYDROXYLASE, THE ENZYME WHICH CATALYZES THE CONVERSION OF TRYPTOPHAN TO 5-HYDROXYTRYPTOPHAN (5-HTP), HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN ASSAYED BY FLUOROMETRIC AND RADIOISOTOPIC METHODS. A SENSITIVE AND SPECIFIC RADIOMETRIC ASSAY FOR THIS ENZYME IS REPORTED. THE PINEAL GLAND OF ADULT RATS WAS REMOVED AND INCUBATED WITH 4 MCG C14-DL-TRYPTOPHAN OR C14-L-TRYPTOPHAN IN 60 MCL OF RINGER SOLUTION. A DOPA DECARBOXYLASE INHIBITOR, M-HYDROXYBENZYLHYDRAZINE, WAS ADDED TO PROTECT THE NEWLY-FORMED 5-HTP FROM DESTRUCTION BY DOPA DECARBOXYLASE. THE REACTION WAS CARRIED OUT UNDER 95% 02/5% C02 AT 37 DEGREES C AND STOPPED BY ADDITION OF 1 ML 95:5 ACETONE/0.1 N HCL CONTAINING 200 MCG EACH OF UNLABELED TRYPTOPHAN AND 5-HTP. AFTER HOMOGENATION, THE PRECIPITATE WAS SPUN DOWN AND 0.35 ML OF THE SUPERNATANT WAS REMOVED, EVAPORATED TO DRYNESS, TAKEN UP IN A FEW DROPS OF THE ACETONE/HCL MIXTURE AND APPLIED TO A SILICA GEL FOR THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHY. A SOLVENT SYSTEM OF 14% NACL IN WATER WAS USED. PLATES WERE DEVELOPED FOR 20 CM AND SPRAYED WITH NINHYDRIN. THE SPOTS CONTAINING 5-HTP AND TRYPTOPHAN WERE SCRAPED OFF AND TRANSFERRED TO COUNTING VIALS AND RADIOACTIVITY WAS MEASURED BY LIQUID SCINTILLATION. USING THIS METHOD, THE TRYPTOPHAN-5-HYDROXYLASE SYSTEM WAS STUDIED. THE REACTION VELOCITY VARIED LINEARLY WITH TIME AND WAS PROPORTIONAL TO THE AMOUNT OF PINEAL TISSUE ADDED. ADDITION OF A DECARBOXYLASE INHIBITOR INCREASED THE MEASURED ENZYME ACTIVITY MORE THAN 2-FOLD. PINEAL GLAND HAD THE HIGHEST ACTIVITY OF ALL TISSUES STUDIED. LIVER ALSO HAD HIGH ACTIVITY, STOMACH WALL AND INTESTINE HAD ONLY MODERATE ACTIVITY; MAST CELLS HAD NO ENZYME ACTIVITY. ENZYME ACTIVITY OF ALL TISSUES WAS REDUCED FOLLOWING HOMOGENATION, SUGGESTING THAT THE ENZYME REQUIRES A COFACTOR WHICH IS PRESENT INTRACELLULARLY. TRYPTOPHAN HYDROXYLASE COULD BE REACTIVATED BY ADDING A

TETRAHYDROPTERIDINE DERIVATIVE, BUT ONLY IN THE PRESENCE OF 2-MERCAPTOETHANOL. (22 REFERENCES)

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SAMS, JR., W. MITCHELL; EPSTEIN, JOHN H. THE EXPERIMENTAL PRODUCTION OF DRUG PHOTOTOXICITY IN GUINEA PIGS. JOURNAL OF INVESTIGATIVE DERMATOLOGY, 48(1):89-94, 1967.

BECAUSE DRUG PHOTOTOXICITY IS A PROBLEM OF MEDICAL IMPORTANCE AND BECAUSE THE BIOCHEMICAL MECHANISMS INVOLVED ARE POORLY UNDERSTOOD THE PRESENT STUDY WAS UNDERTAKEN TO DEMONSTRATE DRUG PHOTOTOXICITY IN GUINEA PIGS. THE ANIMALS USED WERE HYBRID ALBINO GUINEA PIGS. SUNLIGHT WAS USED AS THE SOURCE OF ULTRAVIOLET, AND THE DRUGS USED WERE CHLORPROMAZINE, DEMETHYLCHLORTETRACYCLINE AND CHLOROTHIAZIDE. FOLLOWING I.P. INJECTION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL DRUG, THE ANIMALS WERE EXPOSED TO SUNLIGHT FOR VARYING PERIODS. A POSITIVE RESPONSE WAS CHARACTERIZED BY A BRISK ERYTHEMA AND LATER BY ULCERATION AND NECROSIS OF THE EARS. THERE WAS ONLY A RELATIVELY MILD ERYTHEMA REACTION IN THE CONTROLS. DEMETHYLCHLORTETRACYCLINE WAS THE MOST POTENT AND CHLOROTHIAZIDE THE LEAST POTENT DRUG. MYLAR PLASTIC, WHICH ABSORBS ALL WAVELENGTHS BELOW 3100 A, PREVENTED NORMAL ERYTHEMA FROM DEVELOPING IN THE CONTROLS, BUT HAD NO EFFECT ON THE PHOTOTOXIC RESPONSE. THUS, THE USE OF MYLAR REPRESENTS A UNIQUE MEANS OF ENHANCING THE CONTRAST BETWEEN THE CONTROL AND EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS.

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FORREST, IRENE S.; ARTHUR G. BOLT; SERRA, MAURICIO T. "APPLEJACK" CONCENTRATION OF URINARY PHENOTHIAZINE METABOLITES. PROCEEDINGS OF THE WESTERN PHARMACOLOGY SOCIETY, 9:24-26, 1966.

CONCENTRATION OF A SOLUTE OF AN AQUEOUS SYSTEM BY SOLIDLY FREEZING AND THEN COLLECTING SLOWLY THAWING VOLUMES IS USED TO PRODUCING HARD CIDER OR APPLEJACK. THIS METHOD WAS USED FOR STUDYING IN VIVO METABOLISM OF PHENOTHIAZINE DRUGS. POOLED URINES FROM CHRONIC MENTAL PATIENTS ON STABILIZED DRUG DOSES, RANGING FROM 100-1200 MG CHLORPROMAZINE PER DAY, WERE FROZEN IN BATCHES IN POLYETHYLENE PLASTIC BOTTLES. AFTER SOLID FREEZING THEY WERE PLACED IN A REFRIGERATOR IN AN INVERTED POSITION AND SUCCESSIVELY MELTING VOLUMES COLLECTED. IN ONE TYPICAL EXPERIMENT 9 CONSECUTIVE FRACTIONS WERE COLLECTED FROM THE MELTINGS, REPRESENTING 99% OF THE ORIGINAL VOLUME, 90% OF THE UNCONJUGATED DRUG METABOLITES AND 89% OF THE CONJUGATED GROUP. THE FIRST 5 FRACTIONS REPRESENTED 11% OF THE ORIGINAL VOLUME, BUT 62% OF THE UNCONJUGATED DRUG FRACTION AND 51% OF THE CONJUGATES. THE FREEZING AND THAWING PROCESS HAS SEVERAL ADVANTAGES OVER FLASH EVAPORATION OR SOLVENT EXTRACTION AND SHOULD WORK WELL FOR DETECTING SUCH LOW DOSAGE PHENOTHIAZINE DRUGS AS THE PIPERAZINE-LINKED COMPOUNDS, WHICH INCLUDE IMPORTANT DRUGS LIKE PERPHENAZINE, TRIFLUOPERAZINE AND FLUPHENAZINE.

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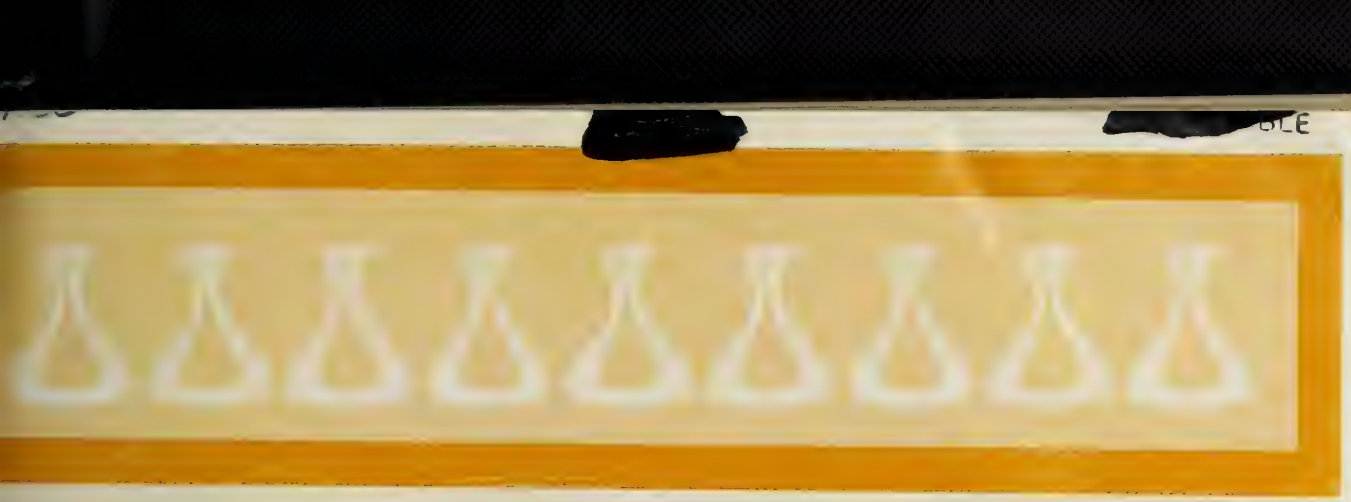

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PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY ABSTRACTS

NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR MENTAL HEALTH INFORMATION

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PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY ABSTRACTS

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ABSTRACTS

0100071332999
NIESCHULZ, OTTO. PHARMACOLOGY OF THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE IN BETEL. REPORT 1: CENTRAL ACTIVITIES OF ARECOLINE. (ZUR PHARMAKOLOGIE DER WIRKSTOFFE DES BETELS. 1. MITTEILUNG: ZENTRALE WIRKUNGEN DES ARECOLIN.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(10):1292-1297, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE IN BETEL IS THE ALKALOID ARECOLINE, CLOSELY RELATED PHARMACOLOGICALLY TO PILOCARPINE. EXPERIMENTS WITH MICE ARE DESCRIBED. AFTER S.C. INJECTION (1-2 MG/KG) THERE WERE OBSERVABLE MYDRIASIS AND REDUCTION OF MOTILITY AND EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOR. ORAL ADMINISTRATION RESULTED IN LESS PRONOUNCED REACTION. PRETREATMENT WITH ATROPINE SUPPRESSED THE ARECOLINE EFFECT ON MOTILITY, WHEREAS METHYLATROPINE DID NOT. ARECOLINE SUPPRESSED THE HYPERACTIVITY INDUCED BY CAFFEINE AND AMPHETAMINE AND POTENTIATED THE SEDATIVE EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND PERAZINE. ARECOLINE IN A DOSE OF 1-10 MG/KG LED TO SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN LEARNING A SIMPLE TASK AND OFFSET TO SOME EXTENT GENERAL IMPAIRMENT OF MEMORY INDUCED BY PHENOTHIAZINES. THE RETROGRADE AMNESIA INDUCED BY PENTETRAZOLE CONVULSION OR BRAIN TRAUMA WAS ALSO DECREASED BY ARECOLINE. (22 REFERENCES)

HAMMER LANDSTRASSE 162-178
2 HAMBURG 26, GERMANY

0100071333999
SCHMID, P.B. THE PSYCHIC EFFECT OF IBOGAINE HYDROCHLORIDE, ALKALOID FROM TABERNANTHE IBOGA BAILL. (DIE PSYCHISCHE WIRKUNG VON IBOGALIN-HYDROCHLORID. (ALKALOID AUS TABERNANTHE IBOGA BAILL).) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(4):485-490, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE HISTORY OF THE RITUAL USE OF CRUDE EXTRACTS OF TABERNANTHE IBOGA IN THE CONGO SUGGESTED THAT THIS DRUG MIGHT BE HALLUCINOGENIC. TWELVE VOLUNTEERS (AGED 22-35) UNDERWENT TESTS WITH IBOGAINE HYDROCHLORIDE, IN WHICH THE DOSES WERE INCREASED IN THE COURSE OF 14 SESSIONS FROM 10-105 MG TO 0.1-1.2 MG/KG. THE EFFECT GENERALLY WAS THAT OF INTOXICATION AND MILD SEDATION. BASIC CHANGES AS IN A MODEL PSYCHOSIS WERE NOT EXHIBITED. THIS SAME LACK OF CORRELATION BETWEEN EFFECTS IN THE ABORIGINAL SETTING AND IN THE LABORATORY WAS REPORTED BY HEIMANN WITH THE MEXICAN DRUG OLOLIUQUI. IT IS PROBABLE THAT PLANT PARTS UTILIZED BY NATIVES CONTAIN OTHER PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES IN ADDITION TO THE ALKALOIDS INVESTIGATED IN THE PRESENT STUDY, OR THAT THE SITUATION IN WHICH THE DRUG IS RITUALLY TAKEN EXERTS A SUGGESTIVE EFFECT.

PSYCHIATRISCHE POLIKLINIK DER UNIVERSITAT WALDAU
BERN, SWITZERLAND

0100071334999
STEINHILBER, RICHARD M.; HAGEDORN, ALBERT B. DRUG-INDUCED BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS. GENERAL PRACTITIONER, 35(5):115-118, 1967.

BEHAVIORAL REACTIONS PRODUCED BY OVERPRESCRIPTION OR OVERMEDICATION OF COMMONLY USED DRUGS ARE REPORTED. THESE ADVERSE EFFECTS OCCUR IN MARGINALLY ADJUSTED INDIVIDUALS AND OFTEN MIMIC SERIOUS ORGANIC OR PSYCHIATRIC DISEASE. EVALUATION OF THE PSYCHOSOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IS NECESSARY, AND BEHAVIORAL DISTURBANCES MUST BE QUICKLY RECOGNIZED. EXAMPLES GIVEN INCLUDE IMPULSIVE RAGE REACTION IN A CASE OF METHAMPHETAMINE-PHENOBARBITAL HABITUATION; ACUTE HALLUCINOSIS SECONDARY TO MEPROBAMATE WITHDRAWAL; PARANOID CONFUSION AFTER USE OF DIGITOXIN; DELUSIONS OF GRANDEUR FOLLOWING SELF-ADMINISTERED CORTISONE INJECTIONS; HYPOMANIC REACTION FROM METHAMPHETAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE; AGITATED DEPRESSION IN A HYPERTENSIVE PATIENT TAKING RESERPINE. THE DIMENSIONS OF THE PROBLEM ARE SUGGESTED BY 1963 STATISTICS SHOWING DRUGSTORE PRESCRIPTIONS FILLED AT THE RATE OF 60,775,000 FOR TRANQUILIZERS AND 45,795,000 FOR BARBITURATES. THE PROPER DRUG AND THE PROPER DOSE DEPEND ON THE PHYSICIAN'S ACCURATE APPRAISAL OF THE INDICATIONS FOR DRUG THERAPY; CATERING TO PATIENT DEMANDS FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF INVITES DISASTER, AND INDOLENCE IN PRESCRIBING PORTENDS PROBLEMS.

MAYO CLINIC
ROCHESTER, MINN.

0100071335999
THE DRUG IN QUESTION IS DIFFERENTIATED FROM IMIPRAMINE BY A 3-POSITION CHLORINE SUBSTITUTION. IT IS THE ACTIVE SUBSTANCE OF ANAFRANIL (G34586). RESULTS OF EXPERIMENTS WITH G34586 ARE REPORTED. THE TESTS INVOLVED (MOUSE) ORIENTATION MOTILITY, CATALEPSY, EFFECT ON BULBOCAPNINE, RESERPINE OR CHLORPROMAZINE CATALEPSY, ROTATING CYLINDER, AGGRESSION; (RAT) CONDITIONED REFLEX, ELECTROSHOCK CONVULSION, BODY TEMPERATURE, TETRABENAZINE EFFECT, SEROTONIN EDEMA; (CAT) CIRCULATION, RESPIRATION, NICTITATION; AND (RABBIT) SALIVATION. THE SPECTRUM OF ACTIVITY IS CHARACTERISTIC OF CLINICALLY ACTIVE ANTIDEPRESSANTS. G34586 IS RANKED BETWEEN IMIPRAMINE AND AMITRIPTYLINE. (23 REFERENCES)

FORSCHUNGSLABORATORIUM DER J.R. GEIGY A.G.
BASEL, SWITZERLAND

0100071336999
MEDICAL LETTER. LSD. DRUG AND THERAPEUTIC INFORMATION, 9(1):1-2, 1967.

LSD (LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE) AND PSILOCYBIN CAN BE OBTAINED LEGALLY IN THE UNITED STATES ONLY FROM NIMH. SALE OF LSD, MESCALINE, PEYOTE, PSILOCYBIN AND DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE IS PROHIBITED. LSD CAN BE MANUFACTURED EASILY BY CHEMISTS AND A BLACK MARKET IS THUS SUPPLIED. WHILE THE POSSIBLE VALUE OF LSD IN ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT AND AS A FACILITATING AGENT IN PSYCHOTHERAPY IS BEING TESTED, IT IS NOT BELIEVED THAT THE DRUG HAS ANY THERAPEUTIC VALUE IN ITSELF. SUICIDE AND PROLONGED PSYCHOTIC BEHAVIOR HAVE BEEN PRECIPITATED BY LSD. IT MAY INDUCE A STATE OF PANIC IN WHICH THE USER MAY INJURE HIMSELF OR OTHERS. IT IMPAIRS JUDGMENT; USERS MAY DRIVE DANGEROUSLY OR ACT ON GRANDIOSE DELUSIONS. THE CLEAREST DANGER FROM LSD IS TO BORDERLINE PSYCHOTICS AND DEPRESSED PATIENTS. PSYCHIC DEPENDENCE VARIES WITH INDIVIDUALS. PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE IS NOT KNOWN TO OCCUR. IN DIAGNOSIS THE MOST FREQUENT PHYSICAL FINDINGS ARE DILATATION OF PUPILS, EXAGGERATED REFLEXES AND SWEATING.

PANIC OR PSYCHOTIC REACTIONS FROM LSD SHOULD BE TREATED WITH A PHENOTHIAZINE. A HOSTILE ENVIRONMENT IS HARMFUL AS EXTREME HYPERSENSITIVITY IS INDUCED BY LSD-TYPE DRUGS.

0100071337999
BURCHARD, JOHANN M. OPIUM THERAPY AND MODERN PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICALS. (OPIUMTHERAPIE UND MODERNE PSYCHOPHARMAKA.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(5):557-561, 1967. IN GERMAN.

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY IS HARDLY A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THERAPY. ENDOGENOUS PSYCHOSES WERE TREATED WITH OPIUM AS EARLY AS THE 17TH CENTURY. CASE MATERIAL IS PRESENTED RELATING TO EXPERIMENTS IN ADMINISTRATION OF OPIATES AND SUBSEQUENT "UNMASKING" OF THE PSYCHOTIC STATE BY MORPHINE ANTAGONISTS. THE EFFECT OF OPIATES IN ENDOGENOUS PSYCHOSES AND THAT OF NEUROLEPTICS IS COMPARED. THE ESSENTIAL DIFFERENCE, ASIDE FROM CHEMICAL STRUCTURE, LIES IN THE LACK OF WITHDRAWAL PHENOMENA IN THE CASE OF NEUROLEPTICS (IN THE SENSE OF A COUNTER-REGULATORY MECHANISM). NEUROLEPTICS ARE MORE READILY MANAGED THAN OPIATES. OPIUM ALKALOIDS ARE STILL USED BY PREFERENCE IN SPECIFIC CASES THAT DO NOT RESPOND SATISFACTORILY TO NEUROLEPTIC TREATMENT. A MAXIMUM DOSE OF 150-200 MG DAILY OF A COMBINATION OF NEUROLEPTIC AND OPIUM ALKALOIDS IS USED. (50 REFERENCES)

PSYCHIATRISCHE UND NERVENKLINIK DER UNIVERSITAT HAMBURG
MARTINISTRASSE 52
2 HAMBURG 20, GERMANY

0100071338999
TAKAGI, HIROSHI; NAKAMA, MOTOTAKA. EFFECT OF MORPHINE AND NALORPHINE ON THE CONTENT OF DOPAMINE IN MOUSE BRAIN. JAPANESE JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY, 16:483-484, 1966.

THE EFFECT OF MORPHINE ON THE DOPAMINE (DA) AND NORADRENALINE (NA) CONTENT OF MOUSE BRAIN WAS STUDIED IN EXPERIMENTS WITH MALE MICE. ANALGESIC ACTION WAS MEASURED BY THE TAIL-PINCH METHOD USING COMPLETE ANALGESIA AS THE CRITERION. MORPHINE IN DOSES OF 20 MG/KG CAUSED A 32(DECREASE IN DA AND 23(DECREASE IN NA. NALORPHINE (1 MG/KG) CAUSED NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN DA AND NA CONTENT IN BRAIN. THE COMBINED ADMINISTRATION OF MORPHINE AND NALORPHINE DID NOT PRODUCE DECREASE IN THE CONTENT OF BRAIN DA AND NA. THE SINGLE ADMINISTRATION OF MORPHINE CAUSED RAPID, BUT RELATIVELY SHORT-LASTING REDUCTION IN DA AND RELATIVELY SLOW REDUCTION OF NA IN BRAIN. IN RESERPINE OR TETRABENAZINE PRETREATED MICE MORPHINE DID NOT SHOW POTENT ANALGESIA AND ADMINISTRATION OF DOPA REDUCED RESERPINE OR TETRABENAZINE ANTAGONISM OF MORPHINE ANALGESIA. POSSIBLY THE DA RELEASED BY MORPHINE MAY ACT AS AN INHIBITORY TRANSMITTER ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE SPINAL MOTOR NEURON, WHICH RESULTS IN SUPPRESSION OF THE PAIN REFLEX.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100071339999
DOORENBOS, H.J.; REKKER, R.F.; NAUTA, W. TH. INVESTIGATION OF HEPZIDINE MALEATE, 4-((10,11-DIHYDRO-5H-DIBENZO(A,D)CYCLOHEPTEN-5-YL)OXY)-1-METHYLPIPERIDINE HYDROGEN MALEATE. PHARMACEUTISCH WEEKBLAD (DEN HAAG), 102:137-142, 1967.

HEPZIDINE MALEATE HAS BEEN SHOWN TO HAVE ANTIDEPRESSANT PROPERTIES. ITS STRUCTURAL FORMULA IS SHOWN AND THE METHOD OF IDENTIFICATION AND ASSAY ARE DESCRIBED.

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0100071340999
SVENSSON, TORGNY H. STUDIES ON THE TACHYPHYLAXIS TO ALPHA-METHYL METATYRAMINE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ITS CENTRAL STIMULATING ACTION. ACTA PHARMACOLOGICA ET TOXICOLOGICA (KOBENHAVN), 26(2):206-212, 1968.

IT HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN REPORTED THAT ALPHA-METHYLMETATYRAMINE HAS BOTH A CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL STIMULATING EFFECT AND A CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL CATECHOLAMINE-DEPLETING ACTION. TACHYPHYLAXIS TO BOTH CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL ACTIONS OCCURS. THE AUTHOR STUDIED THE MECHANISM OF ACTION AND TACHYPHYLAXIS OF THIS DRUG IN FEMALE ALBINO NMRI MICE. FOUR I.P. INJECTIONS OF ALPHA-METHYLMETATYRAMINE WERE GIVEN AT INTERVALS OF 8 HOURS, THE DOSAGES BEING 12.5, 25, 50 AND 100 MG/KG; 4 HOURS AFTER THE LAST INJECTION, 12.5 MG/KG WAS GIVEN, AND 1 HOUR LATER THE BRAINS WERE ANALYZED FOR AMINES. AFTER THE FIRST DOSE, ANIMALS SHOWED PILOERECTION, EXOPHTHALMOS, SALIVATION, INCREASED MOTILITY AND AGGRESSIVENESS. THERE WAS AN 80(DEPLETION OF NOREPINEPHRINE AND A 65(DEPLETION OF DOPAMINE. PROTRIPTYLINE, 20 MG/KG GIVEN I.P. 30 MIN BEFORE ALPHA-METHYLMETATYRAMINE, BLOCKED THE EFFECTS OF THE AMINE. INJECTION I.P. OF 400 MG/KG ALPHA-METHYL DOPA AFTER TACHYPHYLAXIS TO ALPHA-METHYLMETATYRAMINE PARTIALLY BLOCKED THE EFFECTS OF A FURTHER DOSE OF THE AMINE. ANIMALS GIVEN A SINGLE INJECTION OF 400 MG/KG ALPHA-METHYLMETATYRAMINE, FOLLOWED 12 HOURS LATER WITH ANOTHER DOSE, SHOWED SIGNS OF STRONG SYMPATHETIC STIMULATION COMPARED WITH THE ANIMALS MADE TACHYPHYLACTIC. THE LATTER SHOWED LESS RESPONSE TO THE PERIPHERAL EFFECTS OF 5 MG/KG AMPHETAMINE, BUT NO DIMINUTION IN THE CENTRAL RESPONSE TO AMPHETAMINE. NIALAMIDE, 100 MG/KG I.P. 1 HOUR BEFORE ALPHA-METHYLMETATYRAMINE DID NOT POTENTIATE CENTRAL OR PERIPHERAL EFFECTS. RESERPINE, GIVEN 10 MG/KG I.P. 6 HOURS BEFORE ALPHA-METHYLMETATYRAMINE, COMPLETELY BLOCKED THE ACTIONS OF THE AMINE, AS DID 20 MG/KG PHENOXYBENZAMINE 45 MIN BEFORE THE AMINE; HOWEVER, PROPRANOLOL HAD NO EFFECT. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT THE TACHYPHYLAXIS OF ALPHA-METHYLMETATYRAMINE IS DUE TO DEPLETION OF AMINES IN THE CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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GOTEBORG, SWEDEN

0100071341999
NIESCHULZ, OTTO. INFLUENCING OF MOTILITY AND EXPLORATORY ACTIVITY IN MICE BY 10-(3'-(4"-METHYL-PIPERAZINYL-1")-PROPYL-1')-PHENOTHIAZINE. (UBER DIE BEEINFLUSSUNG VON MOTILITAT UND EXPLORATIONSTRIEB DER MAUSE DURCH 10-(3'-(4"-METHYL-PIPERAZINYL-1")-PROPYL-1')-PHENOTHIAZIN.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(3):334-336, 1967. IN GERMAN.

MOTILITY AND EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOR OF MICE CAN BE TESTED IN A RELATIVELY SIMPLE MANNER BY PLACING THEM IN A RUNNING CAGE. LEARNING MECHANISMS CAN BE STUDIED BY MEANS OF THE TEST. BOTH ACTIVITIES DIMINISH WHEN THE TEST IS REPEATED AT BRIEF INTERVALS, AND AFTER 24 HOURS THE REDUCED ACTIVITY INDICATES THAT THE MICE ARE ACCUSTOMED TO THE SITUATION. ACTIVITY OF HUNGRY MICE IS GREATER. 10-(3'-(4"-METHYL-PIPERAZINYL-1")-PROPYL-1')-PHENOTHIAZINE (PERAZIN, TAXILAN) INHIBITED SPONTANEOUS ACTIVITY AND EXPLORATORY BEHAVIOR (10-25 MG/KG DOSE). AT LOWER DOSES, THE DRUG TENDED TO INCREASE ACTIVITY. LEARNING AND MEMORY WERE NOT AFFECTED.

HAMMER LANDSTRASSE 162-178
2 HAMBURG 26, GERMANY

0100071342999
BASERGA, RENATO; WEISS, LARRY. BARBITURATES FOUND TO INHIBIT MANUFACTURE OF DNA. PENNSYLVANIA MEDICINE, 71(2):7, 1968.

BARBITURATES HAVE BEEN FOUND TO PREVENT THE DIVISION OF RAPIDLY PROLIFERATING CELLS IN MICE BY BLOCKING THE CELL'S MANUFACTURE OF DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID (DNA) FOR THE DAUGHTER CELLS IN VIVO AND IN VITRO. THE GROWTH OF CELLS CAN BE STOPPED AT THE POINT WHERE THYMIDINE TRIPHOSPHATE IS TO BE INCORPORATED INTO DNA. WHEN PENTOBARBITAL WAS WASHED OUT OF IN VITRO CULTURES, THE DORMANT CELLS AGAIN STARTED MANUFACTURING DNA AND BEGAN TO DIVIDE EVEN AFTER 20 OR MORE HOURS OF DORMANCY.

FELS RESEARCH INSTITUTE
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
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0100071343999
HAGBERG, BENGT; HAMFELT, ARNE; HANSSON, OLLE. TRYPTOPHAN LOAD TESTS AND PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE LEVELS IN EPILEPTIC CHILDREN. 1. NON-PROGRESSIVE BRAIN DAMAGE AND DEGENERATIVE BRAIN DISORDERS, ACTA PAEDIATRICA SCANDINAVICA (STOCKHOLM), 55:363-370, 1966.

PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE IN PLASMA AND TRYPTOPHAN LOAD TESTS WERE INVESTIGATED IN 15 CHILDREN WITH EPILEPSY DUE TO STATIONARY CHRONIC BRAIN SYNDROMES OF EXOGENOUS ORIGIN, IN 13 CHILDREN WITH PROGRESSIVE BRAIN DISORDERS AND IN 18 CONTROLS. TRYPTOPHAN METABOLISM DID NOT CHARACTERIZE EITHER OF THE FIRST 2 GROUPS. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND IN THE PLASMA PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE LEVELS OR IN THE URINARY XANTHURENIC ACID EXCRETION. AN UNUSUAL CASE OF EPILEPSY, APPARENTLY PRIMARILY CRYPTOGENIC RATHER THAN EXOGENOUS IS DESCRIBED; THE AUTHORS FOUND IN OTHER STUDIES THAT A LARGE PROPORTION OF CRYPTOGENIC EPILEPTICS HAD ABNORMAL TRYPTOPHAN LOAD TESTS. AN UNUSUAL CASE OF SEVERE MENTAL RETARDATION, AUTISM AND ATAXIA IN WHICH THE TRYPTOPHAN LOAD TEST, PLASMA PYRIDOXAL-5-PHOSPHATE LEVEL AND SERUM COPPER WERE ABNORMAL IS DISCUSSED.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL
UPPSALA, SWEDEN

0100071344999
PFEIFFER, WOLFGANG M. CLINICAL THERAPEUTIC EXPERIENCES WITH FLUPHENAZINE. (KLINISCH-THERAPEUTISCHE ERFAHRUNGEN MIT FLUPHENAZIN.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF,

WURTTEMBERG). 17(10):1327-1329. 1967. IN GERMAN.

EXPERIENCE IN TREATMENT OF OVER 90 PSYCHOTIC WOMEN IS REPORTED. THE AVERAGE DAILY DOSE (USUALLY ORAL) WAS 8.1 MG, RANGING BETWEEN 3 AND 49 MG. MOST FAVORABLE REACTIONS WERE OBSERVED IN ATYPICAL AND INVOLUTIONAL PSYCHOSES, FOLLOWED BY PARANOID-HALLUCINATORY TYPES. OF 66 PATIENTS WITH PARANOID-HALLUCINATORY OR CATATONIC SYMPTOMS, 58 LOST THESE SYMPTOMS ENTIRELY, AND ONLY 1 PATIENT FAILED TO RESPOND TO TREATMENT. COMBINATION OF FLUPHENAZINE WITH THYMOLEPTICS SEEMS SUITABLE FOR CHRONIC PSYCHOSES. FLUPHENAZINE EXERTED A FAVORABLE EFFECT ON ANXIETY, AND MOOD CHANGES WERE FREQUENT; 67(HAD EXTRAPYRAMIDAL REACTIONS, WHICH WERE READILY CONTROLLED. (22 REFERENCES)

UNIVERSITATS NERVENKLINIK
ERLANGEN, GERMANY

0100071345999
NAGY, MARIANNA; NADOR, K. QUANTUM CHEMISTRY INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DRUG ACTION AND CHEMICAL STRUCTURE. 1. ANNOTATION: DISCUSSION OF CENTRAL EFFECT OF AMPHETAMINE DERIVATIVES. (QUANTENCHEMISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG DES ZUSSAMMENHANGES ZWISCHEN ARZNEIMITTEL-WIRKUNG UND CHEMISCHER STRUKTUR. 1. MITTEILUNG: DEUTUNG DER ZENTRALEN WIRKUNG VON AMPHETAMIN-DERIVATEN.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG). 17(10):1228-1231, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE CALCULATIONS RELATE TO AMPHETAMINE AND ITS SUBSTITUTED DERIVATIVES. IN THE DERIVATIVES WITH REDUCED NEGATIVE CHARGE ON THE SECOND CARBON ATOM OF THE BENZENE RING THE CENTRAL STIMULATING ACTION INCREASES. THIS ACTION IS FOUND ONLY IN THOSE DERIVATIVES IN WHICH THE DIPOLE MOMENT DERIVING FROM THE CONJUGATED PART IS SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER THAN THE DIPOLE MOMENT OF THE CONJUGATED PART OF NORADRENALINE. THESE RELATIONSHIPS INDICATE THAT THE BOND AT THE BETA CENTER OF THE RECEPTOR MAY HAVE THE CHARACTER OF A HYDROGEN BRIDGE. INDEPENDENTLY OF CHELATE FORMATION, THE ACTIVITY AND AFFINITY OF CNS STIMULANTS IS MORE CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD. THE MOST ACTIVE AMPHETAMINE DERIVATIVES CAN BE PREDICTED THEORETICALLY.

INSTITUT FUR EXPERIMENTELLE MEDIZIN DER UNGARISCHEN AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN
BUDAPEST 9, HUNGARY

0100071346999
PALUMBI, I.; ROSSINI, L.; SEGRE, G. KINETIC ANALYSIS OF EFFECTS OF PENTOBARBITAL IN THE RAT. (ANALISI CINETICA DEGLI EFFETTI DEL PENTOBARBITAL NEL RATTO.) BOLLETTINO DELLA SOCIETA ITALIANA DI BIOLOGIA SPERIMENTALE (NAPOLI). 42:1436-1438, 1966. IN ITALIAN.

A STUDY OF THE KINETICS OF THE APPEARANCE AND DISAPPEARANCE OF THE RIGHTING REFLEX WAS MADE IN 71 RATS TREATED WITH PENTOBARBITAL AT 23, 35, 50 AND 62 MG/KG BY I.P. INJECTION. THE CONCENTRATION OF PENTOBARBITAL IN THE PLASMA AND BRAIN WAS DETERMINED. SACRIFICING PART OF THE ANIMALS AT THE MOMENT OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE EFFECT, PART AT THE MOMENT OF ITS DISAPPEARANCE AND PART AT INTERMEDIATE INTERVALS. ACCEPTING THE THEORY OF A THRESHOLD AT THE RECEPTOR LEVEL WHICH REMAINS CONSTANT, THE RESULTS INDICATE THAT THE CONCENTRATION IN THE BRAIN

IN TOTO IS NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE CONCENTRATION AT THE LEVEL OF THE RECEPTOR.

0100071347999
BARTONICEK, V. MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITION IN THE NEURONS OF RAT BRAIN EXERTED BY NIALAMIDE AND PARGYLINE. MEDICINA ET PHARMACOLOGIA EXPERIMENTALIS (BASEL), 15:286-290, 1966.

THIS STUDY WAS ONE OF A SERIES TESTING ANTIDEPRESSIVE DRUGS USED IN PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS TO FIND THE RANGE OF THEIR ACTION ON MONOAMINE OXIDASE (MAO). FEMALE ALBINO RATS WERE USED IN TESTS OF NIALAMIDE AND PARGYLINE AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE ACTIVITY OF MAO AT THE NEURONAL LEVEL IN THE LOWER BRAIN STEM WAS STUDIED BY FLUORESCENCE. BOTH NIALAMIDE AND PROPINYLAMINE ARE IRREVERSIBLE INHIBITORS OF MAO AT THE LEVEL OF THE CEREBRAL NEURONS. THEIR INHIBITORY ACTION CEASES PROGRESSIVELY, BUT SLOWLY; IT CAN BE DEMONSTRATED UP TO 48 HOURS AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF 15 MG/KG I.P. OF NIALAMIDE AND UP TO 20 HOURS AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF PROPINYLAMINE AT THE SAME RATE.

PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE
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0100071348999
RAO, S. VENKATASUBBA. TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY IN GENERAL PRACTICE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PRACTICE (LONDON), 21(7):348-349, 1967.

CARE OF PATIENTS WITH MILD OR MODERATELY SEVERE DEPRESSIVE ILLNESS IS FEASIBLE UNDER CONDITIONS OF GENERAL PRACTICE, AS SHOWN IN THE REPORT OF 47 CASES TREATED OVER A PERIOD OF 1 YEAR. A COMBINATION OF AMITRIPTYLINE HYDROCHLORIDE 25 MG AND PERPHENAZINE 2 MG (TRIPTAFEN) WAS ADMINISTERED WITH A RESPONSE RATE FOR THE GROUP OF 96(. PATIENTS REQUIRING IMMEDIATE HOSPITAL TREATMENT WERE EXCLUDED. SUPPORTIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY WAS GIVEN AS CIRCUMSTANCES ALLOWED.

0100071349999
BLOBEL, R.; BIDLINGMAIER, R. REGULATION OF EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED CYCLE DISTURBANCES IN RATS BY A NEUROLEPTIC. (REGULIERUNG EXPERIMENTELL ERZEUGTER CYCLUSSTORUNGEN BEI RATTEN DURCH EIN NEUROLEPTICUM.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(7):854-856, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE EFFECT OF FLUPHENAZINE ON IRREGULARITIES OF THE ESTROUS CYCLE OF MATURE RATS INDUCED BY LIGHT OR SOUND WAS INVESTIGATED. THE CYCLE WHICH HAD BEEN EXTENDED BY PERMANENT EXPOSURE TO LIGHT TO 10 PLUS OR MINUS 0.2 DAYS WAS REDUCED BY FLUPHENAZINE TO 6.4 PLUS OR MINUS 0.25. THE CYCLE, EXTENDED BY CONSTANT EXPOSURE TO NOISE OF A CLANGING GONG TO 9.3 PLUS OR MINUS 1.31 DAYS, WAS REDUCED BY FLUPHENAZINE TO 5.9 DAYS. CONTROL ANIMALS NOT GIVEN FLUPHENAZINE RESPONDED TO THE LIGHT AND NOISE CONDITIONS BY CONTINUATION OF THE EXTENDED CYCLE. PRESUMABLY THE HYPOTHALAMUS BECOMES HYPERACTIVE UNDER PERMANENT LIGHT OR NOISE, WITH ABNORMAL RELEASE OF GONADOTROPINS. THE NEUROLEPTIC DAMPS THIS HYPERACTIVITY. IMPLICATIONS FOR GYNECOLOGICAL PRACTICE IN TREATMENT OF IRREGULARITIES OF THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE ARE NOTED.

UNIVERSITATS-FRAUENKLINIK
74 TUBINGEN, GERMANY

0100071350999
JANSSEN, PAUL A.J.; NIEMEGEERS, CARLOS J.E.; SCHELLEKENS, KAREL H. L.; LENAERTS, F.M. IS IT POSSIBLE TO PREDICT THE CLINICAL EFFECTS OF NEUROLEPTIC DRUGS (MAJOR TRANQUILLIZERS) FROM ANIMAL DATA? PART IV. AN IMPROVED EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN FOR MEASURING THE INHIBITORY EFFECTS OF NEUROLEPTIC DRUGS ON AMPHETAMINE- OR APOMORPHINE-INDUCED CHEWING AND AGITATION IN RATS. ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(7):841-854, 1967.

DATA ARE PRESENTED RELATING TO 64 NEUROLEPTICS TESTED IN RATS WITH REFERENCE TO THEIR ANTAGONISM TO AMPHETAMINE OR APOMORPHINE. THIS WAS SHOWN BY 2 PHENOMENA THAT ARE SEPARATELY SCORED, NAMELY STEREOTYPED MOVEMENTS OF MOUTH AND TONGUE AND NONSTEREOTYPED DISPLACEMENTS OF THE WHOLE BODY. THE GROUP OF DRUGS INCLUDES 4 NOT PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED IN THE LITERATURE: R11333, CLOFLUPEROL (R9298), R1929 (A BUTYROPHENONE RELATED TO FLUANISONE) AND R6238, WHICH IS 1-(4,4-DI-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)-BUTYL)-4-(2-OXO-1-BENZIMIDAZOLINYL)-PIPERADINE. R6238 IS A PROTOTYPE OF A NEW CHEMICAL SERIES OF LONG-ACTING NEUROLEPTICS.

JANSSEN PHARMACEUTICA N.V. RESEARCH LABORATORIA
BEERSE, BELGIUM

0100071351999
LAUBER, H.; HARTMANN, R.; HERMANN, D. THE EFFECTS OF TRANQUILLIZERS AND THYMOLEPTIC DRUGS ON THE HUMAN PUPIL. GERMAN MEDICAL MONTHLY (STUTTGART), 12(5):232-234, 1967. IN ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

THE EFFECTS ON THE SIZE OF THE PUPIL OF 50 MG 1-DOPA, 5 MG BIPERIDEN, 25 MG IMIPRAMINE, 10 MG AMITRIPTYLINE, 25 MG PROMETHAZINE, 12.5 MG CHLORPROMAZINE, 2 MG TRIFLUOPERAZINE, 10 MG CLOPENTHIXOL AND 1.5 MG HALOPERIDOL WERE STUDIED IN 68 PERSONS WITH AN AVERAGE AGE OF 30.4 YEARS. THE SIZE OF THE PUPIL WAS MEASURED THROUGH AN OPHTHALMIC MICROSCOPE USING A MICROFLASH. AFTER AN ADAPTATION PERIOD, 6 PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN AT 2-MIN INTERVALS. THE DRUG WAS THEN INJECTED I.V., AND 15 MIN LATER ANOTHER SERIES OF 6 PHOTOGRAPHS WAS TAKEN AT 2-MIN INTERVALS. THE DEVELOPED FILM WAS PROJECTED ON A SCREEN MAGNIFIED BY 30X AND THE HORIZONTAL DIAMETER OF THE PUPIL WAS MEASURED. L-DOPA DID NOT AFFECT THE SIZE OF THE PUPIL, WHILE BIPERIDEN AND IMIPRAMINE CAUSED PUPILLARY ENLARGEMENT, AND AMITRIPTYLINE, PROMETHAZINE, CHLORPROMAZINE, TRIFLUOPERAZINE, CLOPENTHIXOL AND HALOPERIDOL CAUSED PUPILLARY CONSTRICTION.

PSYCHIATRISCHE KLINIK
UNIVERSITAT DUSSELDORF
DUSSELDORF, GERMANY

0100071352999
KUNZE, K.; NOELLE, H.; PRULL, G. INVESTIGATIONS OF THE EFFECT AND TOLERANCE OF METHAQUALONE IN NEUROLOGICAL DISEASES. (UNTERSUCHUNGEN UBER DIE WIRKUNG UND VERTRAGLICHKEIT VON METHAQUALON BEI NEUROLOGISCHEN KRANKHEITEN.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(8):1052-1057, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE AUTHORS REPORT THEIR CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH THE

HYPNOTIC, 2-METHYL-3-O-TOLYL-4 (3H)-QUINAZOLONE (METHAQUALONE) IN 232 PATIENTS (117 FEMALES) WITH SYMPTOMS OF BRAIN TRAUMA, MENINGOENCEPHALITIS, NARCOLEPSY, DIABETES MELLITUS, MYASTHENIA GRAVIS AND PARKINSONISM. EEG EXAMINATION WAS CONDUCTED IN 88 CASES; 44 PATIENTS WERE EXAMINED BY ELECTROMYOGRAPHY. OF THE 232 PATIENTS, 36 REPORTED THAT THEY SLEPT POORLY AFTER THE DRUG. TWO COMPLAINED OF MORNING-AFTER NUMBNESS. TWO ELDERLY PATIENTS BECAME OVER-EXCITED. THOSE WITH PARESTHESIA SLEPT COMFORTABLY WITHOUT ANALGESICS OR TRANQUILIZERS. NO SPECIFIC CHANGES WERE NOTED IN EEG OR EMG. BLOOD COUNT, SEDIMENTATION RATE AND URINE SHOWED NO CHANGES.

NEUROLOGISCHE KLINIK
JUSTUS LIEBIG-UNIVERSITAT
GIESSEN, GERMANY

0100071353999
JENKNER, F.L. DISTURBANCES OF CONSCIOUSNESS AND THE APPLICATION OF ANTICHOLINERGIC COMPOUNDS. CONFINIA NEUROLOGICA (BASEL),28(2):65-96, 1966.

IN HEAD INJURY, THE CONTENT OF ACETYLCHOLINE (ACH) IN THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID APPEARS TO BE INCREASED. THERE IS ALSO AN INCREASE IN POTASSIUM ION LEVEL IN THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID. INJECTION OF ACH DIRECTLY INTO THE CEREBROSPINAL FLUID CAUSES SLEEPINESS. RAPID I.V. INJECTION OF AN ANTICHOLINERGIC COMPOUND IN THE NORMAL PERSON CAUSES INCREASED PULSE RATE. HOWEVER, IN BRAIN INJURY THE INCREASE IN PULSE RATE WILL BE DELAYED, AND THIS DELAY MAY BE USED AS AN INDICATION OF THE SEVERITY OF BRAIN INJURY. ANTICHOLINERGIC COMPOUNDS CAN REVERSE THE EEG CHANGES WHICH ACCOMPANY ACUTE HEAD INJURY. FOUR CASES INVOLVING THE USE OF ANTICHOLINERGIC COMPOUNDS IN COMATOSE STATES ARE REPORTED. ANTICHOLINERGIC COMPOUNDS ARE RECOMMENDED AS A CLINICAL ROUTINE IN TREATMENT OF HEAD INJURIES. (82 REFERENCES)

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0100071354999
GANE, P.; STROESCU, V.; CIORBARU, RITA; GRANICI, A.; GHEORGHIU, P. NEW EXPERIMENTAL ASPECTS CONCERNING HALOPERIDOL ACTION ON RAT BEHAVIOUR. ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBURG), 18(2):235-238, 1968.

MALE WHITE RATS WERE TRAINED IN AVOIDANCE REACTION. THE 90 RATS WERE THEN DIFFERENTIATED INTO EVEN-TEMPERED RATS, LEARNING THE CONDITIONED BEHAVIOR EASILY, AND AGGRESSIVE RATS INCAPABLE OF BEING CONDITIONED. AN I.P. INJECTION OF 1.25 MCG/KG IN THE EVEN-TEMPERED RATS PRODUCED A SLIGHT DEPRESSION OF THE CONDITIONED AVOIDANCE RESPONSE WITHOUT AFFECTING THE UNCONDITIONED AVOIDANCE RESPONSE, WHILE A 6.25 MCG/KG DOSE DEPRESSED BOTH RESPONSES; THE DEPRESSION WAS STILL GREATER AT 12.5 MCG/KG. EFFECTIVENESS OCCURRED 10-15 MIN AFTER INJECTION AND LASTED UP TO 24 HOURS. IN THE AGGRESSIVE ANIMALS, THE 1.25 AND 6.25 MCG/KG DOSES IMPROVED BEHAVIOR IN BOTH AVOIDANCE AND PREVENTION REACTION, WHILE 12.5 MCG/KG CAUSED DEPRESSION OF ONLY THE PREVENTION REACTION, AND DOSES OF 125 AND 250 MCG/KG DEPRESSED BOTH REACTIONS. CAFFEINE, 25 MG/KG I.P., ANTAGONIZED THE DEPRESSING EFFECT OF HALOPERIDOL AND PROGRESSIVELY IMPROVED THE AVOIDANCE AND PREVENTION REACTIONS.

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RAION 16, FEBRUARIE
BUCHAREST 45, ROMANIA

0100071355999
COLE, J.; GLEES, P. BEHAVIOURAL EFFECTS OF LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE IN MONKEYS. ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(3):401-404, 1967.

EIGHT MONKEYS WERE OBSERVED DURING INTOXICATION WITH LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE. FIRST SIGNS APPEARED WITHIN 1 MIN AFTER I.V. INJECTION. PACING AND AGITATION WERE FOLLOWED SUCCESSIVELY BY JERKING AND TWITCHING, BACKWARD SHUFFLING IN A SITTING POSTURE, WIPING OF HANDS ON THE FLOOR. MAXIMAL EFFECTS INCLUDED A SPREAD-EAGLE POSITION, LOOKING AWAY FROM SENSORY STIMULI, LACK OF RESPONSE TO PAIN STIMULI, MOUTHING OF OBJECTS, POOR COORDINATION IN GRASPING (THIS PARTICULARLY IN A SUBJECT TRAINED FOR FINE DISCRIMINATION OF OBJECTS), "PSYCHIC BLINDNESS." DECREASE IN INTOXICATION WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A REVERSAL OF THESE PHENOMENA. SOME TASKS COULD BE CARRIED OUT SUCCESSFULLY WHILE THERE WAS STILL GROSS IMPAIRMENT IN RESPECT TO OTHER TESTS. RESEMBLANCE OF CERTAIN EFFECTS TO THOSE OF TEMPORAL LOBE LESIONS IS NOTED.

UNIVERSITY LABORATORY OF PHYSIOLOGY
OXFORD, ENGLAND

0100071356999
KAPLITZ, SHERMAN E. THE USE OF PERPHENAZINE SYRUP IN THE SEVERELY DISTURBED MENTALLY RETARDED CHILD. ILLINOIS MEDICAL JOURNAL, 130:785-787, 1966.

PERPHENAZINE WAS STUDIED IN 28 OUTPATIENT, MENTALLY RETARDED, BRAIN-DAMAGED CHILDREN, RANGING IN AGE FROM 4-17. THE CHILDREN SHOWED HYPERACTIVITY, SHORT ATTENTION SPAN, DESTRUCTIVENESS, MARKED AGGRESSIVENESS OR INSOMNIA. THE IQ RANGE WAS 10-90, WITH AN AVERAGE OF 53. PERPHENAZINE WAS GIVEN IN SYRUP FORM IN A DOSE OF 3-12 MG/DAY. PATIENTS WERE RATED ON THE BASIS OF STAFF OBSERVATIONS AND THE REPORTS OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS. THE RESULTS WERE MARKED IMPROVEMENT IN 11, MODERATE IMPROVEMENT IN 6, MILD IMPROVEMENT IN 1, NO CHANGE IN 6 AND WORSENING IN 4. NO SIGNIFICANT TOXIC EFFECTS WERE OBSERVED. (20 REFERENCES)

THE DR. JULIAN D. LEVINSON RESEARCH FOUNDATION
CHICAGO, ILL.

0100071357999
ROGENESS, G.A.; KRUGMAN, L.G.; ABOOD, L.G. THE INTERACTION OF THE PSYCHOTOMIMETIC GLYCOLATE ESTERS WITH ADENOSINE TRIPHOSPHATE, CALCIUM AND LECITHIN MONOLAYERS. BIOCHIMICA ET BIOPHYSICA ACTA (AMSTERDAM), 125:319-327, 1966.

THE INTERACTION WITH OR ABSORPTION TO MONOLAYERS OF GLYCOLATE ESTERS WAS STUDIED WITH A VIEW TOWARD UNDERSTANDING THEIR MODE OF ACTION ON EXCITATORY TISSUES. LECITHIN WAS CHOSEN AS THE MONOLAYER AND MEASUREMENTS OF SURFACE TENSION, SURFACE PRESSURE AND SURFACE VISCOSITY WERE MADE. FOUR PSYCHOTOMIMETIC AGENTS WERE STUDIED: N-METHYL-3-PIPERIDYL BENZILATE ETHYL BROMIDE, N-METHYL-3-

PIPERIDYL BENZILATE HCL, N-METHYL-3-PIPERIDINOL CYCLOPENTYLPHENYLGLYCOLATE AND 3-QUINUCLIDINOL BENZILATE. THE GLYCOLATE PRODUCED THE GREATEST LOWERING OF SURFACE TENSION. CALCIUM ION INHIBITED THE LOWERING OF SURFACE TENSION BY THESE AGENTS, AND ATP MARKEDLY INHIBITED THE SURFACE TENSION-LOWERING EFFECT OF THE GLYCOLATE. IT THUS APPEARS THAT N-METHYL-3-PIPERIDINOL CYCLOPENTYL-PHENYLGLYCOLATE FORMS ASSOCIATIONS WITH ORTHOPHOSPHATE IONS AND WITH THE ADENINE GROUP OF ATP, WHICH CAN THEN COMBINE WITH CALCIUM ION TO FORM A FURTHER COMPLEX. PART OF THE ASSOCIATION OF THESE AGENTS WITH LECITHIN APPEARS TO INVOLVE AN ASSOCIATION WITH THE PHOSPHATE GROUP OF LECITHIN. THERE IS PROBABLY ALSO A STRONG VAN DER WAALS INTERACTION BETWEEN THE HYDROCARBON CHAINS OF LECITHIN AND THE LIPOPHILIC HETEROCYCLIC GROUPS OF THE ACID MOIETY OF THE ESTERS.

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0100071358999
MAGNUSSEN, M.P. THE EFFECT OF ETHANOL ON THE GASTROINTESTINAL ABSORPTION OF DRUGS IN THE RAT. ACTA PHARMACOLOGICA ET TOXICOLOGICA (KOBENHAVN), 26(2):130-144, 1968.

THE EFFECT OF ETHANOL ON BLOOD LEVELS WAS STUDIED IN FEMALE RATS, FASTED FOR ABOUT 16 HOURS. THE DRUGS WERE PHENOBARBITAL, PENTOBARBITAL, PROMETHAZINE, AND, IN SOME CASES, BARBITAL AND SULFAGUANIDINE. IN SIMULTANEOUS ORAL ADMINISTRATION OF ETHANOL AND BARBITURATES, CONCENTRATIONS OF 1-10(ETHANOL ENHANCED BARBITURATE ABSORPTION, WHILE HIGHER CONCENTRATIONS OF ETHANOL INHIBITED BARBITURATE ABSORPTION. ETHANOL ABSORPTION WAS ALSO GREATER AT CONCENTRATIONS OF 1-10(AND DECREASED AT HIGHER CONCENTRATIONS. PROMETHAZINE WAS NOT ABSORBED WITH OR WITHOUT ETHANOL IN THE STOMACH. A STEADY BLOOD ETHANOL CONCENTRATION ENHANCED ABSORPTION OF BARBITURATES, BUT DID NOT AFFECT ABSORPTION OF PROMETHAZINE. HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF ETHANOL IN THE STOMACH CAUSED MARKED CONGESTION AND FREQUENT ULCERATION; THIS IRRITATION WAS PROBABLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DECREASED ABSORPTION AT HIGHER ETHANOL VALUES. NEUTRAL RED, INJECTED I.V., SHOWED THAT ETHANOL CAUSED AN ENHANCED BLOOD SUPPLY TO THE GASTRIC MUCOSA; IT IS THIS ENHANCED BLOOD SUPPLY WHICH IS PROBABLY RESPONSIBLE FOR INCREASED ABSORPTION. PERFUSION OF ETHANOL THROUGH THE SMALL INTESTINE HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON ABSORPTION OF THE DRUGS, AND A STEADY LEVEL OF BLOOD ETHANOL HAD LITTLE EFFECT ON INTESTINAL ABSORPTION OF BARBITAL AND PROMETHAZINE. THIS MAY BE DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF NEAR-OPTIMAL CONDITIONS FOR ABSORPTION IN THE INTESTINE. (26 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
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0100071359999
WAMBSGANSS, E.; BREDENKAMP, J. AN EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF HALOPERIDOL IN LOW DOSAGE GIVEN ALONE OR IN COMBINATION WITH ALCOHOL. (EINE EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNG UBER DIE WIRKUNG VON HALOPERIDOL IN NIEDRIGER DOSIERUNG BEI ALLEINIGER APPLIKATION UND IN VERBINDUNG MIT ALKOHOL.) ARZNEIMITTEL-

FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 18(2):238-243, 1968. IN GERMAN.

RESULTS OF A DOUBLE-BLIND STUDY INVOLVING 88 STUDENT VOLUNTEERS WHO WERE TESTED BEFORE AND AFTER A 14 DAY HALOPERIDOL TREATMENT ARE REPORTED. ORAL DOSAGE WAS TWO 1 MG TABLETS DAILY, OR PLACEBO. THE LOW DOSAGE OF HALOPERIDOL EXERTED A SLIGHTLY SEDATING EFFECT. THIS WAS ALSO TRUE WHEN HALOPERIDOL WAS COMBINED WITH 1/2 LITER WINE (LAST DAY OF THE HALOPERIDOL SERIES). SIDE EFFECTS WERE REPORTED ONLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE HALOPERIDOL + ALCOHOL) EXPERIMENT: IN THIS CASE, NEUROTIC SUBJECTS FOUND THEIR ABILITY TO PERFORM A "SEMANTIC CLASSIFICATION" TEST SOMEWHAT DIMINISHED.

GUGENMUSWEG 4
69 HEIDELBERG, GERMANY

0100071360999
BELYAYEV, V.P. TREATMENT OF EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES IN EPILEPSY. (AFFEKTIVNYYE NARUSHENIYA PRI EPILEPSII I IKH LECHENIYE.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD), VOL. 34:263-274, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES OCCUR FREQUENTLY IN EPILEPSY. THEY MAY BE PROLONGED OR TRANSIENT AND ARISE BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER CONVULSIONS. CHANGES IN MOOD ARE USUALLY ENDOGENOUS, ALTHOUGH THEY MAY BE PROVOKED BY EXOGENOUS FACTORS. IN SOME CASES HIGH SPIRITS (EUPHORIA, MANIA), IN OTHERS LOW MOODS (MELANCHOLIA) PREDOMINATE; IRRITABILITY, INTERNAL TENSION, MAY ALSO BE THE MAIN ELEMENT. CHOICE OF DRUGS AND METHODS OF TREATMENT ARE BASED ON EVALUATION OF THESE CHARACTERISTICS AND ON CAREFUL DIFFERENTIATION OF THE VARIOUS STATES OF EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES. THE PRELIMINARY USE OF CHLORPROMAZINE IS RECOMMENDED AS AN AID TO DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS, BECAUSE THE RESPONSE OF EPILEPTICS TO THE TRANQUILIZER PROVIDES A CLUE TO THE NATURE OF THE AFFECTIVE DISORDER. THE APPROPRIATE COMBINATION OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS, TRANQUILIZERS AND ANTICONVULSANTS PRODUCED GOOD TO EXCELLENT RESULTS IN MANY OF THE 170 PATIENTS OBSERVED BY THE AUTHOR.

SECTION OF EXPERIMENTAL THERAPY OF PSYCHOSES
V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100071361999
SLUTSKINA, P.I. TREATMENT OF HYPOCHONDRIACAL STATES WITH ANTIDEPRESSANTS. (K VOPROSU O LECHENII IPOKHONDRICHESKIKH SOSTOYANIY ANTIDEPRESSANTAMI.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD), VOL. 34:255-261, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES AND COMMENTS ON 4 CASE HISTORIES TO DEMONSTRATE THE VALUE OF CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF THE ENTIRE SYMPTOM COMPLEX OF A PATIENT BEFORE PRESCRIBING ANY DRUGS. IT IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE DEPRESSIVE STATE IS PRIMARY, I.E., WHETHER MELANCHOLIA IS THE MAIN ELEMENT IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE SYNDROME AND HYPOCHONDRIA IS SUBORDINATE, OR THE DEPRESSIVE STATE IS SECONDARY, I.E., IT RESULTED FROM PAINFUL SENSATIONS AND DELUSIONS. IF THE DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS ARE DOMINANT, THE USE OF AN ANTIDEPRESSANT LIKE

TOFRANIL IS INDICATED. WHERE DEPRESSION IS SECONDARY AND NOT THE BASIS OF THE HYPOCHONDRIACAL SYNDROME, ANTIDEPRESSANTS ARE INEFFECTUAL, BUT A TRANQUILIZER LIKE CHLORPROMAZINE MAY BE HELPFUL. (22 REFERENCES)

SECTION OF EXPERIMENTAL THERAPY OF PSYCHOSES
V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100071362999
AVERBUKH, YE. S.; YEFIMENKO, V.L. EFFECTS OF IMIPRAMINE ON DEPRESSIVE STATES IN OLDER PATIENTS. (NEKOTORYYE OSOBENNOSTI VLIYANIYA IMIPRAMINA PRI DEPRESSIVNYKH SOSTOYANIYAKH V POZDNEM VOZRASTE.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD), VOL. 34:245-253, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.
IMIPRAMINE (TOFRANIL) WAS ADMINISTERED TO 60 PATIENTS, 48-77 YEARS OF AGE, AND TO 30 MUCH YOUNGER PATIENTS AS A CONTROL. IT WAS SOMEWHAT MORE EFFECTIVE IN THE OLDER PATIENTS AND IN LOWER DOSES (150-200 MG AS COMPARED WITH 300 MG OR MORE). SIDE EFFECTS OCCURRED MORE OFTEN AND IN A MORE SEVERE FORM IN THE OLDER GROUP. BOOSTING THE DOSAGE INCREASED BOTH FREQUENCY AND SEVERITY OF THE SIDE EFFECTS, MOSTLY CIRCULATORY DISORDERS. THE AUTHORS THEREFORE RECOMMEND THAT FOR OLDER PATIENTS IMIPRAMINE SHOULD BE COMBINED WITH A DRUG LIKE NIKETHAMIDE OR OTHER CARDIAC STIMULANTS. IN CASES OF DEPRESSION WITH PRONOUNCED CARDIOVASCULAR PATHOLOGY, THE ANTIDEPRESSANT AND CORONARY DILATOR CHLORAZICINE (10-(BETA-DIETHYLAMINOPROPIONYL)-2-CHLORPHENOTHIAZINE) SHOULD BE USED INSTEAD OF IMIPRAMINE, EVEN THOUGH ITS ANTIDEPRESSANT ACTION IS NOT AS POTENT.

GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY SECTION
V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100071363999
BAZHIN, A.A.; NULLER, YU. L. RESULTS OF INITIAL CLINICAL TRIALS OF THE NEW ANTIDEPRESSANT CHLORAZICINE. (REZULTATY PERVICHNOGO KLINICHESKOGO ISPYTANIYA NOVOGO ANTIDEPRESSANTA KHLORATSIZINA.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD), VOL. 34:239-243, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

CHLORACIZINE (10-(BETA-DIETHYLAMINOPROPIONYL)-2-CHLORPHENOTHIAZINE), A SOVIET DRUG WIDELY USED IN TREATMENT OF CORONARY INSUFFICIENCY AND ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, WAS TESTED IN 45 PATIENTS WITH VARIOUS FORMS OF DEPRESSION (MELANCHOLIC, ASTHENIC-DEPRESSIVE, ANXIETY-DEPRESSIVE, DEPRESSIVE-HYPOCHONDRIACAL, DEPRESSIVE-DEPERSONALIZATION). THE SYMPTOMS DISAPPEARED IN 17, AND IMPROVEMENT WAS NOTED IN 11. WITH A DOSE OF 60-90 MG DAILY IT WAS FOUND TO BE PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE IN THE TREATMENT OF DEPRESSIVE STATES OF VASCULAR ORIGIN AND MILD ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSIONS WITHOUT PRONOUNCED ANXIETY. ATROPINE-LIKE SIDE EFFECTS INCLUDED DRYNESS OF MOUTH, SLIGHT IMPAIRMENT OF ACCOMMODATION AND VERTIGO.

V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100071364999
KHVILIVITSKIY, T. YA. PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL BASES OF THE TREATMENT OF DEPRESSIVE STATES WITH NEUROPSYCHOTROPIC

DRUGS. (PSIKHOPATOLOGICHESKIYE OSNOVY LECHENIYA DEPRESSIVNYKH SOSTOYANIY NEYRO-PSIKHOTROPNYMI SREDSTVAMI.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD), VOL. 34:179-237, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

FOLLOWING A DISCUSSION OF THE GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN SELECTING PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS, THE AUTHOR ANALYZES IN DETAIL 11 TYPICAL CASE HISTORIES GROUPED UNDER (1) DEPRESSIVE STATES WITH FEAR, (2) DEPRESSIVE STATES WITH DEPERSONALIZATION AND OBSESSIONS, AND (3) DEPRESSIVE- AND ANXIETY-HYPOCHONDRIACAL SYNDROMES. CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE AFFECTIVE SYNDROMES IS ESSENTIAL FOR CORRECT CHOICE OF MEDICATION. THE MOST IMPORTANT TASK IS TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THE PIVOTAL SYNDROME AND SECONDARY SYMPTOMS. THE MAIN ELEMENT IN DEPRESSIVE STATES IS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES OF DIFFERENT KINDS AND INTENSITIES. THE AFFECTIVE CHARACTERISTICS DETERMINE THE OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE SYNDROME, AND IT IS ON THESE CHARACTERISTICS THAT THE CHOICE OF DRUG OR COMBINATION OF DRUGS MUST REST. ONE MUST ALSO KEEP IN MIND THE HIERARCHY OF AFFECTS BY WHICH ANXIETY, E.G., IS SUPPRESSED BY DEEP MELANCHOLIA AND THE LATTER BY FEAR. (101 REFERENCES)

SECTION OF EXPERIMENTAL THERAPY OF PSYCHOSES
V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100071365999
NULLER, YU. L. EFFECTIVENESS OF PHENELZINE IN TREATMENT OF ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSION. (OTSENKA EFFEKTIVNOSTI FENETALZINA (FENELZINA) PRI ENDOGENNOY DEPRESSII.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD), VOL. 34:167-176, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

THE MAO INHIBITOR PHENELZINE WAS ADMINISTERED TO 41 DEPRESSIVE PATIENTS, 33 OF WHOM WERE IN THE DEPRESSIVE PHASE OF A MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS. HALF OF THE PATIENTS RESPONDED WELL TO THE DRUG. THE RESULTS WERE BEST IN ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSIONS CHARACTERIZED BY ADYNAMIA, MELANCHOLIA, ANHEDONIA AND OBSESSIVE DOUBTS. THE RESULTS WERE POOR IN CASES CHARACTERIZED BY ANXIETY, FEAR OR PERSECUTION COMPLEX. SIDE EFFECTS WERE NOTED MOSTLY IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH ARTERIOSCLEROSIS--LOWERING OF ARTERIAL PRESSURE, VERTIGO AND WEAKNESS IN THE LEGS. THE AUTHOR STRESSES THE IMPORTANCE OF DIFFERENTIATED DRUG THERAPY IN RELATION TO THE SPECIFIC FORM OF DEPRESSION. (20 REFERENCES)

SECTION OF EXPERIMENTAL THERAPY OF PSYCHOSES
V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100071366999
MIKHALENKO, I.N.; NULLER, YU. L. A NEW GRADUATED RATING SCALE FOR CLINICAL EVALUATION OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS. (ISPOLZOVANIYE NOVOY OTSENOCHNOY GRADUIROVANNOY SHKALY V KLINICHESKOM ISPYTANII ANTIDEPRESSANTOV.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD), VOL. 34:143-153, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

A GRADUATED RATING SCALE IS PROPOSED FOR EVALUATING PATIENT RESPONSE TO ANTIDEPRESSANTS. PRIOR TO THE START

OF THERAPY THE PATIENT IS RATED ACCORDING TO (1) MOOD, (2) INTERESTS, (3) SOCIABILITY, (4) DEGREE OF MOTOR INHIBITION, (5) DELUSIONS AND (6) ANXIETY IN 5 GRADATIONS OF INTENSITY. THE SCALE INCLUDES OTHER PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS AND SOMATIC INDICES TO BE MARKED "YES" OR "NO." THE SEVERITY OF THE PATIENT'S CONDITION IS DETERMINED BY ADDING THE NUMBER OF POINTS FOR EACH OF THE 6 MAIN CRITERIA AND DIVIDING BY 6. IN TREATMENT OF 21 PATIENTS IN THE DEPRESSIVE PHASE OF A MANIC-DEPRESSIVE PSYCHOSIS, A DISTINCT CORRELATION WAS NOTED BETWEEN SEVERITY OF DEPRESSION AND RESULTS OF THERAPY. NO IMPROVEMENT WAS OBSERVED IN ANY PATIENT RATED AT MORE THAN 2 BY THE PROPOSED SCALE. COMPLETE REMISSION WAS ACHIEVED IN ALL PATIENTS THE SEVERITY OF WHOSE DEPRESSION WAS RATED AT 1.8 UNITS OR LESS (THE THEORETICAL MAXIMUM SEVERITY IS 3.4). THUS, THE SCALE LENDS ITSELF TO QUANTITATIVE COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS FOR SPECIFIC STATES.

SECTION OF EXPERIMENTAL THERAPY OF PSYCHOSES
V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

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NULLER, YU. L. CONTROL METHODS IN CLINICAL EVALUATION OF NEW ANTIDEPRESSANTS. (KONTROLNYYE METODY V KLINICHESKOM ISPYTANII NOVYKH ANTIDEPRESSANTOV.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD), VOL. 34:131-142, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHOR EMPHASIZES THE IMPORTANCE OF PLACEBO AND THE DOUBLE-BLIND PROCEDURE IN EVALUATING PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS. IN DISCUSSING THE PLACEBO EFFECT, 2 FACTORS SHOULD BE BORNE IN MIND: (1) MANY PATIENTS RESPOND TO THE INCREASED ATTENTION ACCORDED THEM BY THE PHYSICIAN AND NURSES, MORE FREQUENT TESTS, ETC.; (2) THE "NEW DRUG" OFTEN STIMULATES BY INSPIRING FRESH HOPE OF RECOVERY AND EARLY DISCHARGE. DISTINCTIONS MUST BE MADE BETWEEN PLACEBO-REACTORS AND PLACEBO-NONREACTORS AND IN THE CASE OF PLACEBO-REACTORS, BETWEEN PLACEBO-POSITIVES AND PLACEBO-NEGATIVES. THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL TRIALS OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS AND ANTIDEPRESSANTS PLUS PLACEBO ARE OFTEN CONTRADICTORY BECAUSE OF POOR PLANNING, USE OF HETEROGENOUS GROUPS OF PATIENTS, PROCEDURAL ERRORS AND VAGUE CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING THERAPEUTIC EFFECTS. (45 REFERENCES)

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY LABORATORY
V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100071368999
SHCHELKUNOV, YE. L. "AMPHETAMINE STEREOTYPY" AS MEANS OF EVALUATING CENTRAL ADRENERGIC ACTION OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS AND NEUROLEPTICS. ("FENAMINOVAYA STEREOTIPIYA" KAK TEST DLYA OTSENKI TSENTRALNOGO ADRENERGICHESKOGO DEYSTVIYA ANTIDEPRESSANTOV I NEYROLEPTIKOV.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD), VOL. 34:115-127, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

LARGE DOSES OF AMPHETAMINE ARE KNOWN TO PRODUCE A VARIETY OF STEREOTYPICAL ACTS OR AUTOMATISMS IN ANIMALS, INCLUDING SQUATTING OR LYING ON THE BACK WHILE MAKING REPEATED COMBING MOVEMENTS, SNIFFING, ETC. THE AUTHOR USED THE DURATION OF IMPAIRED LOCOMOTION TO QUANTIFY THE CENTRAL STIMULATING EFFECT OF AMPHETAMINE UNDER THE

INFLUENCE OF 40 DRUGS OF VARIOUS CLASSES TO EVALUATE THEIR ACTION ON THIS PROCESS. PHENOTHIAZINE AND BUTYROPHENONE DERIVATIVES WERE FOUND TO HAVE SPECIFIC CENTRAL ANTIAMPHETAMINE (ADRENOLYTIC) ACTION IN MINIMUM DOSES. DECREASING THE DOSAGE HAD THE PARADOXICAL EFFECT OF INCREASING THE DURATION OF THE AMPHETAMINE STEREOTYPY. ANTIDEPRESSANTS, INCLUDING MAO INHIBITORS AND IMIPRAMINE, INCREASED THE DURATION OF AMPHETAMINE STEREOTYPY CONSIDERABLY, AS DID THE CHOLINOLYTICS ATROPINE AND SCOPOLAMINE. THE DATA OBTAINED BY THIS NONINSTRUMENTAL AMPHETAMINE STEREOTYPY METHOD ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE FINDINGS OF OTHER AUTHORS WHO USED OTHER TECHNIQUES OF RECORDING DURATION AND INTENSITY OF THE CENTRAL EXCITING ACTION OF AMPHETAMINE. (37 REFERENCES)

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY LABORATORY
V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100071369999
LEVTOVA, F.A. EFFECT OF IMIPRAMINE ON THE REGULATION OF COMPLEX FORMS OF FOOD BEHAVIOR IN DOGS. (O VLIYANII IMIPRAMINA NA REGULYATSIYU SLOZHNYKH FORM PISHCHEVOGO POVEDENIYA U SOBAK.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGOOD), VOL. 34:105-114, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

THE FOOD PREFERENCE METHOD WAS USED AS AN OBJECTIVE MODEL FOR EVALUATING CNS FUNCTION IN RESPONSE TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF IMIPRAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE (TOFRANIL). THE METHOD INVOLVES PRESENTATION OF ANIMALS WITH MILK CONTAINING VARYING AMOUNTS OF TABLE SALT. IT ELICITS TWO TYPES OF REACTION: BIOLOGICALLY POSITIVE (FOOD) AND BIOLOGICALLY NEGATIVE (DEFENSIVE). THE FOOD PREFERENCE METHOD CREATES A CONFLICT SITUATION REQUIRING DELICATE, DIRECTED NERVOUS ACTIVITY TO RESOLVE. IN THESE EXPERIMENTS, IMIPRAMINE (2 MG/KG) BLOCKED THE NORMAL DECREASE IN SALT APPETITE CAUSED BY STIMULATING GASTRIC RECEPTORS WITH A HYPERTONIC SALT SOLUTION, AND THE ANIMALS DRANK ALL OF THE SALTY MILK OFFERED THEM, I.E., UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE DRUG THE NEGATIVE OR DEFENSIVE REACTIONS (REJECTION OF FOOD) GAVE WAY TO POSITIVE ONES (ACCEPTANCE OF FOOD), REVERSING THE NORMAL CORRELATION BETWEEN THE TWO.

V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100071370999
LEVTOVA, F.A. EFFECT OF IMIPRAMINE ON INTEROCEPTIVE REFLEXES. (VLIYANIYE IMIPRAMINA NA REFLEKSY S INTEROTSEPTOROV.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD), VOL. 34:95-104, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

EXPERIMENTS WERE PERFORMED ON CATS TO STUDY THE EFFECT OF IMIPRAMINE (TOFRANIL) ON UNCONDITIONED REFLEXES FROM THE SMALL INTESTINE CHEMORECEPTORS, URINARY BLADDER MECHANO-RECEPTORS, SINOCAROTID RECEPTORS AND REFLEXES ELICITED BY ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE TIBIAL AND VAGAL NERVES AND THE MESENTERIC PLEXUS. IN MODERATE TO LARGE DOSES THE ANTIDEPRESSANT WAS FOUND TO INHIBIT ALL THESE REFLEXES, BECAUSE IT ACTS DIRECTLY ON THE CENTRAL NERVE FORMATIONS OF THE INTEROCEPTIVE REFLEX ARC APPARENTLY AT THE LEVEL OF THE BRAIN STEM CAUDAD TO THE CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. THE WEAKENING OR EXCLUSION OF PERIPHERAL AND CENTRAL

NERVOUS CONNECTIONS BY IMIPRAMINE BLOCKS PATHOLOGIC CENTRIPETAL IMPULSES, THUS HELPING TO NORMALIZE THE MAIN NERVOUS PROCESSES.

V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY LENINGRAD, USSR

0100071371999
SHCHELKUNOV, YE. L. ROLE OF THE CENTRAL CHOLINOLYTIC COMPONENT IN THE ANTIDEPRESSANT EFFECT. (O ZNACHENII TSENTRALNOGO KHOLINOLITICHESKOGO KOMPONENTA DEYSTVIYA DLYA ANTIDEPRESSIVNOGO EFFEKTA.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD), VOL. 34:81-93, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

BASED ON PUBLISHED EXPERIMENTAL AND CLINICAL DATA AS WELL AS ON THE RESULTS OF HIS OWN COMPARATIVE STUDY OF IMIPRAMINE AND CHLORACIZINE, THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES THAT THE CHOLINOLYTIC ACTION CHARACTERISTIC OF ALL ANTIDEPRESSANTS IS NOT A MORE OR LESS INCIDENTAL ACCOMPANIMENT, BUT A MAJOR FACTOR IN THEIR MECHANISM OF ACTION. THE CHANGE IN CORRELATION OF THE CHOLINO- AND ADRENOREACTIVE STRUCTURES OF THE BRAIN AS A RESULT OF THE CHOLINOLYTIC ACTION OF THE COMPOUNDS UNDOUBTEDLY PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART. THE AUTHOR ALSO DISCUSSES THE STIMULANT EFFECTS OF CHOLINOLYTICS AND OTHER DRUGS WITH CENTRAL CHOLINOLYTIC ACTION, AS WELL AS THE POSSIBLE NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS UNDERLYING THESE EFFECTS. HE BELIEVES THAT THE CENTRAL ADRENOPOSITIVE ACTION IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE CENTRAL CHOLINOLYTIC IN THE ANTIDEPRESSANTS. THE FIRST RESULTS OF THE CLINICAL TRIALS OF CHLORAZICINE (10-(BETA-DIETHYLAMINOPROPIONYL)-2-CHLORPHENOTHIAZINE), NOW WIDELY USED IN THE USSR AS A CORONARY DILATOR, WHICH COMBINES BOTH TYPES OF ACTION WITHOUT A SEDATIVE EFFECT, ARE ENCOURAGING. (117 REFERENCES)

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY LABORATORY
V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY LENINGRAD, USSR

0100071372999
LAPIN, I.P. COMPARATIVE PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES ON AMINOPROPIONYL IMINODIBENZYL DERIVATIVES, IMIPRAMINE AND CHLORAZICINE. (FARMAKOLOGICHESKOYE ISSLEDOVANIYE AMINOPROPIONILNYKH PROIZVODNYKH IMINODIBENZIL V SRAVNENII S IMIPRAMINOM I KHLORATSIZINOM.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD), VOL. 34:63-80, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

AMINOPROPIONYL DERIVATIVES OF IMINODIBENZYL CONTAINING IN THE NITROGEN OF THE SIDE CHAIN A DIETHYL, DIMETHYL, OR METHYL GROUP (N-(BETA-DIETHYLAMINOPROPIONYL) IMINODIBENZYL, N-(BETA-DIMETHYLAMINOPROPIONYL) IMINODIBENZYL, AND N-(BETA-METHYLAMINOPROPIONYL) IMINODIBENZYL) POSSESS MARKED ADRENOPOSITIVE AND CHOLINONEGATIVE AND ANTIRESERPINE EFFECTS EXCEEDING THOSE OF IMIPRAMINE. THEY DIFFER FROM IMIPRAMINE IN LACKING A DISTINCT TRANQUILIZING ACTION. THE ABOVE 3 COMPOUNDS ARE SIMILAR IN PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITY TO CHLORAZICINE AND OTHER AMINOPROPIONYL PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES. IN THE IMINODIBENZYL DERIVATIVES, A CHANGE FROM THE AMINOPROPYL TO THE AMINOPROPIONYL DERIVATIVE RESULTS IN QUALITATIVELY IDENTICAL CHANGES IN PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS AS IN THE CHANGE FROM THE AMINOPROPYL TO THE AMINOPROPIONYL

PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES. THE 3 DRUGS ARE REGARDED AS PROMISING ANTIDEPRESSANTS. (21 REFERENCES)

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY LABORATORY
V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY
LENINGRAD, USSR

0100071373999
SHCHELKUNOV, YE. L. DETECTION IN ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS OF THE PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF CHLORAZICINE ESSENTIAL FOR PREDICTING ITS ANTIDEPRESSIVE ACTION. (VYYAVLENIYE V EKSPERIMENTE FARMAKOLOGICHESKIKH EFFEKTOV KHLORATSIZINA, SUSHCHESTVENNYKH DLYA PREDSKAZANIYA YEGO ANTIDEPRESSIVNOGO DEYSTVIYA.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD). VOL. 34:51-61, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

THE ARTICLE SETS FORTH THE MAIN EXPERIMENTAL DATA AND THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS BEARING ON THE POSSIBLE USE OF CHLORAZICINE AS AN ANTIDEPRESSANT. THIS SOVIET DRUG (10-(BETA-DIETHYLAMINOPROPIONYL)-2-CHLORPHENOTHIAZINE) IS A CORONARY DILATOR EXTENSIVELY USED IN THE TREATMENT OF CORONARY INSUFFICIENCY AND ARTERIOSCLEROSIS. CHLORAZICINE, LIKE IMIPRAMINE, HAS CENTRAL ADRENOPOSITIVE AND CHOLINOLYTIC ACTION. SEVERAL SERIES OF EXPERIMENTS SHOWED THAT THE 2 DRUGS ARE ALIKE IN INTENSIFYING THE CAPACITY OF AMPHETAMINE TO IMPAIR CONDITIONED REFLEXES IN RATS AND OVERCOME RESERPINE-INDUCED DEPRESSION OF MOTOR ACTIVITY. THE FACT THAT CHLORAZICINE IS A PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVE AND HAS LOW TOXICITY COMBINED WITH BROAD-SPECTRUM ACTIVITY SUGGESTS THAT IT MIGHT BE EFFECTIVE FOR SIMPLE FORMS OF DEPRESSION NOT COMPLICATED BY STRONG NEGATIVE EMOTIONS (ANXIETY, FEAR, TENSION). (43 REFERENCES)

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY LABORATORY
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LAPIN, I.P. ANTIDEPRESSANTS OF THE IMIPRAMINE GROUP. (ANTIDEPRESSANTY GRUPPY IMIPRAMINA.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD). VOL. 34:31-50, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHOR PRESENTS A REVIEW OF THE SOVIET AND FOREIGN LITERATURE ON ANTIDEPRESSANTS WHICH DO NOT INHIBIT MAO, I.E., THE IMIPRAMINE GROUP. THIS GROUP CONSISTS OF THE DERIVATIVES OF 5 CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS: (1) IMINODIBENZYL, (2) DIBENZCYCLOHEPTADINE, (3) IMINOSTILBENE AND DIBENZCYCLOHEPTATRINE, (4) THIOXANTHENE AND (5) PHENOTHIAZINE. THEIR MAIN ADVANTAGE OVER THE MAO INHIBITORS IS THAT THEY ARE MUCH LESS TOXIC. THEY DO NOT HAVE SPECIFIC PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION. THEIR ACTION IS A COMBINATION OF THE EFFECTS PRODUCED BY VARIOUS CLASSES OF DRUGS--ADRENOPOSITIVE, CHOLINONEGATIVE, ANTIRESERPINE AND WEAKLY TRANQUILIZING. EACH OF THESE EFFECTS IS WEAKER THAN THAT PRODUCED BY THE TYPICAL DRUGS OF OTHER CLASSES. FOR EXAMPLE, THEIR CENTRAL AND PERIPHERAL CHOLINOLYTIC EFFECT IS WEAKER THAN THAT OF SCOPOLAMINE OR ATROPINE. (56 REFERENCES)

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KHAUNINA, R.A. MAO INHIBITORS AS ANTIDEPRESSANTS. (ANTIDEPRESSANTY--INGIBITORY MONOAMINOKSIDAZY.) ANTIDEPRESSANTS AND TREATMENT OF DEPRESSIVE STATES (PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL AND CLINICAL STUDIES). (ANTIDEPRESSANTY I LECHENIYE DEPRESSIVNYKH SOSTOYANIY (PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGICHESKIYE I KLINICHESKIYE ISSLEDOVANIYA.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE V.M. BEKHTEREV LENINGRAD INSTITUTE OF PSYCHONEUROLOGY (LENINGRAD), VOL. 34:11-30, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHOR PRESENTS A DETAILED REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON MAO INHIBITORS--HYDRAZINE (IPRONIAZID, NIALAMIDE, ISOCARBOXAZID, PHENYLZINE, PHENIPRAZINE) AND ALPHA-ALKYLTRYPTAMINE DERIVATIVES AND TRANYLCYPROMINE. HE DESCRIBES THE PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF THE DRUGS ON SEROTONIN AND THE CATECHOLAMINES IN ANIMALS AND MAN AND THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THEIR INHIBITORY ACTION AND THERAPEUTIC EFFECTIVENESS. HE ALSO DISCUSSES THE EFFECTS OF MAO INHIBITORS ON CONVULSIONS, BRAIN BIOELECTRICAL ACTIVITY, CONDITIONED REFLEXES AND THEIR POTENTIATING ACTION ON HEXOBARBITAL, HALOTHANE AND OTHER ANESTHETICS. THE ARTICLE CONCLUDES WITH DESCRIPTION OF THE SIDE EFFECTS PRODUCED BY THE DRUGS AND SOME PRECAUTIONS TO BE BORNE IN MIND WHEN CONTEMPLATING THEIR USE. (91 REFERENCES)

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0100071376999
JOHNSON, GARLAND A.; BOUKMA, SALLY J. A RAPID METHOD FOR SEPARATION OF DOPA, DOPAMINE, AND NOREPINEPHRINE. ANALYTICAL BIOCHEMISTRY, 18:143-146, 1967.

A THIN-LAYER CHROMATOGRAPHIC PROCEDURE IS DESCRIBED WHICH PROVIDES A COMPLETE AND REPRODUCIBLE RESOLUTION OF DOPA DA, AND NE IN LESS TIME THAN REQUIRED FOR PAPER CHROMATOGRAPHY AND WITH MORE EXACTNESS THAN OFTEN RESULTS FROM COLUMN PROCEDURES. THE METHOD HAS BEEN USED SUCCESSFULLY FOR SEPARATION OF CATECHOLAMINES FROM MOUSE BRAIN AFTER THE INTRACEREBRAL ADMINISTRATION OF DOPA-C14. ITS USE IN DETERMINING THE EXTENT OF INCORPORATION OF TYROSINE-C14, DA AND NE IS DESCRIBED.

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0100071377999
KLEIN, K.E.; BRUNER, H.; WEGMANN, H.M.; BAUSZAT, P. CHANGE IN PSYCHOMOTOR EFFICIENCY AS RESULT OF THE PHARMACODYNAMIC INFLUENCE OF VARIOUS SUBSTANCES WITH POTENTIALLY SEDATIVE EFFECTS. (DIE VERANDERUNG DER PSYCHOMOTORISCHEN LEISTUNGSBEREITSCHAFT ALS FOLGE PHARMAKODYNAMISCHER EINWIRKUNG VERSCHIEDENER SUBSTANZEN MIT POTENTIELL SEDIERENDEM EFFEKT.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(8):1048-1051, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE PERFORMANCE OF 21 HEALTHY PERSONS IN TESTS INVOLVING THE PLACING OF BALLS OF VARYING DIAMETER IN APPROPRIATE MOVING APERTURES WAS EVALUATED AFTER THEIR INGESTION OF VARIOUS SEDATIVES. PERFORMANCE WAS UNCHANGED BY A SINGLE DOSE (30 OR 120 MG) OF A QUINAZOLINE DERIVATIVE AND BY 4

MG CHLORPHENIRAMINE MALEATE. WITH A 150 MCG DOSE THERE WAS DETERIORATION BEGINNING AT THE 3RD HOUR AFTER INGESTION. A COMBINATION OF A BENZODIAZEPINE DERIVATIVE AND HYOSCIN-N-BUTYLBROMIDE (10 MG EACH) EVOKED A SLIGHT DROP IN PERFORMANCE LEVEL, WHEREAS A DOSE OF 30 MG OF EACH REDUCED EFFICIENCY TO A SIGNIFICANT DEGREE FOR AS LONG AS 4-1/2 HOURS. FLUPHENAZINE APPARENTLY EXERTS NO SEDATING ACTION. THE IMPORTANCE OF THESE FINDINGS WITH REFERENCE TO TRAFFIC HAZARDS IS NOTED.

INSTITUT FUR FLUGMEDIZIN DER DVL
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LESZKOVSZKY, G.P.; TARDOS, L.; LENDVAI, J.; TAKACS, K.
PHARMACOLOGY OF DIPHENYLALKYL DERIVATIVES. IV. PHARMACOLOGY OF A DIPHENYLPROPYLAMINE DERIVATIVE WHICH POTENTIATES THE EFFECT OF NORADRENALINE. (PHARMAKOLOGIE VON DIPHENYLALKYL-DERIVATEN. IV: PHARMAKOLOGIE EINES DIE WIRKUNG VON NORADRENALIN STEIGERNDEN DIPHENYLPROPYLAMIN-DERIVATES.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(12):1590-1595, 1967. IN GERMAN.

1,1-BIS-(4-AMINOPHENYL)-PROPYL-(3)-AMINE (TK174) WAS SUBJECTED TO VARIOUS ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS IN VIVO AND IN VITRO. THE SUBSTANCE HAS NO PHARMACOLOGICAL ACTION IN ITS OWN RIGHT, BUT IT POTENTIATES NORADRENALINE. THIS EFFECT IS PRESENT AFTER EXTIRPATION OF THE ADRENALS AND IN THE ISOLATED ORGAN. THE POINT OF ATTACK MUST BE IN THE SYMPATHETICALLY INNERVATED ORGANS. IT WAS DEMONSTRATED THAT IT DOES NOT STIMULATE SMOOTH MUSCLE, AND IT IS NOT BOUND TO SYMPATHETIC RECEPTORS. IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE MECHANISM OF ACTION IS SIMILAR TO THAT OF COCAINE (INHIBITION OF NORADRENALINE TAKEUP AND STORAGE). EFFECTS OF COCAINE AND TK174 ARE NOT IDENTICAL. HOWEVER, TK174 NEITHER POTENTIATES THE EFFECT OF CATECHOLAMINES ON THE HEART, NOR DOES IT STIMULATE THE CNS. THERE IS NO ANESTHETIC EFFECT. TK174 IS LIKE IMIPRAMINE IN ITS INHIBITION OF RESERPINE AND TETRABENAZINE-INDUCED PTOSIS. (24 REFERENCES)

CHINOIN GYOGYSZERGYAR PHARMAKOLOGIAI LABORATORIUMA
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0100071379999
FOX, RICHARD P. A PHYSICIAN'S GUIDE TO LSD. GENERAL PRACTITIONER, 35(6):95-100, 1967.

MOST RECENT ARTICLES IN THE MEDICAL LITERATURE REFLECT CONSERVATISM REGARDING LSD. ITS USE HAS BEEN SPREAD BY DEVELOPMENT OF A BLACK MARKET SUPPLY AND PROPAGANDA FOMENTING ITS USE AS A FAD OR CULT. THE PRESENT REVIEW OFFERS GENERAL INFORMATION TO GUIDE PHYSICIANS IN CONVEYING CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY COLLEGE STUDENTS, ABOUT ITS DANGERS. THE CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS, AND THE CONCEPTS OF PSYCHEDELICS, SET AND SETTING ARE NOTED, WITH COMMENT ON THE FEATURES OF THE LSD EXPERIENCE WHICH CONTRIBUTE TO DEPENDENCE ON THE GUIDE AND ON HYPERSUGGESTIBILITY (UNIQUENESS OF THE EXPERIENCE, INTENSITY AND LOSS OF CONTROL OVER PERCEPTION, THOUGHT AND MOTION). A BRIEF REFERENCE SUMMARY OF THE EFFECTS OF LSD IS PROVIDED. THE POSSIBILITY OF PERMANENT CHANGES INVOLVING JUDGMENT AND INTELLECTUAL CAPACITIES IS

CONSIDERED, TOGETHER WITH OTHER COMPLICATIONS, INCLUDING THE "ONE-WAY TRIP" WHICH CAN RENDER THE SUBJECT PSYCHOTIC INDEFINITELY. THE THERAPEUTIC USES OF LSD AND THE DANGERS OF NONMEDICAL USE ARE GIVEN.

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0100071380999
HAASE, H.-J.; BERGENER, M.; SAUERLAND, L. CLINICAL-NEUROLEPTIC TEST OF THIOTHIXENE, A THIAXANTHENE DERIVATIVE, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE NEUROLEPTIC THRESHOLD. (KLINISCH-NEUROLEPTISCHE PRUFUNG VON TIOTIXEN, EINEM THIAXANTHEN-DERIVAT, UNTER BESONDERER BERUCKSICHTIGUNG DER NEUROLEPTISCHEN SCHWELLE.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(8):1043-1047, 1967. IN GERMAN.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS REVEALED THAT THIOTHIXENE IS AN ANTIEMETIC, WEAKLY ANTICHOLINERGIC, AN ANTIHISTAMINE WITH A CATALEPTIC EFFECT THAT IS LESS THAN THAT OF THIOPROPERAZINE. IT REDUCED SPONTANEOUS MOTOR ACTIVITY, AND IN MICE IT INHIBITED THE HYPERACTIVITY INDUCED BY AMPHETAMINE. A PRONOUNCED SECRETION OF THE MAMMARY GLANDS WAS NOT DOSE-DEPENDENT. TESTS OF 34 FEMALE PATIENTS DIAGNOSED AS SCHIZOPHRENIC PSYCHOTICS WERE CONDUCTED, WITH APPLICATION OF HAASE'S HANDWRITING TEST. THIOTHIXENE IS A POTENT NEUROLEPTIC; EXTRAPYRAMIDAL EFFECTS ARE CONTROLLABLE. FATIGUE, DROWSINESS AND DIFFICULTY OF ACCOMMODATION ARE NOTED AS SIDE EFFECTS. SINCE THE HYPNOTIC EFFECT IS SLIGHT, THIOTHIXENE OFFERS THE ADVANTAGE THAT OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CAN BE INITIATED EARLY IN THE COURSE OF TREATMENT.

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BERGISCHE LANDSTRASSE 2
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0100071381999
GOWARDMAN, M.G. CONTROL OF OPIATE ABSTINENCE SYNDROME WITH MECLOFENOXATE (LUDICRIL, ANP235). A REPORT OF TWO CASES. NEW ZEALAND MEDICAL JOURNAL (WELLINGTON), 66:174-176, 1967.

TWO CASES OF SEVERE OPIATE ADDICTION WITH SEVERE OPIATE ABSTINENCE SYNDROMES FOLLOWING WITHDRAWAL ARE REPORTED. THE FIRST CASE WAS A 46-YEAR-OLD MALE WHO HAD BEEN ADDICTED TO 204 OZ/WEEK CRUDE OPIUM FOR 30 YEARS, AND THE SECOND WAS A 26-YEAR-OLD MALE WHO HAD BEEN TAKING LARGE AMOUNTS OF HEROIN, MORPHINE AND COCAINE AS OFTEN AS EVERY 3 HOURS FOR 6 YEARS. THE PATIENTS WERE ADMITTED AS INPATIENTS AND GIVEN 900 MG T.I.D. MECLOFENOXATE AND 200 MG CHLORPROMAZINE AT NIGHT AS A HYPNOTIC. AUTONOMIC HYPERACTIVITY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOMOTOR DISTURBANCE WERE RAPIDLY CONTROLLED AND THERE WAS NO CRAVING FOR DRUGS. RESTLESSNESS, PAINS AND ACHES, CRAMPS AND ANOREXIA WERE MINIMAL AFTER 48 HOURS, AND A FEELING OF NORMALITY AND RETURN OF NORMAL BODILY FUNCTIONS WERE EVIDENT AFTER THE 3RD DAY. BOTH PATIENTS LEFT THE HOSPITAL AFTER 2 MONTHS AND HAVE BEEN ON MECLOFENOXATE, 300 MG T.I.D. THE PATIENTS HAVE NOT RELAPSED. NO SIDE EFFECTS OF MECLOFENOXATE WERE OBSERVED.

0100071382999
AGRAWAL, H.C.; GLISSON, S.N.; HIMWICH, W.A. CHANGES IN MONOAMINES OF RAT BRAIN DURING POSTNATAL ONTOGENY. BIOCHIMICA ET BIOPHYSICA ACTA (AMSTERDAM), 130:511-513, 1966.

CHANGES IN DOPAMINE, 3-METHOXYTYRAMINE AND NORMETANEPHRINE IN THE RAT BRAIN DURING POSTNATAL GROWTH WERE MEASURED. WISTAR RATS WERE USED AND MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE AT BIRTH, AT 5, 10, 15, 25, 35 AND 40 DAYS AFTER BIRTH, AND AT 1 YEAR OF AGE. THE AMINES WERE EXTRACTED FROM THE BRAIN WITH 0.4 N HC104 AND ASSAYED. BRAIN LEVELS OF SEROTONIN AND NOREPINEPHRINE INCREASED WITH AGE AND ADULT LEVELS WERE ATTAINED BY THE 5TH TO 6TH POSTNATAL WEEK, WHILE LEVELS OF DOPAMINE CONTINUED TO INCREASE UNTIL ADULT LIFE. NORMETANEPHRINE AND 3-METHOXYTYRAMINE WERE PRESENT IN BARELY DETECTABLE AMOUNTS AT ALL STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT, SUGGESTING A LOW ACTIVITY OF CATECHOL-O-METHYL TRANSFERASE.

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0100071383999
HOFLING, CHARLES K.; WINSLOW, WALTER W.; STONE, WALTER N. NEW DRUGS. IN: PROGRESS IN NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY. VOL. 21. NEW YORK: GRUNE & STRATTON, 1966. CHAPTER 32, P. 586-607.

DURING THE PAST YEAR, THERE HAS BEEN A LULL IN THE ADVENT OF NEW DRUGS, AND AGENTS WHICH APPEARED DURING THE FIRST DECADE OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY ARE BEING FURTHER EVALUATED. A NUMBER OF STUDIES HAVE BEEN DONE COMPARING PHENOTHIAZINES WITH EACH OTHER AND WITH INSULIN THERAPY, ELECTROSHOCK THERAPY, PSYCHO-THERAPY AND HOSPITAL MILIEU EFFECTS. HALOPERIDOL AND TRIFLUPERIDOL HAVE BEEN REPORTED EFFECTIVE IN ACUTE SCHIZOPHRENIA. SIDE EFFECTS INCLUDE LIVER TOXICITY, EXTRAPYRAMIDAL EFFECTS, SUDDEN DEATH AND SKIN AND EYE PIGMENTATION. IMPROVEMENT OF DEPRESSION HAS RESULTED FROM THE USE OF THIORIDAZINE, THIAZENONE AND PREDNISONE. LITHIUM HAS BEEN SHOWN TO HAVE A PROPHYLACTIC EFFECT AGAINST THE DEPRESSION OF MANIC-DEPRESSIVE ILLNESS. OPIPRAMOL, AN IMIPRAMINE-TYPE DRUG, HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED EFFECTIVE IN DEPRESSION. COMPARATIVE STUDIES HAVE BEEN DONE ON IMIPRAMINE, DESIPRAMINE, AMITRIPTYLINE, NORTRIPTYLINE AND PROTRIPTYLINE, AND FURTHER STUDIES ON MAO INHIBITORS HAVE BEEN DONE. AMONG THE MINOR TRANQUILIZERS, DIAZEPAM IS REPORTED TO BE USEFUL, AND THERE ARE REPORTS ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, OXAZEPAM, TYBAMATE AND CHLORPROTHIXENE. HABITUATION TO BARBITURATES, GLUTETHIMIDE, ETHCHLORVYNOL AND AMPHETAMINE IS REPORTED. LSD IS REPORTED EFFECTIVE IN HYPOCHONDRIASIS, CHARACTER DISORDERS, OBSESSIONAL NEUROSIS, ANXIETY NEUROSIS AND ALCOHOLISM, BUT NOT IN HYSTERIA AND DEPRESSION. THERE IS A STRONG TREND TOWARD THE USE OF OBJECTIVE SCALES TO MEASURE CHANGES IN BEHAVIOR. THE FUTURE OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY IS DISCUSSED. (232 REFERENCES)

0100071384999
LENKE, D.; BROCK, N.; NETELER, B. PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY OF THE NEUROLEPTIC 3-CHLOR-10-(GAMMA-(N'-BETA'-(1"-METHYL-2"-OXO-IMIDAZOLIDYL-3")-ETHYL-N-PIPERAZINYL)-PROPYL)- PHENOTHIAZINE-DIHYDROCHLORIDE. I. ANNOTATION: PHARMACOLOGY. (ZUR PHARMAKOLOGIE UND TOXIKOLOGIE DES

NEUROLEPTICUMS 3-CHLOR-10-(GAMMA-(N'-BETA'- (1"-METHYL-2"-OXO-IMIDAZOLIDYL-3")-AETHYL-N-PIPERAZINYL)-PROPYL)-PHENOTHIAZIN-DIHYDROCHLORID. I. MITTEILUNG: PHARMAKOLOGIE.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(3):317-323, 1967. IN GERMAN.

3-CHLOR-10-(GAMMA-(N'-BETA'-(1"-METHYL-2"-OXO-IMIDAZOLIDYL-3")-ETHYL-N-PIPERAZINYL)-PROPYL)-PHENOTHIAZINE-DIHYDROCHLORIDE (PONSITAL) WAS THE SUBJECT OF A BATTERY OF TESTS INCLUDING THOSE INVOLVING (RATS) ORIENTATION HYPERMOTILITY, SEDATION AND CATALEPSY, AVOIDANCE, AMPHETAMINE ANTAGONISM IN COMPULSIVE GNAWING, HYPOTHERMIA, ADRENOLYTIC EFFECT ON BLOOD PRESSURE, TOXICITY; (MICE) POTENTIATION OF HEXOBARBITAL NARCOSIS, TOXICITY; (DOGS) ANTIEMETIC EFFECT, ANTISEROTONIN EFFECT; (GUINEA PIGS) SPASMOLYTIC EFFECT, ANTAGONISM OF ACETYLCHOLINE, HISTAMINE AND SEROTONIN POISONING; (CATS) ADRENOLYTIC EFFECT ON BLOOD PRESSURE; AND (RABBITS) LOCAL IRRITATION OF EYE. CENTRAL EFFECTS WERE RATED ABOVE THOSE OF PERPHENAZINE.

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0100071385999
DOLCE, G.; KAEMMERER, E. NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS WITH 7-CHLOR-1,3-DIHYDRO-3-HYDROXY-5-PHENYL-2H-1,4-BENZODIAZEPIN-2-ONE IN ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS. (NEUROPHYSIOLOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN MIT 7-CHLOR-1,3-DIHYDRO-3-HYDROXY-5-PHENYL-2H-1,4-BENZODIAZEPIN-2-ON IM TIEREXPERIMENT.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(8):1057-1060, 1967, IN GERMAN.

THIS COMPOUND (ADUMBRAN) WAS STUDIED TO DETERMINE ITS EFFECT ON THE CEREBRAL CORTEX AND SUBJACENT STRUCTURES IN CATS. THE DRUG EVOKED A MONORHYTHMIC SYNCHRONIZATION OF FAST EEG FREQUENCIES WITH INCREASED AMPLITUDE. THERE WAS ALSO INCREASED AMPLITUDE IN THE HIPPOCAMPUS AND AMYGDALOID NUCLEUS WITH PRONOUNCED REDUCTION OF CHARACTERISTIC SLOW WAVES. AROUSAL BY STIMULATION OF THE RETICULAR FORMATION WAS TRANSIENT. THRESHOLD FOR PENTETRAZOLE CONVULSION WAS RAISED CONSIDERABLY IN BOTH HEALTHY AND EPILEPTIC CATS. SLEEP WAS PROLONGED (INCREASE OF SLOW SLEEP, REDUCTION OF PARADOXICAL SLEEP, SLIGHT REDUCTION OF REM). ADUMBRAN EXERTED AN INHIBITING EFFECT ON SLOW NEURONAL SYNCHRONIZATION, ESPECIALLY AT THE LIMBIC LEVEL, AS WELL AS A LENGTHENING OF THE RATE OF TRANSMISSION IN POLYSYNAPTIC RELAY. AFFERENT PERCEPTION WAS NOT INHIBITED.

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LO, KWANG-JUEI; EASTWOOD, IVAN R.; EIDELMAN, SHMUEL. CHOLESTATIC JAUNDICE ASSOCIATED WITH CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE HYDROCHLORIDE (LIBRIUM) THERAPY. REPORT OF A CASE AND REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE. AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DIGESTIVE DISEASES, 12(8):845-849, 1967.

A CASE REPORT IS GIVEN OF APPARENTLY BENIGN, BUT PROTRACTED, CHOLESTASIS ASSOCIATED WITH CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE THERAPY. A COMPARISON IS MADE AS TO MAJOR FEATURES, INCLUDING LABORATORY AND BIOPSY RECORDS, WITH 3 PREVIOUS

REPORTED CASES OF JAUNDICE APPARENTLY CAUSED BY LIBRIUM. THE AUTHORS RECOMMEND INCLUSIONS OF CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE IN THE GROWING LIST OF COMMONLY USED MEDICATIONS CONSIDERED POSSIBLE HEPATOTOXIC AGENTS.

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SPRY, W.B. TYBAMATE: A NEW TRANQUILLIZER. BRITISH JOURNAL OF CLINICAL PRACTICE (LONDON), 21(4):175-177, 1967.

TYBAMATE, A TRANQUILIZER STRUCTURALLY RELATED TO MEPROBAMATE BUT HAVING A DIFFERENT PHARMACOLOGY, WAS USED IN A SHORT TRIAL WITH 45 PATIENTS IN WHOM ANXIETY WAS A CONSTANT ASPECT OF OTHERWISE VARIED SYMPTOMATOLOGY. AT A DOSE OF 350 MG T.I.D., THE DRUG APPEARED EFFECTIVE IN RELIEVING ANXIETY WITH ONLY SLIGHT TENDENCY TO PRODUCE SEDATION. WIDER CONTROLLED TRIALS OF THE DRUG ARE RECOMMENDED.

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0100071388999
BERZEWSKI, H.; HIPPIUS, H. THE CLINICAL EFFECT OF THE NEUROLEPTIC 3-CHLOR-10-(GAMMA-(N'-BETA'-(1"-METHYL-2"-OXO-IMIDAZOLIDYL-3")-ETHYL-N-PIPERAZINYL)-PROPYL)-PHENOTHIAZINE-DIHYDROCHLORIDE (CHLORIMIPHENINE). (DAS KLINISCHE WIRKUNGSBILD DES NEUROLEPTICUMS 3-CHLOR-10-(GAMMA-(N'-BETA'-(1"-METHYL-2"-OXO-IMIDAZOLIYL-3")-AETHYL-N-PIPERAZINYL)-PROPYL-)PHENOTHIAZIN-DIHYDROCHLORID (CHLORIMIPHENIN).) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(3):329-333, 1967. IN GERMAN.

EXPERIENCE IN TREATMENT OF 74 INPATIENTS (55 MEN) IS REPORTED. THESE PATIENTS WERE DIAGNOSED AS MANIC-DEPRESSIVE, SCHIZOPHRENIC AND PARANOIC; SOME PRESENTED ALCOHOLIC HALLUCINATIONS AND SOME COMPULSION SYNDROMES. TREATMENT GENERALLY LASTED 1 MONTH. THE DRUG WAS MOST EFFECTIVE IN STATES OF EXCITATION, PARANOIC HALLUCINATION, CATATONIA AND MANIC STATES. AMONG 17 SCHIZOPHRENICS, 10 WERE SUFFICIENTLY RESTORED TO BE DISCHARGED. RECURRENCE OF SYMPTOMS AT THE END OF THE 30-DAY TRIAL PERIOD INDICATES THAT A 6 WEEKS' COURSE OF 10-15 MG DAILY WOULD BE ADVISABLE. SIDE EFFECTS INCLUDED DYSKINESIA (35 CASES), PARKINSONISM (32), AKATHISIA (26), INSOMNIA (17), AS WELL AS EXCESSIVE SALIVATION, TACHYCARDIA, HEAVY TREMOR, DROP IN BLOOD PRESSURE, URINE RETENTION, RESPIRATORY DIFFICULTY AND DIFFICULTY IN SWALLOWING.

NUSSBAUMALLEE 30-38
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0100071389999
FLUGEL, K.A.; PFEIFFER, W.M. CLINICAL EXPERIENCES WITH THE BUTYROPHENONE, BENPERIDOL. (KLINISCHE ERFAHRUNGEN MIT DEM BUTYROPHENON BENPERIDOL.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(4):483-485, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE EFFECT OF BENPERIDOL IN TREATMENT OF 65 PATIENTS,

MOST OF THEM SCHIZOPHRENICS, IS REPORTED. THE DRUG WAS ESPECIALLY HELPFUL IN THE ACUTELY PARANOID HALLUCINATORY CASES. THE GOOD EFFECT ON HEBEPHRENIC PATIENTS IS NOTEWORTHY, IN VIEW OF THE GENERALLY RECALCITRANT NATURE OF THIS CONDITION. POOR RESULTS ARE REPORTED IN TREATMENT OF DEPRESSIVE ATYPICAL PSYCHOSES AND 1 CASE OF EPILEPSY. EXTRAPYRAMIDAL EFFECTS OCCURRED FREQUENTLY AND WERE PRONOUNCED. LOW DOSES EVOKED COARSE MOTOR EFFECTS IN WOMEN PARTICULARLY. DYSKINESIAS SUCH AS TORTICOLLIS OCCURRED IN 15 CASES. BENPERIDOL IS A STRONGER NEUROLEPTIC THAN HALOPERIDOL. IT IS LESS EFFECTIVE IN MANIC CASES BECAUSE ITS SEDATING EFFECT IS LESS, PARTICULARLY WHEN ADMINISTERED ORALLY.

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0100071390999
JOVANOVIC, UROS J. TEST OF A SLEEP-INDUCING DRUG CONTAINING BARBITURIC ACID: EFFECT OF 5-VINYL-5-(1-METHYLBUTYL)-BARBITURIC ACID. (PRUFUNG EINES BARBITURSAUREHALTIGEN SCHLAFMITTELS. DIE WIRKUNG VON 5-VINYL-5-(1-METHYLBUTYL)-BARBITURSAURE.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(3):365-376, 1967. IN GERMAN.

RESULTS OF TESTS INVOLVING 88 PERSONS ARE REPORTED. THE SUBJECTS COMPRISED 3 GROUPS: HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS, NEURASTHENICS AND NEUROTIC PERSONS WITH VARYING DEGREES OF SLEEP DISTURBANCE, AND PERSONS WHO WERE EITHER DISTINCTLY NEURASTHENIC OR NEUROTIC. THE SLEEP PROCESS IN THE 3 GROUPS UNDER 5-VINYL-5-(1-METHYLBUTYL)-BARBITURIC ACID WAS EXAMINED IN DETAIL BY EEG, ELECTROMYOGRAPHY, ELECTROOCULOGRAPHY, EKG, MEASUREMENT OF CUTANEOUS REFLEXES, APPLICATION OF ACOUSTIC STIMULI AND DIRECT OBSERVATION. THE NEURASTHENICS RESPONDED SATISFACTORILY TO A 1 TABLET DOSE, AND NEUROTICS TO 1-1/2 TABLETS. SIDE EFFECTS WERE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF OTHER BARBITURATES, BUT SIGNIFICANTLY LESS PRONOUNCED. EEG BETA WAVES OCCURRED IN FEWER INSTANCES THAN WITH OTHER BARBITURATES. (42 REFERENCES)

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0100071391999
VAN ZWIETEN, P.A. BIOCHEMICAL ASPECTS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. (BIOCHEMISCHE ASPEKTE DER SCHIZOPHRENIE.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(5):553-556, 1967. IN GERMAN.

ON THE PREMISE THAT SCHIZOPHRENIA MAY BE THE RESULT OF ABNORMAL METABOLIC PROCESSES, ATTENTION HAS BEEN DIRECTED IN RECENT YEARS TO THE URINARY EXCRETION OF A SUBSTANCE THAT PRESUMABLY IS 3,4-DIMETHOXYPHENYLETHYLAMINE (DMPE) IN 63(OF ALL EXAMINED SCHIZOPHRENICS, SHOWN CHROMATOGRAPHICALLY BY THE SO-CALLED "PINK SPOT." DMPE IS A METHYLATED DOPAMINE, STRUCTURALLY RELATED TO MESCALINE. ANIMALS TESTED WITH DMPE PRESENT CATATONIC REACTIONS. THE OBSERVED INCREASE OF MELANIN IN THE SKIN OF SCHIZOPHRENICS IS ANOTHER EVIDENCE OF METABOLIC DISORDER: VARIOUS RECENT TENTATIVE EXPLANATIONS OF THE MELANOGENESIS ARE NOTED. (36 REFERENCES)

HOSPITALSTRASSE 4-6
23 KIEL, GERMANY

0100071392999
POELDINGER, W. COMPARATIVE CLINICAL-PSYCHIATRIC EXPERIENCES WITH THIAXANTHENE DERIVATIVES, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FLUPENTHIXOL. (VERGLEICHENDE KLINISCH-PSYCHIATRISCHE ERFAHRUNGEN MIT THIAXANTHEN-DERIVATEN UNTER BESONDERER BERUCKSICHTIGUNG VON FLUPENTHIXOL.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(9):1133-1135, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THIS COMPARATIVE STUDY WAS MADE WITH REFERENCE TO EARLIER REPORTED FINDINGS ON CHLORPROTHIXENE AND CLORPENTHIXOL. FLUPENTHIXOL WAS ADMINISTERED TO 97 SCHIZOPHRENICS AND TO 8 DEPRESSED PATIENTS. DAILY DOSE WAS 1.5-6 MG. FLUPENTHIXOL DIFFERS FROM CHLORPROTHIXENE AND CLORPENTHIXOL IN THAT IT HAS NO SIDE EFFECTS OF FATIGUE OR DROWSINESS. FOR THIS REASON IT WAS SUITABLE FOR PROTRACTED TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PARANOID HALLUCINATORY STATES. AN ANXIOLYTIC EFFECT WAS NOTED IN 11 OF 18 PATIENTS WITH ANXIETY. CASES OF HYPERACTIVITY DID NOT RESPOND PARTICULARLY WELL. ORAL DYSKINESIAS PROVOKED BY FLUPENTHIXOL WERE READILY CONTROLLED BY ANTIPARKINSON DRUGS.

PSYCHIATRISCHE UNIVERSITATSKLINIK
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BASEL, SWITZERLAND

0100071393999
GERSHON, SAMUEL; HEKIMIAN, LEON J.; FLOYD, ARTHUR. NON-CORRELATION OF PRECLINICAL-CLINICAL EVALUATION OF A PROPOSED ANTI-DEPRESSANT, 4-PHENYL-BICYCLO(2,2,2)OCTAN-1-AMINE HYDROCHLORIDE MONOHYDRATE (EXP 561). ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 18(2):243-245, 1968.

THE TEST DRUG EXP 561 HAD BEEN SHOWN IN ANIMAL PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDIES TO POTENTIATE THE NOREPINEPHRINE PRESSOR EFFECT AND TO ANTAGONIZE TETRABENAZINE-INDUCED DEPRESSION. SINCE IT APPEARED TO BE MUCH STRONGER THAN IMIPRAMINE, IT WAS ASSUMED THAT IT WOULD BE AN EFFECTIVE ANTIDEPRESSANT. CLINICAL EXPERIENCE IN TREATMENT OF 10 PATIENTS (AGES 24-74 YEARS) IS REPORTED, CONTRADICTING THE LABORATORY FINDINGS. FOUR PATIENTS WERE MODERATELY OR MINIMALLY IMPROVED: 6 REQUIRED FURTHER TREATMENT, 3 OF THEM BEING IN A WORSE CONDITION THAN BEFORE.

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0100071394999
KNOLL, J.; VIZI, E.SZ.; SOMOGYI, G. PHENYLISOPROPYLMETHYLPROPYNYLAMINE (E250), A MONOAMINOOXIDASE INHIBITOR ANTAGONIZING THE EFFECTS OF TYRAMINE. ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 18(1):109-112, 1968.

THE COMPOUND E250 HAS A PROPERTY NOT KNOWN IN OTHER MAO INHIBITORS, NAMELY ITS INHIBITING OF THE EFFECTS OF TYRAMINE. E250 INHIBITS THE PRESSOR RESPONSES OF CATS AND RABBITS TO TYRAMINE, BUT HAS NO EFFECT ON ISOLATED

VAS DEFERENS PREPARATIONS. IN VIEW OF THE KNOWN CHEESE REACTION (CLINICAL SYMPTOMS ASSOCIATED WITH CONSUMPTION OF CHEESE CAUSED BY MAO INHIBITOR POTENTIATION OF TYRAMINE), THIS PROPERTY OF E250 MAY BE OF IMPORTANCE IN THERAPY.

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0100071395999
AMBROZI, L.; BIRKMAYER, W. MELITRACENE AS AN ANTIDEPRESSANT. (MELITRACEN ALS ANTIDEPRESSIVUM.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(10):1329-1331, 1967. IN GERMAN.

DISTURBANCE IN THE AMINE BALANCE OF THE ORGANISM IS REGARDED AS CAUSATIVE IN ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSION. TESTS INVOLVING 95 CASES OF ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSION (63 WOMEN) TREATED FOR 6 WEEKS WITH 10-25 MG T.I.D. MELITRACENE ARE DESCRIBED. SYMPTOMS OF INHIBITION AND APATHY WERE DISTINCTLY RELIEVED. IN SUICIDAL DEPRESSIONS THERE WAS NO RESPONSE, EVEN WITH DOSES AS HIGH AS 150 MG DAILY, AND IT WAS NECESSARY FOR THIS REASON TO HAVE RECOURSE TO ELECTROSHOCK. MELITRACENE PROVED TO BE USEFUL IN FOLLOWUP AFTER ELECTROSHOCK, LESSENING THE NECESSARY NUMBER OF SHOCK TREATMENTS. THE PRINCIPAL SIDE EFFECT WAS MOUTH DRYNESS. IN 2 CASES THERE WERE COLOR HALLUCINATIONS, AND IN 2 PATIENTS OVER 70 THERE WAS DELIRIUM. THE DRUG WAS EFFECTIVE IN PARKINSONISM, IN WHICH THERE IS AMINE DEFICIENCY. MELITRACENE IS PLACED ON THE KIELHOLZ SCALE BETWEEN IMIPRAMINE AND AMITRIPTYLINE.

SCHWARZPANIERSTR. 15
VIENNA IX, AUSTRIA

0100071396999
SCOTTI DE CAROLIS, A. LONGO, V.G. STUDIES ON THE ANTICONVULSANT PROPERTIES OF SOME BENZODIAZEPINES (CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM, OXAZEPAM). ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(12):1580-1582, 1967.

EXPERIMENTS INVOLVING TOPICAL APPLICATION OF VARIOUS CONVULSANTS TO THE CORTEX OF RABBITS (MORPHINE, STRYCHNINE OR NICOTINE) AND THE RESPONSE TO CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM OR OXAZEPAM ARE REPORTED. THE DRUGS WERE ADMINISTERED BY SLOW I.V. INJECTION WHEN EEG SPIKES WERE CONTINUOUS OR DURING GENERALIZED SEIZURE. AFTER 1-2 MIN THERE WAS INCREASED SPINDLE ACTIVITY AND SLOW WAVES IN THE EEG, AND MOTOR PHENOMENA LESSENED PROGRESSIVELY. SPIKES CONTINUED FOR ABOUT 10 MIN, HOWEVER. THE ANTAGONISTIC EFFECT LASTED FOR ABOUT 1 HOUR, AFTER WHICH CONVULSIONS REAPPEARED. INJECTIONS OF SODIUM PHENOBARBITAL AND SODIUM DIPHENYLHYDANTOIN BLOCKED THE EEG SPIKES AND THE MOTOR RESPONSES AFTER ABOUT 30 MIN. SPIKES DID NOT REAPPEAR DURING THE EXPERIMENT (2 TO 3 HOURS).

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0100071397999
ABEL, H.H.; BROCK, N.; LENKE, D. PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY OF THE NEUROLEPTIC 3-CHLOR-10-(GAMMA-(N'-BETA'-(1"-METHYL-2"-OXO-IMIDAZOLIDYL-3")-ETHYL-N-PIPERAZINYL)-PROPYL)-PHENOTHIAZINE DIHYDROCHLORIDE. II. ANNOTATION: SUBACUTE AND CHRONIC TOXICITY IN RATS AND DOGS. (ZUR PHARMAKOLOGIE UND TOXIKOLOGIE DES NEUROLEPTICUMS 2-CHLOR-10-(GAMMA-(N'-BETA'-(1"-METHYL-2"-OXO-IMIDAZOLIDYL-3")-AETHYL-N-PIPERAZINYL)-PROPYL)-PHENOTHIAZIN-DIHYDROCHLORID. II. MITTEILUNG: SUBAKUTE UND CHRONISCHE TOXIZITAT AN RATTEN UND HUNDEN.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG) 17(3):323-328, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE DRUG (PONSITAL) WAS TESTED WITH RESPECT TO ITS TOXICITY BY ORAL ADMINISTRATION, OVER A PERIOD OF 28 DAYS OR 26 WEEKS RESPECTIVELY, TO DOGS AND RATS. TOXICITY WAS JUDGED ON THE BASIS OF FINDINGS RELATING TO BODY WEIGHT, FOOD CONSUMPTION, ERYTHROCYTE AND LEUKOCYTE LEVELS, URINALYSIS AND POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION OF ORGANS. DOSES OF 0.464 TO 2.15 MG/KG WERE WELL TOLERATED BY RATS; DOSES OF 1.00 AND 4.64 MG/KG WERE EQUALLY WELL TOLERATED BY DOGS. NO EVIDENCE OF TOXICITY WAS FOUND. LOSS OF WEIGHT IN CERTAIN INSTANCES WAS CORRELATED TO METHOD OF ADMINISTRATION. WHEN GIVEN AS PELLETS, THE DOSE WAS ABSORBED GRADUALLY, WHEREAS WHEN IT WAS GIVEN BY SONDE, THE DAILY DOSE WAS RECEIVED ALL AT ONCE AND CONSEQUENTLY HAD A GREATER SEDATING EFFECT, WHICH WAS REFLECTED IN DECREASED FOOD CONSUMPTION OVER A GREATER PART OF THE DAY.

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BATTEGAY, R.; POELDINGER, W. COMPARATIVE CLINICAL EXPERIENCES WITH DIBENZAZEPINE AND DIBENZODIAZEPINE DERIVATIVES. (VERGLEICHENDE KLINISCHE ERFAHRUNGEN MIT DIBENZAZEPIN- UND DIBENZODIAZEPIN-DERIVATEN.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 17(4):481-483, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE DRUGS IN QUESTION ARE TRIMEPRIMINE AND DIBENZEPINE, WHICH ARE DERIVATIVES OF IMIPRAMINE AND DESIPRAMINE, RESPECTIVELY. BOTH WERE FOUND CLINICALLY TO EXERT AN ANTIDEPRESSANT ACTION, THEIR EFFECT EXCEEDING THE STANDARD 6 WEEKS' SPONTANEOUS REMISSION RATE STIPULATED BY THE BRITISH MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL. DIBENZEPINE HAS WIDER APPLICATION, SINCE IT GAVE SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN DEPRESSIONS CHARACTERIZED BY EITHER ANXIOUS AGITATION OR APATHY, WHILE TRIMEPRIMINE ACTED ONLY ON ANXIOUS AGITATED PATIENTS.

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0100071399999
BERGENER, M. CLINICAL INVESTIGATION OF SUBSTANCES WITH ANTIDEPRESSANT EFFECT IN DOUBLE-BLIND TEST. (KLINISCHE PRUFUNG ANTIDEPRESSIV WIRKSAMER SUBSTANZEN IM DOPPELBLINDVERSUCH.) ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG (AULENDORF, WURTTEMBERG), 18(2):245-249, 1968. IN GERMAN.

THE STATISTICAL PROCEDURE OF RANDOMIZATION TESTING

PERMITS A MEANINGFUL WORKUP OF EVEN A SMALL NUMBER OF CASES. A PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE METHOD, USING COBOL AND FORTRAN, IS PRESENTED, INVOLVING A DOUBLE-BLIND TEST OF DOXEPINE (TESTED COMPOUND) AND AMITRIPTYLINE (STANDARD). NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE 2 SUBSTANCES WAS DEVELOPED.

PSYCHIATRISCHE KLINIK DER UNIVERSITAT
BERGISCHE LANDSTRASSE 2
4 DUSSELDORF, GERMANY

0100071400999
LOPATIN, A.S. CHLORPROMAZINE TREATMENT OF PROTRACTED TWILIGHT STATES IN EPILEPTICS. (LECHENIYE ZATYAZHNYKH SUMERECHNYKH RASSTROYSTV SOZNANIYA U BOLNYKH EPILEPSIYEY VNUTRIVENNYM VVEDENIYEM AMINAZINA.) IN: TIMELY PROBLEMS IN EPILEPSY, D. D. FEDOTOV, ED. (AKTUALNYYE PROBLEMY EPILEPSII.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE STATE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, RSFSR MINISTRY OF HEALTH, VOL. 47, MOSCOW, 1967. P. 318-324. IN RUSSIAN.

INTRAVENOUS INJECTIONS OF CHLORPROMAZINE (50-75 MG) ONCE A DAY FOR 1-2 WEEKS ABOLISHED TWILIGHT STATES IN 12 EPILEPTICS IN WHOM THE DISEASE RESULTED FROM CEREBRAL TRAUMA OR CHILDHOOD MENINGOENCEPHALITIS (9) OR WAS OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN (CRYPTOGENIC). THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECT OF THE TRANQUILIZER VARIED WITH THE CLINICAL PICTURE OF THE TWILIGHT STATES. THOSE INVOLVING MOTOR EXCITATION RESPONDED MOST RAPIDLY. WITHIN 10-15 MIN THE PATIENTS BECAME CALM AND FELL ASLEEP AND ON AWAKENING SHOWED NORMAL MENTAL ACTIVITY. IN A NUMBER OF CASES A SINGLE INJECTION OF CHLORPROMAZINE WAS SUFFICIENT TO OVERCOME THE TWILIGHT STATE. THERE WERE NO COMPLICATIONS.

0100071401999
LOBOVA, L.P.; DOBROKHOTOVA, T.A. DRUG THERAPY OF TEMPORAL EPILEPSY. (K VOPROSU MEDIKAMENTOZNOY TERAPII VISOCHNOY EPILEPSII.) IN: TIMELY PROBLEMS IN EPILEPSY, D. D. FEDOTOV, ED. (AKTUALNYYE PROBLEMY EPILEPSII.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE STATE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, RSFSR MINISTRY OF HEALTH, VOL. 47, MOSCOW, 1967. P. 325-330. IN RUSSIAN.

THE CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF TEMPORAL EPILEPSY ARE HIGHLY VARIED, FOR THEY MAY INCLUDE PSYCHIC CHANGES, AUTONOMIC-VISCERAL AND PSYCHOSENSORY DISORDERS, INTENSE EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES AND CONVULSIONS. IN VIEW OF THE COMPLEXITY OF THE DISEASE, TREATMENT MUST ALSO BE COMPLEX. ANTICONVULSANTS SHOULD BE COMBINED WITH PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL AGENTS SELECTED WITH SPECIAL REGARD FOR THE NATURE AND INTENSITY OF THE VARIOUS MENTAL DISORDERS, VITAMINS, HYPOTENSIVE DRUGS, ETC. THE AUTHORS ACHIEVED CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS IN USING SEREISKIY'S MIXTURE (PHENOBARBITAL, BROMISOVALUM, CAFFEINE BENZOATE, PAPAVERINE HYDROCHLORIDE) WITH TRANQUILIZERS TO TREAT 40 PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM BRAIN TUMORS OR THE SEQUELAE OF INFLAMMATIONS. (22 REFERENCES)

0100071402999
POZDNYAKOV, V.S. ROLE OF NEUROLEPTICS IN TREATMENT OF EPILEPSY. (ROL NEYROLEPTIKOV V LECHENII EPILEPSII.) IN: TIMELY PROBLEMS IN EPILEPSY, D. D. FEDOTOV, ED. (AKTUALNYYE PROBLEMY EPILEPSII.) TRANSACTIONS OF THE STATE RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, RSFSR MINISTRY OF HEALTH, VOL. 47, MOSCOW, 1967. P. 312-317. IN RUSSIAN.

NEUROLEPTICS ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT IN TREATMENT OF SEVERE FORMS OF EPILEPSY, IN WHICH THE DOMINANT ELEMENT IN THE CLINICAL PICTURE IS NOT EPILEPTIFORM CONVULSIONS, BUT TRANSITORY OR CHRONIC EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSES. SEVERAL CASE HISTORIES CITED BY THE AUTHOR SHOW THAT TREATMENT OF EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSES MUST BE STRICTLY DIFFERENTIATED ACCORDING TO SPECIFIC SYMPTOMS, STAGE AND DURATION OF THE DISORDERS. IN SELECTING A NEUROLEPTIC, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO CONSIDER THE PARTICULAR PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS THE DRUG MAY BE EXPECTED TO RELIEVE AS WELL AS THOSE IT MAY CAUSE. FOR EXAMPLE, CHLORPROMAZINE MAY AFTER PROLONGED USE RESULT IN DEPRESSION WHICH CAN EVENTUALLY BE THE CHIEF PATHOLOGICAL SYNDROME. CHLORPROMAZINE COMBINED WITH ANTICONVULSANTS IS EFFECTIVE IN TREATMENT OF TRANSITORY EPILEPTIC PSYCHOSES. IN GENERAL, NEUROLEPTICS LIKE CHLORPROMAZINE AND TRIFLUOPERAZINE SHOULD BE USED IN MAXIMUM DOSES FOR A SUSTAINED PERIOD OF TIME TO PREVENT RECURRENCES OF THE PSYCHOSIS. (23 REFERENCES)

0100071403999
ZAPUSKALOV, V.I. MODELING OF ACUTE CARBON MONOXIDE PSYCHOSES IN ANIMALS. (MODELIROVANIYE OSTRYKH OKSIUGLERODNYKH PSIKHOZOV U ZHIVOTNYKH.) PROCEEDINGS OF A SYMPOSIUM, NOVOSIBIRSK, 246-250, 1967. IN RUSSIAN.

TWENTY-FIVE DOGS AND 2 CATS WERE EXPOSED TO CARBON MONOXIDE UNTIL THEY BECAME COMATOSE. ON EMERGING FROM THE COMA THE ANIMALS EXHIBITED VARIOUS PSYCHIC DISTURBANCES RESEMBLING THOSE DESCRIBED IN THE LITERATURE ON CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING. THESE INCLUDED TWILIGHT STATES, EXTRAPYRAMIDAL DISORDERS, EPILEPTIFORM CONVULSIONS, CATATONIC STUPOR AND BRIEF ASTHENIA. SOME CORRELATION WAS NOTED BETWEEN THE BLOOD CARBON MONOXIDE AND INTENSITY OF THESE DISTURBANCES. WHILE THE ANIMALS WERE IN A STUPOR, CARBOXYHEMOGLOBIN RANGED FROM 33-60(. EACH PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYNDROME WAS CHARACTERIZED BY CERTAIN CHANGES IN HIGHER NERVOUS ACTIVITY. FOR EXAMPLE, THE TWILIGHT STATE WAS MARKED BY IMPAIRMENT OF DIFFERENTIATIONS AND POSITIVE CONDITIONED REFLEXES. THE AUTHOR BELIEVES THAT HIS MODEL OF A CARBON MONOXIDE PSYCHOSIS CAN BE USED TO STUDY THE PATHOGENESIS OF VARIOUS SYNDROMES CAUSED BY CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING AND THE BIOCHEMICAL AND HISTOCHEMICAL BACKGROUND AGAINST WHICH THEY ARE MANIFESTED. (22 REFERENCES)

0100071404999
ISHIDA, R.; ET AL. ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE EFFECT OF 2-ETHYL-3-METHYLVALERAMIDE (VALNOCTAMIDE) ON THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. (2). FOLIA PHARMACOLOGICA JAPONICA (KYOTO), 62:414-426, 1966. IN JAPANESE.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF VALNOCTOMIDE WERE MADE ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICALLY WITH ALBINO RABBITS. FIVE MINUTES AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF VALNOCTAMIDE (40 MG/KG, I.V.), SPONTANEOUS EEGS OF THE CORTEX SHOWED RHYTHMICAL WAVE PATTERN (200-400 MUV, 5-6 HERTZ) AND AFTER 15 MIN THIS TURNED TO IRREGULAR SLOW WAVES. EEGS OF THE AMYGDALOID SHOWED CHARACTERISTIC 15-20 HERTZ WAVES. AFTER 30-40 MIN, THE BRAIN WAVE SHOWED A REST TIME PATTERN LASTING 1-2 HOURS; THREE TO FOUR HOURS AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF VALNOCTAMIDE (40 MG/KG, I.V.), THE DURATION OF THE AMYGDALOID AFTERDISCHARGE WAS SHORTENED, BUT THE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE DID NOT CHANGE. WITH 80 MG/KG, I.V., THE THRESHOLD VOLTAGE SHOWED AN INCREASE OF ABOUT 50(OF ITS ORIGINAL VALUE. THE THRESHOLD VOLTAGES OF EEG

AROUSAL RESPONSES, INDUCED BY ELECTRICAL STIMULATION OF THE MIDBRAIN RETICULAR FORMATION, THE THALAMUS, THE POSTERIOR HYPOTHALAMUS AND THE CENTRAL GRAY MATTER, ROSE TO 130-150(OF THEIR ORIGINAL VALUES. THE EFFECT OF VALNOCTAMIDE AS A TRANQUILIZER WAS CAUSED BY SUPPRESION OF THE CEREBRAL LIMBIC SYSTEM AND THE HYPOTHALAMUS. THESE RESULTS INDICATE THAT VALNOCTAMIDE MAY BE USEFUL AS AN ANTIEPILEPTIC. (32 REFERENCES)

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0100071405999
TINEL, G. CLINICAL STUDY OF A NEW TRANQUILIZING AGENT, OXAZEPAM. (ETUDE CLINIQUE D'UN NOUVEAU TRANQUILLISANT, L'OXAZEPAM.) SEMAINE DES HOPITAUX DE PARIS (PARIS), 42:2775-2777, 1966. IN FRENCH.

A SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF THE ACTION AND PATIENT TOLERANCE OF 8092CB (OXAZEPAM), A DERIVATIVE OF BENZODIAZEPINE, WAS MADE WITH 60 PATIENTS WHO WERE TREATED WITH THE DRUG FOR 3-90 DAYS. TOLERANCE WAS GOOD IN NEARLY ALL CASES. THE DRUG WAS EFFICACIOUS FOR SEVERAL CATEGORIES OF MENTAL DISEASES, INCLUDING ALCOHOLISM, ANXIETY NEUROSES WITH NEUROPATHOLOGICAL AGITATION, PHOBIAS, REACTIVE DEPRESSIONS AND SENILE AGITATION. THE ANXIOLYTIC ACTION WAS SATISFACTORY, PARTICULARLY WELL TOLERATED AND MANAGEABLE WITH MINIMAL HYPNOTIC SIDE EFFECTS. THE DRUG IS INDICATED FOR TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION OR ANXIETY IN SEVERE AND CHRONIC DISEASES.

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0100071406999
NURIMOTO, S.; ET AL. PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECT OF 2-ETHYL-3-METHYLVALERAMIDE (VALNOCTAMIDE). I. FOLIA PHARMACOLOGICA JAPONICA (KYOTO), 62:404-413, 1966. IN JAPANESE.

PHARMACOLOGICAL STUDY WAS MADE OF VALNOCTAMIDE IN MICE, RATS AND CATS. ACUTE TOXICITY OF THE DRUG BY I.P. AND P.O. ADMINISTRATION SHOWED ABOUT THE SAME VALUES AS MEPROBAMATE. THE SLEEPING EFFECT AND MUSCULAR ATONY WERE OBSERVED AT HIGH DOSAGE. THE MEDIUM DOSAGE GAVE TRANQUILIZING EFFECTS. VALNOCTAMIDE INCREASED THE SOPORIFIC EFFECT OF THIOPENTAL SODIUM AND THE NARCOTIC EFFECT OF MORPHINE. VALNOCTAMIDE HAD ANTICONVULSIVE EFFECTS FOR PENTETRAZOL AND STRYCHNINE. THE REPRESSIVE EFFECTS FOR FIGHTING BEHAVIOR IN MICE AND NO RESPONSE FOR CONDITIONED AVOIDANCE IN RATS WERE MORE OBVIOUS THAN WITH MEPROBAMATE. VALNOCTAMIDE INHIBITED POLYSYNAPTIC REFLEXES MORE THAN MONOSYNAPTIC REFLEXES; UNDER A 10-20 MG/KG DOSAGE, THERE WERE NO INFLUENCES ON RESPIRATION, BLOOD PRESSURE, AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM AND BODY TEMPERATURE. (32 REFERENCES)

PHARMACOLOGICAL SECTION OF RESEARCH LABORATORIES
TANABE MEDICAL INDUSTRY CO.
OSAKA, JAPAN

0100071407999
ENKIN, M.; TREUIL, J.; BECACHE, A.; REVOL, L. STUDY OF

PHENOL EXCRETION IN CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY. (II) TOTAL, FREE, CONJUGATED, ACID, VOLATILE PHENOLS AND VANILMANDELIC ACID. (ETUDE DE L'EXCRETION PHENOLIQUE EN CLINIQUE PSYCHIATRIQUE. (II) PHENOLS TOTAUX, LIBRES, CONJUGUES, ACIDES, VOLATILS, ACIDE VANIL-MANDELIQUE.) ENCEPHALE (PARIS), 55:391-451, 1966. IN FRENCH.

THE PROBLEM OF THE CATECHOLAMINES IN CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY HAS BEEN STUDIED IN THE GENERAL FRAME OF URINARY PHENOLIC METABOLISM. THE STUDY DEALS WITH THE DAILY VARIATIONS OF THE RATES OF CONCENTRATION, EXCRETION AND OF ACCORDS BETWEEN THE RATES OF METABOLITES TAKEN TWO BY TWO: TOTAL, FREE, CONJUGATED, AND VOLATILE PHENOLS, PHENOLIC AND VANILMANDELIC ACIDS, 870 DOSAGES BEING CARRIED OUT UNDER A NEW LABORATORY SYSTEM. THE STUDY RECORDS, FOR 29 CONSECUTIVE DAYS, 2 CASES OF MANIC-DEPRESSIVES IN THE HYPERTHYMIC PHASE, 2 IN WHOM THE PSYCHIC STATE WAS STABILIZED AND 2 CONTROLS. THE RESULTS ARE SHOWN IN 12 TABLES AND 19 GRAPHS, WITH DISCUSSION OF THE LITERATURE, METHODOLOGY AND HYPOTHESES OF THE WORK. (112 REFERENCES)

0100071408999
MARTENS, STEN. FUTURE RESEARCH IN CLINICAL PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (KLINISKA PSYKOFARMAKOLOGISKA UNDERSOKNINGAR I FRAMTIDEN.) NORDISK PSYKIATRISK TIDSSKRIFT (MIDDELFART, DENMARK), 20:498-507, 1966. IN SWEDISH.

THE NEED FOR STANDARD DIAGNOSTIC TERMINOLOGY IS STRESSED. NOMENCLATURE DIFFERS SO MUCH FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY THAT IT IS DIFFICULT TO DELINEATE THE AREA OF APPLICATION OF A NEW PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION. FACTOR ANALYSIS NEEDS TO BE APPLIED, TO ESTABLISH A NONSUBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF VARIOUS CONDITIONS. THE VA INPATIENT MULTIDIMENSIONAL PSYCHIATRIC SCALE WITH ITS 75 GRADED VARIABLES HAS NOW BEEN TRANSLATED INTO FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN AND SWEDISH. A GROUP AT BECKOMBERG HOSPITAL IS PARTICIPATING IN AN EVALUATION OF THE SCALE; IN THE COURSE OF 6 MONTHS IT HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE APPLICABLE AND EASY TO HANDLE. IT APPEARS TO BE WELL SUITED TO INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY, PRIMARILY BECAUSE IT IS STRICTLY PHENOMENA-ORIENTED AND THEREFORE INDEPENDENT OF VARIOUS PSYCHIATRIC SCHOOLS, AUTHORITIES OR DOGMAS. IT OFFERS THE POSSIBILITY OF QUANTIZING OBSERVABLE SYMPTOMS WITHIN THE AREA OF FUNCTIONAL PSYCHOSIS.

0100071409999
TIENARI, PEKKA. CLINICAL PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS (METHOD). (KLINISKA PSYKOFARMAKOLOGISKA UNDERSOKNINGAR (METODIKEN.) NORDISK PSYKIATRISK TIDSSKRIFT (MIDDELFART, DENMARK), 20:492-498, 1966. IN SWEDISH.

IN CLINICAL PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY, THE DOUBLE-BLIND TECHNIQUE IS PROBABLY THE BEST EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH. CAREFUL PRELIMINARY PLANNING WILL SAVE TIME AND EXPENSE AND YIELD THE BEST POSSIBLE DATA FOR DEPENDABLE STATISTICAL WORKUP. CHANGE IN METHOD IN THE COURSE OF EXPERIMENT IS TO BE METICULOUSLY AVOIDED. IF COMPARABLE DATA ARE TO BE OBTAINED IN THE FUTURE FROM MANY HOSPITALS AND MANY COUNTRIES, UNIFORMITY OF RESEARCH METHOD IS A SERIOUS REQUIREMENT. VARIOUS STUDIES AVAILABLE IN THE LITERATURE ARE QUOTED WITH REFERENCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECT, PLACEBO EFFECT AND INTERACTION, EFFECT. PROBLEMS

OF SELECTION OF SUBJECTS, DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA, GROUP MATCHING AND THE LIKE ARE BRIEFLY CONSIDERED.

JOURNAL
MIDDELFART, DENMARK

0100071410999
PASTIA, AL.; IONITA, N. ASPECTS OF THE TOXICOLOGY OF MEPROBAMATE. NOTE 2. ACTION ON THE GONADS. (ASPECTE DIN TOXOCOLOGIA MEPROBAMATULUI. NOTA II. ACTIUNEA ASUPRA GONADELOR.) REVISTA MEDICO-CHIRURGICALA A SOCIETATII DI MEDICI SI NATURALISTI DIN IASI, 70:739-742, 1966. IN ITALIAN.

THE AUTHORS DISCUSS THE ACTION OF MEPROBAMATE ON THE GONADS, AS SHOWN IN LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS WITH 7 GROUPS OF MALE AND FEMALE RATS, OVER A PERIOD OF 4 MONTHS, IN DIFFERENT EXPERIMENTAL VARIANTS. MEPROBAMATE WAS ADMINISTERED IN DOSES OF 120 MG/KG, ONLY TO MALES OR ONLY TO FEMALES, OVER A GIVEN INTERVAL OF TIME. THE DRUG PRODUCED STERILITY THROUGHOUT THE EXPERIMENT. MORBID MORPHOLOGIC ALTERATIONS OF THE GONADS WERE REVEALED BY HISTOLOGIC EXAMINATION.

SPITALUL DE OBSTETRICA SI GINECOLOGIE
IASI, RUMANIA

0100071411999
FERRO-MILONE, F.; TOSCHI, P.; LORIZIO, A. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED WITH GAMMA-AMINO-BETA-HYDROXY BUTYRIC ACID IN SUBJECTS WITH CHARACTER DISORDERS. (ANALISI STATISTICA DEI RISULTATI OTTENUTI CON TRATTAMENTO PROLUNGATO CON ACIDO GAMMAAMINOBETAOSSIBUTIRRICO IN SOGGETTI CON ANORMALITA DEL CARATTERE.) RIVISTA DI NEUROBIOLOGIA (AREZZO), 12:267-297, 1966.

THE RESULTS OF PROLONGED TREATMENT WITH GAMMA-AMINO-BETA-HYDROXY BUTYRIC ACID (GABOB) IN 36 PATIENTS WITH BEHAVIOR DISORDERS, 6 TO 12 YEARS OF AGE, WERE ANALYZED STATISTICALLY. IN A DOUBLE-BLIND TEST, THE SYMPTOMS CONSIDERED WERE VEGETATIVE, AFFECTIVE, BEHAVIOR DISORDERS AND SCHOOL CONDUCT INCLUDING ATTENTION, MEMORY, CREATIVE CAPACITY AND PERFORMANCE. GABOB IMPROVED SOME OF THE VEGETATIVE, AFFECTIVE AND SCHOLASTIC ASPECTS OF INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE, AND IT IS POSSIBLE THAT SECONDARY BEHAVIOR AND CHARACTER DISORDERS MAY IMPROVE. THE CHILDREN WHO OBTAINED THE GREATER BENEFIT FROM THE TREATMENT WERE THOSE IN WHOM THE PATHOLOGIC CHARACTER OF THE CNS WAS COMBINED WITH MENTAL RETARDATION, IMMATURE STRUCTURE OR DISHARMONY OF CHARACTER AND PATHOLOGIC EEG TRACINGS. (31 REFERENCES)

PISA, ITALY

0100071412999
PACINI, S.; GLIOZZI, E.; PEPEU, G. AMNESIC ACTION OF SOME ANTIDEPRESSIVE DRUGS AND THEIR EFFECT ON CEREBRAL ACETYLCHOLINE IN THE RAT. (AZIONE AMNESICA NEL RATTO DI ALCUNI FARMACI ANTIDEPRIMENTI E LORO EFFETTO SULL'ACETILCOLINA CEREBRALE.) BOLLETTINO DELLA SOCIETA ITALIANA DI BIOLOGIA SPERIMENTALE (NAPOLI), 42:1078-1080, 1966.

THE AMNESIC EFFECT OF ANTICHOLINERGIC DRUGS WAS STUDIED

IN MALE RATS WHICH HAD BEEN TRAINED TO GO THROUGH A MAZE. THE DRUGS USED WERE SCOPOLAMINE, AMITRIPTYLINE, IMIPRAMINE, DESMETHYLIMIPRAMINE AND LEVOPROMAZINE. AMITRIPTYLINE AND IMIPRAMINE, RESPECTIVELY IN DOSES OF 10 AND 20 MG/KG, CAUSED A NET DIMINUTION OF CEREBRAL ACETYLCHOLINE AND ALTERED THE BEHAVIOR OF THE RATS IN THE MAZE. IT WAS SEEN THAT THE 2 DRUGS WERE ACTIVE ANTAGONISTS OF THE DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMATOLOGY CAUSED IN THE RAT BY ADMINISTRATION OF RESERPINE. THE DURATION OF THE AMNESIC EFFECT OF AMITRIPTYLINE WAS NOT MORE THAN 120 MIN.

INSTITUTO DI FARMACOLOGIA DELL'UNIVERSITA DI FIRENZE
FIRENZE, ITALY

0100071413999
SICUTERI, F.; DEL BIANCO, P.L.; FANCIULLACCI, M.
VARIATIONS OF SENSITIVITY TO 5-HT AND CATECHOLAMINE DURING MIGRAINE ATTACKS. TEST OF VENOCONSTRICTION. (VARIAZIONI DI SENSIBILITA ALLA 5-HT ED ALLE CATECOLAMINE DURANTE L'ATTACCO EMICRANICO. TEST DELLA VENOCOSTRIZIONE.) BOLLETTINO DELLA SOCIETA ITALIANA DI BIOLOGIA SPERIMENTALE (NAPOLI), 42:843-844, 1966. IN ITALIAN.

A STUDY WAS MADE WITH 21 PATIENTS IN WHOM 72 TESTS OF VENOCONSTRICTION, APPLIED TO THE DORSAL VEINS OF BOTH HANDS, WERE MADE DURING AND APART FROM MIGRAINE ATTACKS, AND SENSITIVITY WAS TESTED TO 5-HT, ADRENALIN AND NORADRENALIN. THE OBSERVATIONS INDICATED THAT THE VARIATIONS OF VASCULAR HYPER-REACTIVITY SEEN IN THE MIGRAINE ATTACK ARE NOT LIMITED TO THE CEPHALIC CIRCLE, BUT INVOLVE DIFFERENT AND FAR REMOVED VASCULAR AREAS. THIS CAN BE CORRELATED HYPOTHETICALLY WITH A REDUCED CONCENTRATION OF THE MONOAMINE AT THE LEVEL OF THE NEUROMUSCULAR JUNCTION OF THE VESSEL. THIS HYPOTHESIS WOULD AGREE WITH THE PATHOGENETIC CONCEPT OF AN EXAGGERATED LIBERATION OF VASONEUROACTIVE SUBSTANCE, CATECHOLAMINE AND 5-HT DURING A MIGRAINE ATTACK.

CLINICA MEDICA DELL'UNIVERSITA
FIRENZE, ITALY

0100071414999
BERGAMASCO, B. EVOKED POTENTIAL AND THE CYCLE OF CORTICAL RECOVERY IN MAN USED AS TESTS FOR STUDY OF THE ACTION OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGICAL AGENTS. (IL POTENZIALE EVOCATO ED IL CICLO DI RICUPERO CORTICALI NELL'UOMO USATI SONO TESTS DI STUDIO PER L'AZIONE DI NEUROFARMACI.) BOLLETTINO DELLA SOCIETA ITALIANA DI BIOLOGIA SPERIMENTALE (NAPOLI), 42:1215-1216, 1966. IN ITALIAN.

A STUDY OF THE ACTION OF PENTAMETHYLENETETRAZOLE (CARDIAZOLE), A BENZODIAZEPINE DERIVATIVE (VALIUM), AND SODIUM THIOPENTHAL (PENTOTHAL) WAS MADE IN 25 NORMAL SUBJECTS, 20-30 YEARS OF AGE, BY MEANS OF THE ELECTRONIC "AVERAGING" TEST, PERMITTING EVALUATION OF THE CORTICAL LEVEL OF THE ACTION OF NEUROPHARMACOLOGICAL SUBSTANCES. VALIUM APPEARED TO HAVE A DESYNCHRONIZING ACTION ON THE CORTICAL NEURONS, THE INVERSE OF THAT OBSERVED WITH CARDIAZOLE. DRUGS LIKE PENTATHOL THROUGH INHIBITING ACTION ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE TRUNK SERVING MAINTENANCE OF THE STATE OF VIGILANCE, PROVOKED IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS OF THE EVOCATIVE VISUAL RESPONSE. WHEN THE NARCOSIS IS MORE SUPERFICIAL, THE VISUAL EVOCATIVE POTENTIAL PRESENTS AN ALMOST INVARIABLE MORPHOLOGY WITH

RESPECT TO THE STATE OF BEING AWAKE. THIS EVIDENTLY IS DUE TO THE PENTATHOL NARCOSIS OF THE SPECIFIC AFFERENT VISUAL STRUCTURE AND THUS OF THE PRIMARY CORTICAL AREA.

CLINICA NEUROLOGICA DELL'UNIVERSITA DI TORINO
TURIN, ITALY

0100071415999
JANOTKA, M.; PECHAN, J.; MOLCAN, J. THYROID FUNCTION FOLLOWING THERAPEUTIC DOSES OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND MEPROBAMATE. (FUNKCIA STITNEJ ZLAZY PO LIECEBNYCH DAVKACH CHLORPROMAZINU A MEPROBAMATU.) BRATISLAVSKE LEDARSKE LISTY (BRATISLAVA), 46(2):539-544, 1966. IN SLOVAK.

THE INFLUENCE OF TRANQUILIZERS ON THYROID FUNCTION WAS INVESTIGATED IN PATIENTS WITH VARIOUS MENTAL DISEASES. BASAL METABOLISM, PROTEIN-BOUND IODINE TESTS AND RADIOACTIVE I-131 WERE GIVEN TO SCHIZOPHRENIC, NEUROTIC AND PSYCHOTIC PATIENTS BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF CHLORPROMAZINE MEPROBAMATE IN VARYING DOSES. THE RADIOACTIVE IODINE WAS ADMINISTERED AS 1 MUC SODIUM IODIDE, AND ITS ACCUMULATION STUDIED AS A FUNCTION OF CHLORPROMAZINE OR MEPROBAMATE ADMINISTRATION. CHLORPROMAZINE WAS ADMINISTERED ORALLY IN A DOSE OF 600 MG AND MEPROBAMATE P. O. IN 2,400 MG DURING THE 4-WEEK THERAPY. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE WAS FOUND.

INTERNA KLINIKA LFUK
MICKIEWICZOVA 13
BRATISLAVA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

0100071416999
GERLE, BO. TREATMENT OF MANIA WITH PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICS OTHER THAN LITHIUM. (BEHANDLING AV MANI MED ANDRA PSYKOFARMAKA AN LITIUM.) NORDISK PSYKIATRISK TIDSSKRIFT (MIDDELFART, DENMARK), 20:468-473, 1966. IN SWEDISH.

IMMEDIATE TREATMENT OF INCOMING MANIC PATIENTS WITH UNCERTAIN OR UNKNOWN HISTORY WITH NEUROLEPTIC DRUGS IS UNWISE, BECAUSE SYMPTOMS ARE MASKED THAT OTHERWISE WOULD BE DIAGNOSTICALLY OF GREAT VALUE. PREFERRED INTRODUCTORY MEDICATION IS 2.5-5 MGM HALOPERIDOL BY 2 OR 3 I.V. INJECTIONS. THE DOSE IS SUBSEQUENTLY REDUCED SO THAT SYMPTOMS WITH DIAGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE MAY BE OBSERVED. FOR THE FIRST FEW DAYS 25-50 MGM NOZINAN IS ALSO GIVEN. AFTER DIAGNOSIS, CHANGEOVER TO LITHIUM IS CONSIDERED. LITHIUM IS SOMETIMES DIFFICULT TO ADMINISTER BECAUSE OF THE BULK OF THE TABLETS AND ALSO BECAUSE OF THE NEGATIVE ATTITUDE OF THE PATIENT. IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT THE DRUG-TREATED MANIC PATIENT MAY NOT BE CURED: THE TENDENCY TO ASOCIAL OR CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR MAY BE LATENT.

0100071417999
LINGJAERDE, ODD. FUTURE RESEARCH IN CLINICAL PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (KLINISKE PSYKOFARMAKOLOGISKE UNDERSOKELSER I FREMTIDEN.) NORDISK PSYKIATRISK TIDSSKRIFT (MIDDELFART, DENMARK), 20:483-491, 1966. IN NORWEGIAN.

THE ADVANTAGES OF COORDINATED EVALUATION OF NEW PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS BY SCANDINAVIAN PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS ARE PRESENTED. THE VALUE OF A LARGE POPULATION OF PATIENTS IS STRESSED. IT IS NOTED THAT UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM, WHERE AN INDIVIDUAL

INSTITUTION TESTS A DRUG FOR AN INDIVIDUAL FIRM, THE PROBLEM MAY BE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF A PHYSICIAN WHO IS NOT PARTICULARLY COMPETENT TO CONDUCT SUCH AN INVESTIGATION. RESPONSES TO A QUESTIONNAIRE CIRCULATED IN NORWAY INDICATE THAT INSTITUTIONS WITH A TOTAL OF 4125 BEDS AND A PSYCHIATRIC PATIENT ROSTER OF 5650 NEW ADMISSIONS PER YEAR WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR SUCH WORK. MOST RESPONDENTS INDICATED INTEREST IN PROPOSED SCANDINAVIAN COOPERATION DIRECTED CENTRALLY BY THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY FOR PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. IT IS NOTED THAT APPROXIMATELY HALF THE RESPONDING PHYSICIANS ARE OPPOSED TO THE USE OF THE PLACEBO IN TESTING NEW DRUGS.

0100071418999
LUNDQUIST, GUNNAR A.R. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT IN ALCOHOLIC DISEASES. (PSYKOFARMAKOLOGISK BEHANDLING VID ALKOHOLSJUKDOMAR.) NORDISK PSYKIATRISK TIDSSKRIFT (MIDDELFART, DENMARK), 20:370-379, 1966. IN SWEDISH.

ALCOHOLISM MAY BE SECONDARY TO OTHER CONDITIONS (CASES HAVE BEEN ADMITTED AT KAROLINSKA HOSPITAL FOR ALCOHOLISM, WHICH WERE SCHIZOPHRENICS AND DEPRESSIVES). IN SWEDEN, TREATMENT OF ACUTE DELIRIUM TREMENS MAY INCLUDE PROMETHAZINE, CHLORPROMAZINE, CHLORPROTHIXENE, MEPROBAMATE, RESERPINE, HYDROXYDIONE, CHLORMETHIAZOLE, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE OR TRIMEPRAZINE. HALOPERIDOL HAS ALSO BEEN APPLIED SUCCESSFULLY. LARGE INITIAL DOSES ARE RECOMMENDED, NO MATTER WHAT THE DRUG (E.G., 8-10 G CHLORMETHIAZOLE THE FIRST DAY). MAGNESIUM ALUMINUM CHLORIDE IS ADMINISTERED WITH THE LARGE DOSE OF CHLORMETHIAZOLE. DURING THE FIRST FEW WEEKS PHENANTOIN IS ALSO GIVEN AS AN ANTICONVULSANT. AFTER THE ACUTE STAGE, THE PATIENT WILL NEED SUPPORTIVE DRUGS SUCH AS THE SEDATIVE VESPARAX. HABIT-FORMING NARCOTICS CAN BE GIVEN TO KNOWN PATIENTS, IF EXTREME CAUTION AND STRICT SURVEILLANCE ARE EXERCISED. METHAMPHETAMINE HAS BEEN GIVEN IN A COURSE LASTING SEVERAL WEEKS.

0100071419999
PESCETTO, GUGLIELMO; MAFFEI, GIUSEPPE. PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF TICS. (IL TRATTAMENTO FARMACOLOGICO DELLE IPERCINESIE TICCOSE.) RIVISTA DI NEUROBIOLOGIA (AREZZO), 12:365-373, 1966.

EIGHTEEN PATIENTS WERE TREATED FOR HYPERKINESIA MARKED BY MULTIPLE TICS ASSOCIATED WITH OTHER PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS, USING A SYSTEMATIC ADMINISTRATION OF METAMINODIAZEPOXIDE AND TRIPERIDOL. THESE DRUGS WERE USED IN COMBINATION WITH RESERPINE AND CHLORPROMAZINE, AND WITH OR IN COMPARISON WITH HALOPERIDOL. THE RESULTS VARIED IN INDIVIDUAL CASES. IN SOME INSTANCES, AFTER FAILURE OF HALOPERIDOL TO PRODUCE FAVORABLE RESULTS, TRIPERIDOL WAS USED SUCCESSFULLY. ANXIETY STATES IN SOME CASES WERE INTENSIFIED, ALTHOUGH THE TICS WERE REDUCED OR SUPPRESSED WITH THESE DRUGS, SUGGESTING THE NEED FOR CAUTION IN USING THEM.

PISA, ITALY

0100071420999
HOLMBERG, GUNNAR. THIORIDAZINE AND FLUPHENAZINE. (TIORIDAZIN OCH FLUFENAZIN.) NORDISK PSYKIATRISK TIDSSKRIFT (MIDDELFART, DENMARK), 20:394-400, 1966. IN SWEDISH.

THE TWO DRUGS, WHICH DIFFER SOMEWHAT FROM MOST PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES, ARE DISCUSSED SEPARATELY AND THEN COMPARED WITH REFERENCE TO CHLORPROMAZINE AS A STANDARD. THE MATERIAL IS DRAWN FROM US SOURCES, ESPECIALLY STUDIES BY J.J. LASKY ET AL. AND BY THE COLLABORATIVE STUDY GROUP OF THE NIMH PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY SERVICE CENTER. A REPORT BY T.E. HANLON ET AL. OF TREATMENT OF 421 SCHIZOPHRENICS OVER A 1-MONTH PERIOD WITH THE 3 DRUGS IS DESCRIBED.

0100071421999
PETERSEN, P.V. TRICYCLIC PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICS. (TRICYKLISKE PSYKOFARMAKA.) NORDISK PSYKIATRISK TIDSSKRIFT (MIDDELFART, DENMARK), 20:380-393, 1966. IN DANISH.

WHEN REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE ACTIVITY OF A DRUG THAT AFFECTS THE CNS, THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DRUG WITHIN THE CNS, ITS SPECIFIC AFFINITY FOR VARIOUS CENTERS AND FORMATIONS AND THE RATE OF ELIMINATION MUST BE RECOGNIZED AS BASIC TO THE DIFFERENCE OF INTENSITY OF THE EFFECT OF VARIOUS DERIVATIVES WITHIN THE CHEMICAL GROUPS. THE AUTHOR DEALS PRIMARILY WITH THE PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES AND THE RELATED THIAXANTHENES. A PARALLEL IS DRAWN BETWEEN CLINICAL ANTIPSYCHOTIC EFFECT AND THE CATALEPTIC REACTION OBSERVED IN LABORATORY EXPERIMENTS WITH MICE. THE DRUGS WITH PRONOUNCED CATALEPTIC EFFECTS IN MICE TEND TO INVOLVE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL EFFECTS IN CLINICAL APPLICATION, WHEREAS THE OTHERS HAVE A MORE CALMING ACTION. SO FAR AS CHEMICAL STRUCTURE IS CONCERNED, VARIATIONS APPEAR WITH CHANGE IN THE AMINO GROUPS AND VARIATION OF THE SUBSTITUENTS IN THE 2-POSITION (PARTICULARLY Cl AND CF3). THE CF3 COMPOUNDS ARE OF SPECIAL INTEREST BECAUSE OF THEIR WEAK SEDATIVE EFFECT, WITH STRONG ANTIPSYCHOTIC AND CATALEPTIC EFFECT. THIS IS ALSO TRUE OF COMPOUNDS PRESENTING SO2N(CH3)2 GROUPS. IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT TRICYCLIC CONFIGURATION HAS NO SIGNIFICANCE FOR THYMOLEPTIC ACTIVITY OF, E.G., IMIPRAMINE OR AMITRIPTYLINE. SINCE ARECOLINE HAS A MORE PRONOUNCED CATALEPTIC REACTION THAN TREMORINE, THE QUESTION IS RAISED TO WHAT EXTENT THE TROPOTROPHIC EFFECT OF NEUROLEPTICS CAN BE CANCELLED BY USE OF SUBSTANCES WITH PURELY CENTRAL CHOLINERGIC EFFECT. INCONCLUSIVE EXPERIMENTS IN THIS CONNECTION, USING ARECOLINE AND METHYLATROPINE, ARE NOTED.

0100071422999
GIAQUINTO, S. ASPECTS OF HANDWRITING DURING SLEEP INDUCED BY BARBITURATES. (ASPETTI DELLA SCRITTURA NEL CORSO DELL'ADDORMENTAMENTO INDOTTO DA BARBITURICI.) ACTA NEUROLOGICA (NAPOLI), 21:293-323, 1966. IN ITALIAN.

THE EFFECTS OF LIGHT BARBITURATE ANESTHESIA ON HANDWRITING WERE STUDIED. PARALLEL CLINICAL OBSERVATIONS AND EEG RECORDINGS MONITORED THE LEVEL OF ANESTHESIA DURING SLOW INDUCTION. IN THE FIRST STAGE, AS THE SUBJECT BECOMES DROWSY AND THE EEG SHOWS TYPICAL BARBITURATE FAST ACTIVITY MIXED WITH RESIDUES OF "ALPHA," ALL DIMENSIONS OF THE WRITING INCREASE WITH UNIFORM DILATATION OF SIZE AND SPACING OF THE LETTERS. IN A LATER STAGE, AS THE SUBJECT IS AT THE POINT OF SLEEPING, THE LETTERS DIMINISH IN SIZE AND PARAGRAPHIC ERRORS APPEAR. DESPITE CHANGES IN RELATIVE SIZE, EACH LETTER MAINTAINS THE SAME SHAPE IN ALL ITS DETAILS AS IN CONTROL HAND-WRITING, EVEN WHEN THE SUBJECT IS ABOUT TO LOSE CONSCIOUSNESS AND THE LETTERS ARE WRITTEN ONE OVER THE

OTHER. CHANGES IN THE LETTER SIZE MAY BE EXPLAINED AS DUE TO PROGRESSIVE IMPAIRMENT OF VISUAL CONTROL OVER GRAPHOMOTOR PERFORMANCE, WITH DISTURBANCE OF SPATIAL STRUCTURIZATION. IN THE SECOND STAGE THE SMALL WRITING MAY FOLLOW ALTERATIONS OF MUSCULAR TONE, SIMILAR TO PARKINSONISM OR HALOPERIDOL RIGIDITY.

NAPLES, ITALY

0100071423999
PLETSCHER, A.; DA PRADA, M. ALTERATION OF CEREBRAL DOPAMINE METABOLISM BY PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICAL AGENTS. (VERANDERUNG DES CEREBRALEN DOPAMIN-METABOLISMUS DURCH PSYCHOPHARMACA) HELVETICA PHYSIOLOGICA ET PHARMACOLOGICA ACTA (BASEL), 24:C45-47, 1966. IN GERMAN.

TO INVESTIGATE THE MECHANISM OF ACTION OF PHENOTHIAZINE AND BUTYROPHENONE DERIVATIVES, WHICH RAISE THE LEVEL OF THE DOPAMINE METABOLITE HOMOVANILLINIC ACID IN THE BRAIN STEM OF RAT, THE EFFECT OF THESE DRUGS ON METABOLISM OF DOPAMINE AND OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE WAS EXAMINED, IN COMPARISON TO THAT OF A MONOAMINE RELEASING SUBSTANCE RO4-1284 (BENZOQUINOLIZINE DERIVATIVE), A TRANQUILIZER AND A HYPNOTIC. RO4-1284 RAISED THE HOMOVANILLINIC ACID LEVEL, AS DID VARIOUS PHENOTHIAZINES. SINCE PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES DO NOT AFFECT DOPAMINE CONTENT AND METABOLISM OF 5-HT, IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THEY MAY ACTIVATE THE SYNTHESIS OF DOPAMINE. THE TESTED TRANQUILIZERS, THYMOLEPTICS AND HYPNOTICS HAD NO EFFECT ON HOMOVANILLINIC ACID LEVELS.

MEDIZINISCHE FORSCHUNGSABTEILUNG
DER F. HOFFMANN-LAROCHE & CO. AG
BASEL, SWITZERLAND

0100071424999
PUECH, J.; BONNAFOUS, J.-P.; DEPREZ, F. THERAPEUTIC STUDY OF MAGNESIUM BROMOGLUTAMATE IN NEUROPSYCHIATRY. (ETUDE THERAPEUTIQUE DU BROMOGLUTAMATE DE MAGNESIUM EN NEUROPSYCHIATRIE.) SEMAINE DES HOPITAUX DE PARIS (PARIS), 42:2633-2636, 1966. IN FRENCH.

A CLINICAL STUDY WAS MADE OF 27 HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PSYCHOSES, SCHIZOPHRENIA, DELIRIUM, SEVERE MELANCHOLIA AND CHARACTER AND BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS. MAGNESIUM BROMOGLUTAMATE WAS ADMINISTERED IN DOSES VARYING WITH THE TYPE OF CASE AND MODE OF ADMINISTRATION, FOR 3-4 MONTHS. GOOD RESULTS WERE OBTAINED IN 13 CASES AND PARTIAL RESULTS IN 8. THE MOST FREQUENT POSITIVE EFFECTS WERE SEDATION OF AGITATION, AMELIORATION OF CONTACT AND SOCIABILITY, REDUCTION OF ANXIETY AND INCREASED ALERTNESS. TOLERANCE WAS GOOD AND UNDESIRABLE SIDE EFFECTS WERE MINIMAL. MAGNESIUM BROMOGLUTAMATE CAN THUS BE USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOME PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS WHICH ARE DIFFICULT TO MANAGE BECAUSE OF SIDE EFFECTS.

HOPITAL PSYCHIATRIQUE INTER-DEPARTMENTAL
2, RUE DES FINETS
60 - CLERMONT-DE-L'OISE, FRANCE

0100071425999
KUNSTNER, KARLHEINZ. CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH "SECUNDAL" SLEEPING TABLETS IN GERIATRICS; A DOUBLE-BLIND EXPERIMENT WITH 100 ELDERLY PATIENTS. (KLINISCHE ERFAHRUNGEN MIT DEN SCHLAFTABLETTEN "SEKUNDAL" IN DER GERIATRISCHEN KLINIK--

EIN DOPPELBLINDVERSUCH AN 100 ALTERSPATIENTEN.)
DEUTSCHES MEDIZINISCHES JOURNAL (BERLIN), 17(12):377-378,
1966. IN GERMAN.

SECUNDAL IS A NONBARBITURATE. A SINGLE TABLET AFFORDED 5-
7 HOURS SLEEP, A RESULT WHICH WAS SIGNIFICANTLY SUPERIOR
TO THE EFFECT OF THE PLACEBO; IN 6.6(OF CASES THE DRUG
WAS INEFFECTIVE, AS OPPOSED TO 18.8(UNDER THE PLACEBO.
THE DRUG CAN SAFELY BE PRESCRIBED FOR PATIENTS WITH LIVER
DISORDERS, SINCE IT EXERTS NO EFFECT ON BLOOD OR URINE.

STADTISCHEN, BURGERHAUS-HOSPITAL
SOPHIE-CHARLOTTENSTR.115
1000 BERLIN 19, GERMANY

0100071426999
KISARA, K. EFFECTS OF CATECHOLAMINES ON THE CENTRAL
NERVOUS SYSTEM. (3). CHANGES IN ENZYME ACTIVITIES OF THE
BRAIN CAUSED BY SOME PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS. FOLIA
PHARMACOLOGICA JAPONICA (KYOTO), 62:389-397, 1966. IN
JAPANESE.

IN MICE BRAIN 73.5 PLUS OR MINUS 3.7(OF PHOSPHORYLASE
OCCURRED IN ACTIVE FORM. TWO HOURS AFTER ADMINISTRATION
OF RESERPINE, 5 MG/KG, THE ACTIVE FORM PHOSPHORYLASE
DECREASED TO 62.6 PLUS OR MINUS 3.6(, BUT WITH DL-DOPA
ADMINISTRATION IT ROSE TO 88.7 PLUS OR MINUS 4.3(. THE
GROUP TREATED WITH NIALAMIDE AND DL-DOPA SHOWED NO
SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES FROM CONTROL. LACTIC
DEHYDROGENASE ACTIVITY WAS DECREASED BY RESERPINE AND
INCREASED BY COMBINATION WITH DL-DOPA. THE NIALAMIDE-
TREATED GROUP SHOWED NO CHANGE ON GLUTAMIC-OXALOACETIC
TRANSMINASE (GOT) AND GLUTAMIC-PYRUVIC TRANSAMINASE (GPT)
ACTIVITIES IN THE BRAIN. WITH COMBINED ADMINISTRATION OF
DL-DOPA AND NIALAMIDE, GOT AND GPT ACTIVITIES INCREASED
AFTER 60 MIN. THE GROUP TREATED WITH RESERPINE SHOWED NO
CHANGE IN GOT AND GPT ACTIVITIES AFTER 60 MIN, BUT THE
ACTIVITIES INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY AFTER 2 AND 24 HOURS.
THIS INCREMENT OF ACTIVITIES WAS RESTORED TO THE CONTROL
VALUE BY DL-DOPA ADMINISTRATION. (27 REFERENCES)

0100071427999
SCHULTE, WALTER. DANGERS OF INTENSIVE PHARMACOTHERAPY AND
INTENSIVE PSYCHOTHERAPY IN PSYCHIATRY. (DIE GEFAHREN
EXTREMER PHARMAKOTHERAPIE UND EXTREMER PSYCHOTHERAPIE IN
DER PSYCHIATRIE.) ZEITSCHRIFT FUR ALLGEMEINMEDIZIN
(STUTTGART), 42(34):1514-1519, 1966. IN GERMAN.

CAUTION IN TREATMENT OF EXCITED ELDERLY PATIENTS IS A
NECESSITY. OVERDOSAGE, ESPECIALLY OF PHENOTHIAZINE,
PARTICULARLY IN CASE OF ORGANIC DISEASE, MAY LEAD TO
EMERGENCY SITUATIONS INVOLVING RESPIRATION AND THE
CIRCULATORY SYSTEM. PARALDEHYDE CAN BE SAFELY
ADMINISTERED, AS WELL AS DISTRANEURIN. THERE IS NO PAIN-
ALLEVIATING DRUG, SEDATIVE OR TRANQUILIZER WHICH MAY NOT
LEAD TO SOME FORM OF DEPENDENCE. PERVITIN, ELASTONON,
PRELUDIN AND EVENTIN ARE ESPECIALLY NOTED IN THIS
CONNECTION. A CASE HISTORY IS PRESENTED RELATING TO A
WOMAN TREATED WITH CORTICOSTEROIDS FOR ASTHMA, WITH
RESULTANT DELIRIUM. IN ADMINISTRATION OF NEUROLEPTICS,
ESPECIALLY TO ELDERLY PATIENTS, STRICT ATTENTION MUST BE
PAID TO BLOOD PRESSURE; HAGER'S OPHTHALMODYNAMOGRAPHIC
METHOD IS A SURE INDICATOR OF CEREBRAL PRESSURE.
AMITRIPTYLINE IS PREFERRED TO DESIPRAMINE AS A
THYMOLEPTIC. CEREBRAL EDEMA OCCURRED IN ONE CASE.
THOUGH OXAZOLIDINE AND SUCCINIMIDE SUPPRESS PETIT MAL

ATTACKS. PERMANENT PETIT MAL CONDITION OR EVEN GRAND MAL MAY DEVELOP (CRESCENDO EFFECT). HYDANTOIN SHOULD BE GIVEN PROTECTIVELY WHEN THESE 2 DRUGS ARE ADMINISTERED. PARADOXICALLY "FORCED NORMAL" EEGS, WHICH APPEAR DURING INTENSIVE ANTICONVULSANT THERAPY, ARE UNDER INVESTIGATION.

UNIVERSITATS-NERVENKLINIK
TUBINGEN, GERMANY

0100071428999
KAMEYAMA, T.; ET AL. EFFECT OF CATECHOLAMINES ON THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (1). ROLE OF DOPAMINE IN THE BRAIN IN ANIMAL BEHAVIORAL CHANGES. FOLIA PHARMACOLOGICA JAPONICA (KYOTO), 62:317-326, 1966. IN JAPANESE.

USING MICE AND RATS, AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY WAS MADE TO OBSERVE THE EFFECT OF DOPAMINE IN THE BRAIN ON ANIMAL BEHAVIORAL CHANGES. THERE WERE NO CHANGES ON REVOLVING ACTIVITY BETWEEN THE GROUPS TREATED BY MAO INHIBITORS (NIALAMIDE 50 MG/KG OR IPRONIAZID 100 MG/KG) AND THE CONTROL MICE. WITH A COMBINATION OF NIALAMIDE AND DL-DOPA 80 MG/KG, THE REVOLVING ACTIVITY WAS OBVIOUSLY DECREASED, BUT THE JIGGLE CAGE ACTIVITY AND DOPAMINE AMOUNT IN THE BRAIN WERE INCREASED. EFFECTS OF DL-DOPA, 200 MG/KG COMBINED WITH NIALAMIDE IN MICE WERE AGGRESSIVE ATTACKS, FIGHTING AND OTHER ABNORMAL ACTIVITIES. AT THAT TIME, THE NIALAMIDE AMOUNT IN THE BRAIN INCREASED A LITTLE AND THERE WAS 6.5 TIMES MORE DOPAMINE THAN IN THE CONTROL GROUP. THIRTY MINUTES AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF DL-DOPA, 80 MG/KG COMBINED WITH NIALAMIDE, THE RATS AND MICE DID NOT SHOW THE CONDITIONED RESPONSES. THE REVOLVING ACTIVITY WAS DECREASED TO 25(OF THE CONTROL AMOUNT BY TREATMENT WITH RESERPINE (5 MG/KG); THE DOPAMINE AMOUNT IN THE BRAIN BECAME ONE HALF THAT OF THE CONTROL; HOWEVER, BY A COMBINED TREATMENT WITH DL-DOPA, BOTH AMOUNTS ROSE TO ABOUT 95(OF THAT OF THE CONTROL. CHLORPROMAZINE PRODUCED NO CHANGES. (61 REFERENCES)

0100071429999
HADDENBROCK, S. MODE OF ACTION AND THE QUESTION OF LATE CENTRAL ORGANIC DAMAGE IN CONTINUED NEUROLEPTIC TREATMENT. (ZUR WIRKUNGSWEISE UND ZUR FRAGE ZENTRALORGANISCHER SPATSCHADEN DER NEUROLEPTISCHEN DAUERBEHANDLUNG.) NERVENARZT (BERLIN), 37(5):199-203, 1966. IN GERMAN.

THE EFFECT OF TREATMENT WITH NEUROLEPTICS IS A KIND OF "CHEMICAL PREFRONTAL LOBOTOMY." THERE IS DANGER OF CONVERTING PRODUCTIVE SCHIZOPHRENIC PERSONALITIES INTO NONPRODUCTIVE PERSONALITIES. CLINICALLY THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT LONGTERM NEUROLEPTIC THERAPY CAN LEAD TO VARIOUS FORMS OF NEUROMUSCULAR DISORDER (PILL-ROLLING MOTIONS, RESTLESS LEGS, DISTURBANCES OF RESPIRATORY RHYTHM). THE MOST PRONOUNCED HYPERKINESIAS ARE NOT REVERSIBLE, OR ONLY SLIGHTLY SO, EVEN AFTER YEARS. PERMANENT HYPERKINESIA AFTER CONCLUSION OF TREATMENT IS REGARDED AS EVIDENCE OF INSUFFICIENCY OF THE INHIBITOR CENTERS IN THE UPPER BRAIN STEM THAT CONTROL STRIATED MUSCLE. THERE IS NEED FOR EXTENDED RESEARCH IN THIS MATTER.

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783 EMMENDINGEN, GERMANY

0100071430999
HARDER, H.J.; LEUTNER, V. NIL NOCERE. OVERDOSING WITH MORPHINE-ANTAGONISTS. REPORT ON MISLEADING STATEMENTS IN THE LITERATURE AND THEIR CONSEQUENCES. (NIL NOCERE. UBERDOSIERUNG VON MORPHIN-ANTAGONISTEN. MITTEILUNG UBER IRREFUHRENDE LITERATURANGABEN UND DEREN FOLGEN.) MUNCHENER MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT (MUNCHEN), 108:2290-2293, 1966. IN GERMAN.

THE N-ALLYL DERIVATIVES, NALORPHINE AND LEVALLORPHAN, SPECIFICALLY ANTAGONIZE THE PHARMACOLOGIC EFFECTS OF MORPHINE, BUT THE 2 SUBSTANCES ARE NOT IDENTICAL. THIS FACT IS OVERLOOKED BOTH IN LITERATURE AND IN PRACTICE. LEVALLORPHAN IS 5-10 TIMES MORE POTENT THAN NALORPHINE. ERRORS IN THE LITERATURE WITH RESPECT TO DOSE OR NOMENCLATURE ARE CITED, WITH SPECIFIC LISTING OF THE PUBLICATIONS IN QUESTION. FIVE CASES ARE REPORTED IN WHICH OVERDOSAGE IS ASCRIBED TO ERRONEOUS PUBLISHED INDICATIONS.

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0100071431999
KALIUZHNYA, L.V.; KOTLYAR, B.I. THE INFLUENCE OF THE INJECTION OF SMALL DOSES OF SCOPOLAMINE AND AMINAZINE ON THE ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE RETICULAR FORMATION AND CERTAIN PARTS OF THE HYPOTHALAMUS IN THE CASE OF A DEFENSIVE (AVOIDING) CONDITIONED REFLEX IN RABBITS. (VLIYANIE MALYKH DOZ SKOPOLAMINA I AMINAZINA NA ELEKTRICHESKAIA AKTIVNOSTKORYA RETIKULYARNOI FORMATSIY I NEKOTORYKH OTDELOV GIPOTALAMUSA PRI OBORONITELNOM (IZBEGATELNOM) UCLOVNOM REFLEKSE KROLIKOV.) BUILLETEN EKSPERAMENTALNOI BIOLOGH I MEDITSINY (MOSKVA), 61:69-73, 1966. IN RUSSIAN.

SCOPOLAMINE INJECTED INTO RABBITS (0.1-0.2 MG/KG) WITH A CONDITIONED AVOIDANCE REFLEX RESULTED IN THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE EEG REACTION OF AWAKENING, AND THE SUBSEQUENT DISAPPEARANCE OF THE RHYTHM OF SYNCHRONIZED BIOPOTENTIAL OSCILLATIONS IN THE CORTEX AND RETICULAR FORMATION OF THE MIDBRAIN. THE CONDITIONED DEFENSIVE REFLEX REMAINED. AMINAZINE (1.0-2.0 MG/KG) AT FIRST RESULTED IN RETENTION OF THE CONDITIONED REFLEX, BUT SUBSEQUENTLY, AFTER INHIBITION OF THE CONDITIONED REFLEX, DISAPPEARANCE OF THE UNCONDITIONED DEFENSIVE REFLEX WAS OBSERVED. ELECTRIC ACTIVITY UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THESE DRUGS IS GRAPHED.

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MOSKOVSKOGO UNIVERSITETA IM. LOMONOSOVA
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071432999
RAVN, JORGEN. FLUPENTHIXOL. (FLUPENTIXOL.) NORDISK PSYKIATRISK TIDSSKRIFT (MIDDELFART, DENMARK), 20:410-425, 1966. IN DANISH.

THE USE OF FLUPENTHIXOL AS REPORTED IN THE LITERATURE IS REVIEWED, AND THE EXPERIENCE WITH 30 WOMEN, AGED 17-59, TREATED 4-35 WEEKS FOR VARIOUS FORMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA IS REPORTED. THESE PATIENTS HAD PRESENTED SYMPTOMS OF PSYCHOSIS FOR 1-3 YEARS. FLUPENTHIXOL WAS ADMINISTERED IN TABLET FORM 3 MG T.I.D. COGETIN OR KEMADRIN WAS GIVEN AT THE SAME TIME AS ANTIPARKINSON AGENTS. TREATMENT WAS

SUCCESSFUL IN HALF OF THE CASES, MODERATELY SO IN 11 OTHERS. THREE PARANOID PATIENTS WHO HAD NEVER RECEIVED ANY PSYCHOTROPIC DRUG RESPONDED WELL. FLUPENTHIXOL EXERTS ITS INFLUENCE RAPIDLY, FIRST ON ANXIETY AND TENSION, THEN ON DEPRESSION, FINALLY ON HALLUCINATION AND COMPULSION. SIDE EFFECTS INCLUDED TREMOR AND RIGIDITY (8(); THESE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS ARE DISTURBING IN NEUROTIC PATIENTS, BUT DID NOT APPEAR TO BOTHER SCHIZOPHRENICS PARTICULARLY. INSOMNIA APPEARED IN 6(, RESTLESSNESS AND TENSION IN 8(. THERE WERE NO ORTHOSTATIC BLOOD PRESSURE DROP, WEIGHT INCREASE OR FATIGUE. EXPERIENCE WITH A SMALL NUMBER OF DEPRESSION CASES INDICATES THAT FLUPENTHIXOL MAY BE AN ANTIDEPRESSANT. EXPERIMENTS IN THIS LINE ARE CONTINUING. THE DRUG IS SUITED FOR TREATMENT OF UNDISTURBED SCHIZOPHRENICS AND FOR AMBULANT AFTERTREATMENT.

STATSHOSPITALET I MIDDELFART
MIDDELFART, DENMARK

0100071433999
THE EDITOR. MINISTRY STATEMENT ON AMPHETAMINES AND HEROIN. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (LONDON), NO. 5594:754, 1968. EDITORIAL.

A LETTER FROM THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH SENT TO ALL GENERAL PRACTITIONERS AND CHAIRMEN OF HOSPITAL GROUP ADVISORY COMMITTEES NOTED THE COMING INTO EFFECT OF NEW RESTRICTIONS ON PRESCRIBING HEROIN AND COCAINE AND WARNED THAT ADDICTS MIGHT TURN TO AMPHETAMINES AS AN ALTERNATIVE. THE LETTER PLEADED FOR CONTROL OF PRESCRIPTION OF AMPHETAMINES BY RESTRICTING THEIR USE TO ABSOLUTE NECESSITIES.

JOURNAL
B.M.A. HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE
LONDON W.C.1, ENGLAND

0100071434999
BEWLEY, THOMAS H.; BEN-ARIE, OVED; JAMES, I. PIERCE. MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FROM HEROIN DEPENDENCE. 1: SURVEY OF HEROIN ADDICTS KNOWN TO HOME OFFICE. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (LONDON), NO.5594:725-726, 1968.

NEW CASES OF HEROIN ADDICTION IN THE YEARS OF 1947 TO 1966, INCLUSIVE, NUMBERED 1,272 ACCORDING TO HOME OFFICE RECORDS. OF THESE, 890 WERE STILL TAKING OPIATES IN 1966. THE RATE OF RECORDING NEW CASES DOUBLED EVERY YEAR FROM 1960 ONWARD EXCEPT FOR 1962 AND 1963. THE DEATH RATE AMONG ADDICTS WAS 28 TIMES HIGHER THAN HAD BEEN EXPECTED. IT WAS PRIMARILY DUE TO SEPSIS, OVERDOSE AND SUICIDE. OF 780 NEW CASES REGISTERED IN 1965 AND 1966, ABOUT 40(WERE UNDER THE AGE OF 20 YEARS.

TOOTING BEC HOSPITAL
LONDON S.W.17, ENGLAND

0100071435999
ROYAL NETHERLANDS SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY. PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICALS. PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC REVIEWS NO. 24. (PSYCHOPHARMACA. FARMACOTHERAPEUTISCHE OVERZICHTEN NR. 24) PHARMACEUTISCH WEEKBLAD (DEN HAAG), 102:217-231, 1967. IN DUTCH.

THE REVIEW RELATES TO PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC DRUGS IN THE

NARROW SENSE, I.E., NEUROLEPTICS, TRANQUILIZERS AND ANTIDEPRESSANTS. MOST DATA ARE IN THE FORM OF TABLES WHICH INDICATE GENERIC NAME, TRADE NAME, CHEMICAL STRUCTURE, EFFECTS, SIDE EFFECTS, AVERAGE DAILY DOSE AND UNIT DOSE.

JOURNAL
DEN HAAG, NETHERLANDS

0100071436999
HARTER, M. RUSSELL. EFFECTS OF CARBON DIOXIDE ON THE ALPHA FREQUENCY AND REACTION TIME IN HUMANS. ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY AND CLINICAL NEUROPHYSIOLOGY (AMSTERDAM), 23(6):561-563, 1967.

THE LENGTH AND EFFECTS OF CARBON DIOXIDE INHALATION AND ITS UPPER LIMIT (7.9() WERE STUDIED IN RELATION TO THE ALPHA FREQUENCY IN HUMANS. FIVE MALE STUDENTS PARTICIPATED IN TWO 50-MIN EXPERIMENTS, IN WHICH EACH INHALED 5 LEVELS OF CO2 MIXED WITH AIR FOR VARIOUS INTERVALS. VISUAL STIMULI WERE PRESENTED AT 10 MU SEC, AND REACTION CONSISTED IN PUSHING A MICROSWITCH KEY CARRYING PULSES TO THE COUNTER AND POLYGRAPH MONITOR. FROM THE CENTRAL AND OCCIPITAL-PARIETAL AREAS OF THE SCALP, ALPHA FREQUENCY AND ALPHA AMPLITUDE WERE RECORDED. BOTH FREQUENCY AND REACTION VARIED WITH THE PERCENTAGE OF CO2 INHALED. BOTH HAD HIGHER VALUES UNDER 0-5.5(CO2 CONDITIONS THAN UNDER THE 7.9(CO2 CONDITION. UNDER THE 3.5 AND 5.5(CARBON DIOXIDE CONDITIONS, THERE WAS A SLIGHT INCREASE IN ALPHA FREQUENCY AND A DECREASE IN REACTION TIME.

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, ARIZ.

0100071437999
THE EDITOR. AMINES AND MIGRAINE. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (LONDON), NO. 5581:693, 1967.

THIS RESUME OF THE SECOND MIGRAINE SYMPOSIUM HIGHLIGHTS SOME OF THE BIOCHEMICAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF MIGRAINE. TYRAMINE AND DOPAMINE, WHICH ARE PRESENT IN CERTAIN FOODS, CAN PRECIPITATE ATTACKS IN PATIENTS TAKING MAO INHIBITORS. MAO IN THE GUT AND LIVER NORMALLY PREVENTS TYRAMINE FROM GAINING ACCESS TO THE GENERAL CIRCULATION. A RELATIVE LACK OF MAO AT THESE SITES MAY EXPLAIN PRODUCTION OF MIGRAINE BY DIETARY FACTORS, BUT THERE IS NO EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THIS VIEW. THE RELATION OF MIGRAINE TO MENSTRUATION AND PREGNANCY IS DISCUSSED. IT IS CONCLUDED THAT MIGRAINE STILL REMAINS AN ENIGMA.

JOURNAL
B.M.A. HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE
LONDON W.C.1, ENGLAND

0100071438999
KRAUSS, THEODORE C.; GOLDSTEIN, HENRY N. MEDICAL MANAGEMENT OF MENTALLY IMPAIRED PATIENTS IN LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES. GERONTOLOGIST, 7(4):278-282, 1967.

IN 1966 IN THE UNITED STATES THERE WERE NEARLY 19 MILLION PEOPLE OVER THE AGE OF 65. ABOUT 4(OF THESE REQUIRE A LONG-TERM CARE FACILITY AT SOME TIME. MOST SHOW EVIDENCE OF MENTAL IMPAIRMENT AS A DOMINANT FEATURE OF DISABILITY. SUBTLE MARGINAL CHANGES MAKE HASTY EVALUATION DIFFICULT.

A WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH RESPONSIBLE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY IS REQUIRED, AND ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE PATIENT, IF AT ALL POSSIBLE, IS IMPORTANT. NURSING HOMES HAVE IMPROVED DUE TO MORE STRINGENT REGULATIONS AND MANY OF THEM PROVIDE QUALITY CARE. REHABILITATION, NOT CUSTODIAL CARE ALONE, SHOULD BE STRESSED. NURSING HOMES ARE OFTEN NEARBY AND PROVIDE MORE PERSONALIZED CARE. BEFORE ADMISSION A CAREFUL EVALUATION OF THE PATIENT'S PHYSICAL AND MENTAL STATUS IS NEEDED. THE COMPREHENSIVE RATING SCALE SYSTEM IS RECOMMENDED, WITH REPEATED STUDIES ONE MONTH LATER AND EVERY 6 MONTHS THEREAFTER. ATARACTIC DRUG THERAPY HAS BECOME A STANDBY. THE BARBITURATES AS WELL AS MODERN DRUGS ARE USED.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
BUFFALO, N.Y.

0100071439999
BUCHER, H.W.; STUCKI, P. CARDIAC COMPLICATIONS IN A CASE OF DESIPRAMINE (PERTOFRANE) INTOXICATION. (KARDIALE KOMPLIKATIONEN BEI EINER VERGIFTUNG MIT DESIPRAMINE (PERTOFRAN).) SCHWEIZERISCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT (BASEL), 97(16):519-521, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE AUTHORS REPORT THE CASE HISTORY OF A 19 YEAR OLD FEMALE WHO HAD BEEN RECEIVING 50-100 MG DESIPRAMINE DAILY FOR 2 MONTHS AS TREATMENT FOR DEPRESSION. WITH SUICIDAL INTENT, SHE TOOK 1500 MG OF THE DRUG. EKG SHOWED BURSTS OF VENTRICULAR EXTRASYSTOLES. A SINUS RHYTHM WITH PROLONGED SUPERVENTRICULAR AND INTRAVENTRICULAR STIMULUS CONDUCTION DEVELOPED; MONTHS AFTER RECOVERY, THERE WAS A LEFT-DEFLECTED FRONTAL QRS VECTOR (-30 DEGREES), UNUSUAL IN VIEW OF THE PATIENT'S AGE. THIS EFFECT IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE ANTICHOLINERGIC ACTION OF THE DRUG AND TO A DIRECT EFFECT ON THE STIMULUS-CONDUCTION SYSTEM. AN OLDER PERSON MIGHT NOT HAVE RECOVERED.

MEDIZINISCH ABTEILUNG INSELSPITAL
ANNA-SEILER-HAUS
BERNE, SWITZERLAND

0100071440999
BEWLEY, THOMAS H.; BEN-ARIE, OVED. MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY FROM HEROIN DEPENDENCE. 2: STUDY OF 100 CONSECUTIVE INPATIENTS. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (LONDON), NO. 5594:727-730, 1968.

SOME CONSEQUENCES OF PRESCRIBING HEROIN FOR ADDICTS AND COMPLICATIONS THAT MAY ARISE WHEN THIS IS DONE IN AN UNCONTROLLED WAY ARE DISCUSSED. OF A GROUP OF 100 MALE HEROIN ADDICTS DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITAL CONSECUTIVELY BETWEEN OCTOBER 1964 AND DECEMBER 1966, 88 USED 2 OR MORE DRUGS IN ADDITION TO HEROIN. THIRTY-NINE HAD HAD SEPTIC COMPLICATIONS; 29, HEPATITIS; 21, DRUG PSYCHOSES; 17, OVERDOSES OF DRUGS AND 12 HAD OTHER COMPLICATIONS. IT WAS NOTED THAT 67 MANAGED TO TAKE DRUGS ILLICITLY WHILE IN THE HOSPITAL. ALMOST ALL HAD TAKEN COCAINE OR METHYLAMPHETAMINE WITH HEROIN. PHYSICIANS MAY STILL PRESCRIBE SUCH DRUGS AS METHADONE AND METHYLAMPHETAMINE, EVEN THOUGH IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1967 LIMITS PRESCRIPTION OF HEROIN AND COCAINE TO DESIGNATED TREATMENT CENTERS.

TOOTING BEC HOSPITAL
LONDON S.W. 17, ENGLAND

0100071441999
ANGST, J.; HICKLIN, A. DELIRIOUS PSYCHOSES INDUCED BY NEUROLEPTICS AND ANTIDEPRESSANTS; FREQUENCY, CAUSES, PREVENTION. (DELIRIOSE PSYCHOSEN UNTER NEUROLEPTICA UND ANTIDEPRESSIVA. HAUFIGKEIT, URSAEHEN, PROPHYLAXE.) SCHWEIZERISCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT (BASEL), 97(17):546-549, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE AUTHORS REPORT THEIR EXPERIENCE WITH DELIRIUM DURING COMBINED TREATMENT WITH CLOPENTHIXOL AND LEVOMEPROMAZINE (OCCURRENCE IN ABOUT 8(OF ALL CASES). TREATMENT WITH CLOPENTHIXOL ALONE HAD NO SUCH EFFECT. HIGH DOSAGES OF ATROPINE ARE ALSO DELIROGENIC. IN 8 OBSERVED CASES OF DELIRIUM IN PATIENTS RECEIVING CLOPENTHIXOL, THE DRUG HAD BEEN COMBINED WITH THE ANTIPARKINSON AGENT ETHYLBENZATROPINE. SIMILAR OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE IN THE CASE OF PROCYCLIDINE. HALOPERIDOL, USED IN MANIC-DEPRESSION CASES, WAS DELIROGENIC WHEN COMBINED WITH SCOPOLOMINE OR PONALID. IT IS MUCH LESS DANGEROUS TO INCREASE THE DOSE OF A NEUROLEPTIC THAN TO COMBINE IT WITH OTHER DRUGS. THE INCIDENCE OF DRUG-INDUCED DELIRIUM IS HIGHER AT AGE 50 AND ABOVE, IN MALES AND IN CASES WITH CEREBRAL LESIONS.

PSYCHIATRISCHE UNIVERSITATSKLINIK BURGHOLZI
ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

0100071442999
HEYMANS, C.; DE SCHAEPDRYVER, A.F. CEREBRAL DOPAMINE AND CONVULSIVE THRESHOLD. (DOPAMINE CEREBRALE ET SEUIL CONVULSIF.) ACTUALITES NEUROPHYSIOLOGIQUES, 7:187-201, 1967. IN FRENCH.

THE LITERATURE ON CEREBRAL DOPAMINE IS REVIEWED AND THE RESULTS OF DIRECT EXPERIMENTS BY THE AUTHORS ARE SUMMARIZED. THE MOST IMPORTANT REDUCTION OF THE CONVULSIVE THRESHOLD WAS OBTAINED WITH RESERPINE; THE GREATEST REDUCTION OF THE RATE OF CEREBRAL AMINES ALSO FOLLOWED ADMINISTRATION OF RESERPINE. THE CONVULSIVE THRESHOLD IN ELECTROSHOCK WAS NOT NOTABLY INFLUENCED BY AN INCREASE OF THE RATE OF CEREBRAL SEROTONIN OR NORADRENALINE, BUT COULD BE RAISED BY A SELECTIVE INCREASE OF THE RATE OF DOPAMINE IN THE BRAIN. THE REPORTED EXPERIMENTS WITH AMPHETAMINE AND IMIPRAMINE SUGGEST THAT THESE SUBSTANCES INFLUENCE THE CONVULSIVE THRESHOLD OF ELECTROSHOCK THROUGH THE INTERMEDIACY OF CEREBRAL DOPAMINE. THE POSSIBLE CLINICAL APPLICATION OF THESE FINDINGS IS DISCUSSED. IT IS THEORIZED THAT THE EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ROLE OF DOPAMINE IN THE CNS MAY CONTRIBUTE TO ELUCIDATION OF THE PATHOLOGY OF SOME DISEASES OF THE CNS. (118 REFERENCES)

FACULTE DE MEDECINE
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0100071443999
KAMINSKA, MIECZYSLAWA. ROLE OF CHLORPROMAZINE IN TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS. (ZNACZENIE CHLOROPROMAZYNY W LECZENIU GRUZLICY PLUC U PSYCHICZNIE CHORYCH.) FOLIA MEDICA CRACOVIENSIA (KRAKOW), 9(1):115-143, 1967. IN POLISH.

CHLORPROMAZINE (LARGACTIL, AMINAZINE) WAS ADMINISTERED TO PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS AS TREATMENT FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS. EVEN IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER DRUGS

CHLORPROMAZINE DOES NOT HARMFULLY AFFECT TB. LARGACTIL, A PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVE, ALSO IMPROVES THE MENTAL CONDITION. IN VITRO, LARGACTIL IS BACTERIOSTATIC, BUT BACTERIOSTATIC LEVELS ARE NOT REACHED WHEN ADMINISTERED TO HUMANS: THEREFORE, IT IS NOT ETIOTROPIC IN TREATING TB. HEMATOLOGICAL TESTS SHOWED THAT THE SERUM LEVELS OF HYDRAZIDE WERE LOWERED; LARGACTIL ALSO RESULTED IN LOWER ALBUMIN LEVELS, AN OBSERVATION WHICH DID NOT INFLUENCE THE ETIOLOGY OF TB. PATIENTS TREATED ONLY WITH LARGACTIL SHOWED IMPROVEMENT IN PERSONALITY BECAUSE OF THE DRUG'S SEDATIVE EFFECT ON THE CNS. CHLORPROMAZINE IS SAID TO BLOCK THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM, THUS AIDING THE ORGANISM'S DEFENSE MECHANISMS; HOWEVER, OTHER OBSERVERS MAINTAIN THAT IT LOWERS BODY RESISTANCE, LIKE CORTISONE.

KLINIKI FITZJATRYCZNEJ
AKADEMIA MEDYCYNA
KARKOW, POLAND

0100071444999
MATSUO, S.; TODA, N. THE INFLUENCE OF DESMETHYLIMIPRAMINE ON THE CHRONOTROPIC RESPONSE TO ENDOGENOUS AND EXOGENOUS NORADRENALINE IN THE ISOLATED ATRIA. BRITISH JOURNAL OF PHARMACOLOGY AND CHEMOTHERAPY (LONDON), 32(3):473-482, 1968.

PREPARATIONS OF RABBIT ATRIA WITH ATTACHED SYMPATHETIC NERVES AND CONVENTIONAL ATRIAL PREPARATIONS WERE EXPOSED TO DESMETHYLIMIPRAMINE, COCAINE AND PROCAINE FOR 20 MIN BEFORE SYMPATHETIC STIMULATION, NORADRENALINE AND TYRAMINE WERE APPLIED. POSITIVE CHRONOTROPIC RESPONSE TO NERVE STIMULATION WAS SLIGHTLY POTENTIATED BY DESMETHYLIMIPRAMINE. THE DURATION OF THE RESPONSE WAS MARKEDLY PROLONGED AND WAS SLIGHTLY BUT CONSISTENTLY INHIBITED BY PROCAINE, BUT THE INHIBITION WAS REVERSED BY REPEATED WASHING. COCAINE POTENTIATED THE POSITIVE CHRONOTROPIC EFFECT OF SYMPATHETIC NERVE STIMULATION IN 5 OF THE ATRIA, INHIBITED IT IN 3; THERE WAS NO CHANGE IN RESPONSE IN 2 PREPARATIONS. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT THE POTENTIATION BY DESMETHYLIMIPRAMINE OF THE POSITIVE EFFECTS OF SYMPATHETIC STIMULATION AND OF NORADRENALINE, AND THE INHIBITION BY DESMETHYLIMIPRAMINE OF THE EFFECTS OF TYRAMINE, ARE THE RESULT OF AN INHIBITION OF THE UPTAKE OF ENDOGENOUS AND EXOGENOUS NORADRENALINE AND TYRAMINE BY SYMPATHETIC NERVE TERMINALS ON THE EFFECTOR ORGAN. COCAINE POSSESSES A SIMILAR POTENTIATING ACTION AND ALSO A PROCAINE-LIKE INHIBITORY ACTION ON THIS RESPONSE. (27 REFERENCES)

CENTRAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES
FUJISAWA PHARMACEUTICAL CO.
HIGASHIYODOGAWA-KU
OSAKA, JAPAN

0100071445999
RHOMBERG, F.; STAEHELIN, B. FIRST CLINICAL EXPERIENCES WITH THE MEDIUM TRANQUILIZER MESORIDAZINE. (ERSTE KLINISCHE ERFAHRUNGEN MIT DEM "MEDIUM TRANQUILIZER" MESORIDAZIN.) SCHWEIZERISCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSHRIFT (BASEL), 97(16):521-525, 1967. IN GERMAN.

THE AUTHORS REPORT A DOUBLE-BLIND TEST INVOLVING 131 AMBULATORY PATIENTS (AGES 18-65, 68 MEN). THESE INDIVIDUALS PRESENTED CARDIOVASCULAR OR RESPIRATORY DISTURBANCES, GASTROINTESTINAL DISTURBANCES, AND PSYCHOSOMATIC REACTIONS OF NO SPECIFICITY. THOSE WHO

RESPONDED BEST TO MESORIDAZINE HAD SYMPTOMS OF PALPITATION, PSYCHICALLY CAUSED EXTRASYSTOLE, FEELING OF CONSTRICTION, ANXIETY, NERVOUSNESS, IRRITABILITY AND INSOMNIA. THE PATIENTS DESCRIBED THE EFFECT OF THE DRUG AS A RELIEF FROM THE STRESS OF THEIR PROBLEMS RATHER THAN AS SEDATION; 5 MG 3 TIMES DAILY WAS AN ADEQUATE AND WELL TOLERATED DOSE WITH AN EFFECT SIGNIFICANTLY GREATER THAN THAT OF A PLACEBO. SIDE EFFECTS AT HIGHER DOSES INCLUDED FATIGUE, DIZZINESS, DRY MOUTH, DISTURBANCES OF ACCOMMODATION AND HEART PALPITATION.

MEDIZINISCHE UNIVERSITATSPOLIKLINIK ZURICH
ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

0100071446999
THE EDITOR. DRUGS FOR DEPRESSION. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (LONDON), NO. 5594:753-754, 1968. EDITORIAL.

AMPHETAMINES HAVE LIMITED VALUE IN TREATMENT OF ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSION. THEIR ACTION IS SHORT AND MAY BE FOLLOWED BY EVEN DEEPER DEPRESSION. DEXTROAMPHETAMINE (DEXEDRINE) TENDS TO CAUSE FEWER SIDE EFFECTS THAN AMPHETAMINE AND CAN BE PRESCRIBED IN COMBINATION WITH AMYLOBARBITONE (DRINAMYL) AND IS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN EITHER DRUG GIVEN SEPARATELY. METHYLAMPHETAMINE (METHEDRINE) IS USUALLY GIVEN I.V., WITH OR WITHOUT A BARBITURATE, TO PRODUCE AN ABREACTION IN TENSE, OBSESSIONAL PATIENTS. METHYLPHENIDATE (RITALIN) HAS A SIMILAR BUT WEAKER ACTION THAN THE AMPHETAMINES. PHENMETRAZINE (PRELUDIN) IS USED MAINLY FOR ITS ANOREXIC EFFECTS BUT HABITUATION IS NOT UNCOMMON. USE OF AMPHETAMINES IN PATIENTS WHO HAVE TAKEN AN MAO INHIBITOR DRUG IN THE PRECEDING 4 WEEKS MAY BE DANGEROUS.

JOURNAL
B.M.A. HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE
LONDON W.C.1, ENGLAND

0100071447999
THE EDITOR. HEROIN AND THE NEW PRESCRIBERS. BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL (LONDON), NO.5594:719-720, 1968. EDITORIAL.

UNDER THE 1967 DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT THE LEGAL RIGHT TO PRESCRIBE HEROIN AND COCAINE FOR ADDICTS WILL BE CONFINED TO PHYSICIANS WORKING IN NEWLY OPENED CENTERS FOR TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION. THIS EDITORIAL RAISES A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS THAT MUST BE FACED BY THE PHYSICIANS WHO ARE TO PRESCRIBE FOR THE ADDICTS WHO COME TO THEM, IF THEY COME TO THEM. THE GOALS WHICH THE CENTERS SHOULD PURSUE ARE SUGGESTED, AS WELL AS TREATMENT POLICY. THE USEFULNESS OF COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY IN TREATMENT OF DRUG ADDICTION IS STRESSED.

JOURNAL
B.M.A. HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE
LONDON W.C.1, ENGLAND

0100071448999
LONGO, VINCENZO G. CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE CENTRAL EFFECTS OF HALLUCINOGENIC AND PSYCHOTOMIMETIC MEDICINES. (CONTRIBUTION A L'ETUDE DES EFFETS CENTRAUX DES MEDICAMENTS HALLUCINOGENES ET PSYCHOTOMIMETIQUES.) ACTUALITES NEUROPHYSIOLOGIQUES, 7:203-216, 1967.

COMPARATIVE EEG STUDIES WITH AMPHETAMINE, ESERINE, SCOPOLAMINE AND LSD (LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE) ARE REPORTED, USING NONANESTHETIZED AND NONCURARIZED RABBITS. ONLY THE DRUGS WHICH PRODUCE HALLUCINATION OR PSYCHIC ILLNESS HAD AN EFFECT ON THE CEREBRAL ELECTRIC ACTIVITY. THE COMPOUNDS TESTED WERE LSD, D-LYSERGIC ACID PYRROLIDIDE, D-LYSERGIC ACID MONOETHYLAMIDE, D-LYSERGIC ACID PROPANOLAMIDE, 2-BROM-LSD, 1-METHYL-LYSERGIC ACID BUTANOLAMIDE AND D-ISOLYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE. ALSO TESTED BY THE SAME MEANS WERE MESCALINE, PSILOCYBINE, BUFOTENINE, DIETHYLTRYPTAMINE, DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE AND TRYPTAMINE.

INSTITUTO SUPERIORE DI SANITA
ROME, ITALY

0100071449999
HICKLIN, A.; ANGST, J. RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE STUDY OF THE CLINICAL EFFECT OF CLOPENTHIXOL (SORDINOL) IN ENDOGENOUS PSYCHOSES. (RETROSPEKTIVE UND PROSPEKTIVE STUDIE UBER DIE KLINISCHE WIRKUNG VON CLOPENTHIXOL (SORDINOL) BEI ENDOGENEN PSYCHOSEN.) SCHWEIZERISCHE MEDIZINISCHE WOCHENSCHRIFT (BASEL), 97(19):615-621, 1967. IN GERMAN.

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF 151 PATIENTS PRESENTING VARIOUS PSYCHOSES (SCHIZOPHRENIA, MANIC-DEPRESSIVE, ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSION) IS REPORTED. LEVOMEPROMAZINE WAS GENERALLY GIVEN WITH CLOPENTHIXOL. WHEN THIS COMBINATION WAS ASSOCIATED WITH ANTIPARKINSON AGENTS, DRUG-INDUCED DELIRIUM DEVELOPED IN 10 CASES. ANTIPARKINSON AGENTS SHOULD NOT BE GIVEN IN SUCH A COMBINATION TO THE ELDERLY, TO MALES OR TO PATIENTS WITH BRAIN LESIONS. SIDE EFFECTS NOTED WITH CLOPENTHIXOL ALONE INCLUDED DIFFICULTIES OF ACCOMMODATION, EXCESSIVE SALIVATION, NAUSEA, DIZZINESS, SWEATING, EDEMA AND THROMBOSIS. PARKINSONISM (8.7(OF THE CASES) AND DYSKINESIAS (11.1() ARE ESPECIALLY NOTED. CLOPENTHIXOL IS A USEFUL PREPARATION, EASY TO ADMINISTER, AND EFFECTIVE IN RESTLESSNESS, DISJOINTED THOUGHT PROCESSES, INNER TENSION AND ANXIETY PARTICULARLY.

PSYCHIATRISCHE UNIVERSITATSKLINIK BURGHOLZLI
ZURICH, SWITZERLAND

0100071450999
KHACHATURYAN, A.A.; SEVERNYY, A.A.; SHALUNOVA, L.V. DYNAMICS OF THE AUDIOGENIC EPILEPTOFORM SEIZURE SYNDROME IN WHITE RATS RECEIVING SMALL DOSES OF CHLORPROMAZINE. (SINDROM AUDIOGENNOGO EPILEPTIFORMNOGO PRIPADKA U BELYKH KRYS I IZMENENIYE YEGO TECHENIYA PRI DEYSTVII MALYKH DOZ AMINAZINA.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 494-498. IN RUSSIAN.

RATS WERE INJECTED S.C. WITH SMALL DOSES OF CHLORPROMAZINE (1 AND 10 MCG/KG) ABOUT AN HOUR BEFORE THEIR REFLEXES TO A RINGING BELL WERE TESTED. THERE WAS A CHANGE IN THE GENERAL CONDITION OF THE ANIMALS IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE STIMULUS WAS APPLIED, EVIDENCED BY GREATER AGGRESSIVENESS, LOWER THRESHOLD OF PAIN AND ACCELERATION OF RESPIRATION. CHLORPROMAZINE ALSO ALTERED THE RESPONSE TO THE BELL BY SHORTENING THE LATENT PERIOD, LENGTHENING THE FIRST WAVE OF EXCITATION AND BRINGING ON A CONVULSION.

PATHOMORPHOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071451999
KHACHATURYAN, A.A.; SOKOLOVA-LEVKOVICH, A.P.; DINERSHTEYN, L.V. EFFECT OF CHLORPROMAZINE ON THE SUBMICROSCOPIC STRUCTURES OF THE NERVE CELLS, NEUROGLIA, AND CEREBRAL BLOOD VESSELS. (K VOPROSU O VLIYANII AMINAZINA NA SUBMIKROSKOPICHESKIYE STRUKTURY NERVNOY KLETKI, GLII I SOSUDY GOLOVNOGO MOZGA.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 499-508. IN RUSSIAN.

ELECTRON MICROGRAPHIC STUDY OF THE MOTOR CORTEX AND RETICULAR FORMATION OF RATS AFTER A SINGLE DOSE OF CHLORPROMAZINE (5 MG/KG) REVEALED SIGNS OF SWELLING OF NEURONS AND HYPERCHROMATISM WHICH PERSISTED FOR 12 HOURS AND THEN SUBSIDED. THE ASTROCYTES WERE ALSO SWOLLEN. WITHIN 3 HOURS THE BLOOD VESSELS WERE HYPEREMIC AND THE WALLS SWOLLEN, WITH SIGNS OF INCREASED PERMEABILITY. THE VASCULAR SYSTEM RETURNED TO NORMAL IN 24-36 HOURS. AT THE ULTRASTRUCTURAL LEVEL, NUCLEAR PLASMA CONTAINED GRANULES EVENLY DISTRIBUTED. WITHIN THE NUCLEI WERE DARK NUCLEOLI. THE CYTOPLASM CONSISTED OF A NETWORK OF CANALICULI AND CISTERNS. THE MITOCHONDRIA, ROD- OR THREAD-LIKE IN SHAPE, ALSO CONTAINED GRANULES.

PATHOMORPHOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071452999
PIRNAZAROVA, F.N.; CHIBRIKIN, V.M.; VIKHLYAYEV, YU. I.; ALEKSANDROVSKIY, YU. A. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRUCTURE AND ACTION IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL AGENTS. (K VOPROSY O ZAVISIMOSTYAKH MEZHDU STROYENIYEM I DEYSTVIYEM PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGICHESKIKH PREPARATOV.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 522-531. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHORS REVIEW THE EXTENSIVE LITERATURE DEALING WITH THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN STRUCTURE, PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES AND MODE OF ACTION OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS. THEY FOCUS ON SCHIZOPHRENIA AND THE POSSIBLE ETIOPATHOGENETIC FACTORS. SINCE THE LATTER ARE RELATED TO IMPAIRMENT OF THE OXIDATION-REDUCTION PROCESSES, THE AUTHORS DISCUSS IN DETAIL THE PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES AND RELATED TRICYCLIC COMPOUNDS, WHICH ARE PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. AMONG THE MANY HYPOTHESES ADVANCED TO ACCOUNT FOR THE MECHANISM OF ACTION OF THESE DRUGS, THE AUTHORS SINGLE OUT THE RECEPTOR, ELECTRON DONOR ACTIVITY AND ANTIOXIDATION THEORIES. (106 REFERENCES)

MOSCOW RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071453999
EFENDIYEVA, L.G. USE OF NOZINAN IN PSYCHIATRIC PRACTICE.

(PRIMENENIYE NOZINANA V PSIKHIATRICHESKOY PRAKTIKE.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 532-551. IN RUSSIAN.

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE REVEALS THAT NOZINAN (METHOTRIMEPRAZINE), IS HIGHLY EFFECTIVE IN THE TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA AND OTHER MENTAL DISORDERS. IT IS PARTICULARLY USEFUL IN LONG-STANDING CASES REFRACTORY TO OTHER DRUGS AND TYPES OF THERAPY. IT HAS A WIDER SPECTRUM OF PROPERTIES THAN CHLORPROMAZINE: ANTIHISTAMINIC, CHOLINOLYTIC, HYPOTHERMIC, ANESTHETIC AND ANALGESIC. WITH SOME EXCEPTIONS, INVESTIGATORS FOUND NOZINAN USEFUL IN RELIEVING DEPRESSIVE STATES OF VARIOUS ETIOLOGY. IT WORKS FASTER THAN OTHER NEUROLEPTICS AND IT DOES NOT PRODUCE ANY SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS. NO CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR ITS USE HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED. (60 REFERENCES)

SCHIZOPHRENIA CLINIC
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071454999
DAVITASHVILI, D.I. USE OF MAJEPTIL IN PSYCHIATRIC PRACTICE. (PRIMENENIYE MAZHEPTILA V PSIKHIATRICHESKOY PRAKTIKE.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 552-562. IN RUSSIAN.

MAJEPTIL (THIOPROPERAZINE), ACCORDING TO THIS REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE, IS ONE OF THE MOST ACTIVE DRUGS OF THE PHENOTHIAZINE SERIES USED IN PSYCHIATRIC PRACTICE. IT IS LESS TOXIC THAN CHLORPROMAZINE AND HAS NO EFFECTS ON THE BLOOD OR VISCERAL ORGANS. UNLIKE CHLORPROMAZINE, IT DOES NOT PRODUCE THE PHENOMENON OF ORTHOSTATIC COLLAPSE BECAUSE IT HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON VASCULAR TONE. IT HAS WEAK ADRENOLYTIC, ANTIHISTAMINIC AND ANTISEROTONIN ACTIVITY. MANY FOREIGN INVESTIGATORS HAVE FOUND MAJEPTIL TO BE HIGHLY EFFECTIVE IN TREATMENT OF VARIOUS SCHIZOPHRENIC, HALLUCINATORY AND MANIC STATES, ESPECIALLY THOSE WITH A PROGRESSIVE COURSE RESISTANT TO OTHER DRUGS (CATATONIA, HEBEPHRENIA AND SIMPLE FORMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA). ACCORDING TO MOST PSYCHIATRISTS, NO NEUROLEPTIC IS CAPABLE OF BRINGING ABOUT IMPROVEMENT IN THE CLINICAL PICTURE OF CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA AS QUICKLY AS MAJEPTIL. AMONG THE SIDE EFFECTS ARE SLEEPINESS, MILD HYPOTENSION, FREQUENT CRISES OF MOTOR EXCITATION, PARKINSONISM, AUTONOMIC DISTURBANCES AND INCREASE IN TENDON REFLEXES. MAJEPTIL IS CONTRAINDICATED FOR PATIENTS WITH DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM OR GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT IN THE ACUTE STAGE, METABOLIC DISORDERS, AND FOR THOSE OVER 50. (22 REFERENCES)

MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
CLINICAL DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071455999
KUZNETSOV, O.N. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON PERPHENAZINE (ETAPERAZINE). (LITERATURNYYE DANNYYE O PERFENAZINE

(TEAPERAZINE).) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967, 563-578. IN RUSSIAN

THIS CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVE PERPHENAZINE ETAPERAZINE COVERS THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS& EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS REFLEXES, SEDATIVE ACTION, EFFECTS ON BLOOD ELEMENTS AND VISCERA, TOXICITY PSYCHIC DISEASES VARIOUS FORMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA, DEPRESSIONS, MANIC STATES OTHER DISORDERS CHOREA, EXTRAPYRAMIDAL HYPERKINESIAS, TORSION SPASM, TICS, ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION TOLERANCE COMPLICATIONS AND SIDE EFFECTS INDICATIONS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR USE DOSAGE COMPARISON WITH CHLORPROMAZINE, OTHER PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES AND VARIOUS NEUROLEPTICS. (174 REFERENCES)

CLINIC OF SENILE PSYCHOSES
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071456999
YEZHKOV, A.A. BUTYRILPERAZINE (RANDALECTIL) THERAPY OF MENTAL DISORDERS. (PRIMENENIYE BUTIRILPERAZINA (RANDALEKTILA) DLYA LECHENIYA PSIKHICHESKI BOLNYKH.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 592-599. IN RUSSIAN.

BUTYRILPERAZINE, ACCORDING TO THE LITERATURE, IS A FAIRLY TYPICAL PIPERAZINE DERIVATIVE OF PHENOTHIAZINE IN ITS CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS. IT HAS MARKED ANTIPSYCHOTIC ACTION AND GERMAN, SPANISH, POLISH AND BULGARIAN INVESTIGATORS FOUND IT TO BE EFFECTIVE IN THE TREATMENT OF VARIOUS FORMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA, MANIC STATES AND NEUROSES. EXTRAPYRAMIDAL DISTURBANCES, HYPOTENSION, SLEEPINESS, CONSTIPATION, ETC., WERE THE MAJOR SIDE EFFECTS PRODUCED BY THE DRUG. SOME AMERICAN INVESTIGATORS, HOWEVER, OBTAINED QUITE DIFFERENT RESULTS. THEY NOTED LESS IMPROVEMENT IN THEIR PATIENTS WITH EXTRAPYRAMIDAL DISTURBANCES AND DYSKINESIA BEING HALF AS FREQUENT. THE DISCREPANCY IN RESULTS IS ATTRIBUTED TO DIFFERENCES IN GENETIC, SOCIOECONOMIC AND CULTURAL FACTORS. (30 REFERENCES)

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071457999
GROMOVA, V.V. USE OF AMITRIPTYLINE IN PSYCHIATRIC PRACTICE. (PRIMENENIYE AMITRIPTILINA V PSIKHIATRICHESKOY PRAKTIKE.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 600-604. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHOR CONCLUDES FROM HER REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE THAT AMITRIPTYLINE IS AN EFFECTIVE ANTIDEPRESSANT AND READILY TOLERATED EVEN BY ELDERLY PATIENTS. USED IN ORDINARY DOSES IT PRODUCES NO SIGNIFICANT SIDE EFFECTS OR

COMPLICATIONS AND IS WELL SUITED FOR OUTPATIENT PRACTICE. THE AUTHOR NOTES, HOWEVER, THAT DIFFERENTIATED INDICATIONS HAVE NOT YET BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR THE USE OF THIS PARTICULAR DRUG IN THE VARIOUS TYPES OF DEPRESSIONS. (54 REFERENCES)

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071458999
GUROVICH, I. YA.; MAGALIF, A. YU. ANTIPARKINSONIAN AGENTS--CORRIGENTS OF NEUROLEPTIC THERAPY. (ANTIPARKINSONICHESKIYE SREDSTVA--KORREKTORY NEYROLEPTICHESKOY TERAPII.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 605-612. IN RUSSIAN.

AFTER SOME GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON DRUGS USED FOR THE TREATMENT OF PARKINSONISM, THE AUTHORS CLASSIFY THE COMMONEST ONES ADMINISTERED AS CORRIGENTS IN CONJUNCTION WITH NEUROLEPTIC THERAPY OF MENTAL PATIENTS. THE GROUPS ARE PROPYL ALCOHOL DERIVATIVES, SIMPLE AMINO ESTERS, COMPLEX AMINO ESTERS, PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES, THIOXANTHENE DERIVATIVES, GLUTARIC ACID DERIVATIVES AND CENTRALLY ACTING SKELETAL MUSCLE RELAXANTS. UNDER THE HEADING, OTHER CORRIGENTS, THE AUTHORS INCLUDE SOME NEUROLEPTICS (MELLARIL, MEPROBAMATE AND CHLORPROMAZINE) BECAUSE OF THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN THE TREATMENT OF HYPERKINETIC EXTRAPYRAMIDAL DISORDERS. ALTERNATE AND CHEMICAL NAMES, DAILY DOSAGE AND CLINICAL EFFECTS ARE CITED FOR EACH DRUG.

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071459999
POPOV, YU. P. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE TREATMENT OF ORGANIC SENILE PSYCHOSES WITH PSYCHOTROPIC AGENTS. (LITERATURNYYE SVEDENIYA O LECHENII ORGANICHESKIKH PSIKHOZOV POZDNEGO VOZRASTA PSIKHOTROPNYMI SREDSTVAMI.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 613-623. IN RUSSIAN.

A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON THE USE OF NEUROLEPTICS FOR THE TREATMENT OF SENILE PSYCHOSES REVEALS CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION. MANY REPORT FREQUENT SIDE EFFECTS MORE SERIOUS THAN IN YOUNG PATIENTS AND ADVISE AGAINST USING THEM FOR ELDERLY PERSONS, BUT SOME THINK THEY ARE SUITABLE, IF PROPER CARE IS EXERCISED. THE SEDATIVE ACTION OF THE NEUROLEPTICS MAKES THEM PARTICULARLY VALUABLE FOR PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM CONFUSION, RESTLESSNESS OR EXCITATION. AMONG THE DRUGS MENTIONED ARE CHLORPROMAZINE, TRILAFON, TAXILAN, BUCLIZINE, TRIFLUOPERAZINE, MELLARIL, LIBRIUM, RESERPINE, RITALIN, TOFRANIL, ORPHENADRINE, IMIPRAMINE AND NIALAMIDE. (90 REFERENCES)

CLINIC OF SENILE PSYCHOSES
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071460999
TYKLINA, I.G. ELENIUM (LIBRIUM) TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENICS WITH THE HYPOCHONDRIACAL SYNDROME. (OPYT LECHENIYA ELENIUMOM (LIBRIUMOM) BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY S IPOKHONDRICHESKIM SINDROMOM.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 244-253. IN RUSSIAN.

ELENIUM (LIBRIUM) THERAPY OF 42 SCHIZOPHRENICS WITH HYPOCHONDRIACAL SYMPTOMS NOT ONLY BROUGHT ABOUT IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITION OF MANY PATIENTS PREVIOUSLY UNSUCCESSFULLY TREATED, BUT ALSO ENHANCED THE THERAPEUTIC RESPONSE TO OTHER DRUGS USED AT THE SAME TIME. THE BEST RESULTS WERE OBSERVED IN PATIENTS WITH THE SLUGGISH, PARANOID AND CIRCULAR FORMS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA WITH THE CENESTHESIOPATHIC-HYPOCHONDRIACAL SYNDROME AND ASSOCIATED AFFECTIVE DISTURBANCES-- ANXIETY, DEPRESSION, EXAGGERATED CONCERN FOR HEALTH. THE DRUG WAS ALSO EFFECTIVE IN PATIENTS WITH CIRCULAR SCHIZOPHRENIA WITH DEPRESSIVE-HYPOCHONDRIACAL DELUSIONS AND IN THOSE WITH AFFECTIVE OSCILLATIONS IN WHOM THE HYPOCHONDRIACAL SYNDROME HAD A PRONOUNCED AFFECTIVE BASE (THYMOPATHIC HYPOCHONDRIASIS). HOWEVER, THE DRUG WAS NOT EFFECTIVE IN PATIENTS WITH PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA AND SYSTEMATIZED HYPOCHONDRIACAL DELUSIONS OR IN THOSE WITH SIMPLE SCHIZOPHRENIA WITHOUT AFFECTIVE OSCILLATIONS. IN SOME CASES THE DRUG MIGHT BE ADVANTAGEOUSLY COMBINED WITH OTHER TYPES OF TREATMENT (INSULIN SHOCK) OR OTHER DRUGS (LEVOMEPROMAZINE AND IMIPRAMINE).

SCHIZOPHRENIA CLINIC
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071461999
GRINIO, L.P. CLINICAL EXPERIENCE WITH AMIZIL (BENACTYZINE) THERAPY OF NEUROTIC REACTIONS IN CHILDREN. (OPYT PRIMENENIYA AMIZILA PRI NEVROTICHESKIKH REAKTSIYAKH U DETEY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUVLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 254-258. IN RUSSIAN

OUTPATIENT TREATMENT OF 81 CHILDREN WITH BENACTYZINE (AMIZIL) BROUGHT ABOUT STABLE OR TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENT IN 63. THESE CHILDREN WERE SUFFERING FROM NEURASTHENIA, MORBID FEARS, FUNCTIONAL TICS OR ORGANIC BRAIN LESIONS. THE ATARACTIC WAS PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE DURING THE ACUTE STAGE OF THE DISORDER WHEN IT INVOLVED EMOTIONAL STRAIN AND MOTOR EXCITATION. SIDE EFFECTS WERE INSIGNIFICANT. ACUTE HEPATITIS OR CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE IS A CONTRAINDICATION TO THIS DRUG THERAPY.

CLINIC OF CHILDREN'S NEUROSES, CENTRAL POLYCLINIC
MINISTRY FOR THE PROTECTION OF PUBLIC ORDER
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071462999
VOLF, M. SH. CLINICAL PICTURE AND COURSE OF THE INITIAL STAGE OF INVOLUTIONAL PARANOIA DURING COMBINED THERAPY WITH PSYCHOTROPIC AGENTS. (KLINIKA I TECHENIYE INITSIALNOGO ETAPA INVOLYUTSIONNYKH PARANOIDOV PRI KOMBINIROVANNOY TERAPII PSIKHOTROPNYMI SREDSTVAMI.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 259-264. IN RUSSIAN.

INVOLUTIONAL PARANOIA IN 42 PATIENTS (8 MALES AND 34 FEMALES IN MENOPAUSE) WAS INITIALLY MANIFESTED IN ASTHENIC SYMPTOMS, INCLUDING IRRITABILITY, INSOMNIA, SUSPICIOUSNESS, INTERMITTENT ANXIETY, HYPERESTHESIA AND CENESTHESIOPATHY, GENERALLY IN THE GENITAL REGION. UNTREATED, THIS STAGE DEVELOPED INTO A COMPLETE PSYCHOSIS, FEATURING ENVY, PREJUDICE, DELUSION OF PERSECUTION, MORBID CONCERN FOR RELATIVES, ETC. OF 32 PATIENTS TREATED WITH A COMBINATION OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND IMIPRAMINE, 18 SHOWED MARKED IMPROVEMENT AND WERE ABLE TO RETURN TO WORK, WHILE 8, ALTHOUGH IN A STATE OF REMISSION, HAD TO FIND DIFFERENT WORK. THE OTHER 10 PATIENTS PLUS 8 WHO FAILED TO RESPOND TO MAINTENANCE THERAPY WERE TREATED WITH NOZINAN (LEVOMEPROMAZINE). A HIGH QUALITY REMISSION DEVELOPED IN 10 AND SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS IN 6. VITAMINS, HORMONES AND ESPECIALLY PSYCHOTHERAPY WERE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE TRANQUILIZERS. THE AUTHOR STRESSES THE NEED FOR PROLONGED MAINTENANCE THERAPY AFTER DISCHARGE FROM THE HOSPITAL, REGARDLESS OF THE METHOD OF TREATMENT OR DRUGS USED.

MOSCOW, USSR

0100071463999
TREKINA, T.A. EFFECT OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL AGENTS ON THE WORK CAPACITY OF PATIENTS WITH THE SLUGGISH FORM OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. (VLIYANIYE LECHENIYA PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGICHESKIMI SREDSTVAMI NA TRUDOSPOSOBNOST BOLNYKH VYALOTEKUSHCHEY SHIZOFRENIYEY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 265-274. IN RUSSIAN.

TREATMENT OF 127 PATIENTS WITH SLOWLY PROGRESSING SCHIZOPHRENIA LED TO EXCELLENT REMISSIONS IN 41, FAIR REMISSIONS IN 48 AND SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN 38. OF THESE, 44 WERE ABLE TO RESUME THEIR REGULAR WORK, 32 COULD DO ONLY LESS DEMANDING WORK, 15 WERE ABLE TO WORK IN WORKSHOPS, WHILE 36 WERE UNABLE TO DO ANY KIND OF WORK. THE CHOICE OF THERAPY WAS DICTATED BY THE NATURE OF THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL PICTURE AND STAGE OF THE DISEASE. INITIALLY THE SIMPLE NEUROSES WERE EASILY CONTROLLED WITH NEUROLEPTICS, ESPECIALLY TOFRANIL, AND REMISSIONS WERE FAIRLY COMPLETE AND DEEP. IN TIME THE PATHOLOGICAL SYNDROMES BECAME MORE COMPLICATED AND COMBINED THERAPY WAS GIVEN. THE BEST RESULTS WERE OBTAINED WITH STELAZINE. MAINTENANCE THERAPY WAS ESSENTIAL. AFTER RECURRENCES DRUG THERAPY WAS LESS EFFECTIVE AND HAD TO BE COMBINED WITH INSULIN SHOCK.

MOSCOW, USSR

0100071464999
KHMELEVSKIY, D.L. COMPARISON OF SOME SOMATIC INDICES IN TRIFLUOPERAZINE AND CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY. (SRAVNITELNOYE IZUCHENIYE NEKOTORYKH SOMATICHESKIKH POKAZATELEY PRI LECHENII STELAZINOM I AMINAZINOM.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH. MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP.283-289. IN RUSSIAN.

USING A BATTERY OF TESTS ON 100 SCHIZOPHRENICS TREATED WITH TRIFLUOPERAZINE AND COMPARING THE RESULTS WITH THOSE OBTAINED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY, THE AUTHOR CONCLUDED THAT THE FORMER PRODUCES FEWER CHANGES IN THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD, LIVER FUNCTION, GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT AND AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM THAN THE LATTER. COMPLICATIONS IN THE FORM OF HEPATITIS, PELLAGRA-LIKE SYNDROME, ORTHOCLINOSTATIC COLLAPSE AND ALLERGIC REACTIONS WERE MUCH LESS FREQUENT. IN THE ONE CASE OF HEPATITIS THAT FOLLOWED ADMINISTRATION OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE ALL PATHOLOGICAL SYMPTOMS DISAPPEARED AS SOON AS THE DRUG WAS SUSPENDED. SOMATIC CONTRAINDICATIONS FOR PRESCRIBING TRIFLUOPERAZINE ARE NARROWER THAN FOR CHLORPROMAZINE.

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW MUNICIPAL CLINICAL HOSPITAL
NO. 4 IM. P.B. GANNUSHKINA
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071465999
LOPATIN, A.S. DYNAMICS OF ARTERIAL PRESSURE AND PULSE RATE IN SCHIZOPHRENICS AFTER INTRAVENOUS AND INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION OF CHLORPROMAZINE. (DINAMIKA ARTERIALNOGO DAVLENIYA I PULSA U BOLNYKH SHIZOFRENIYEY PRI VNUTRIVENNOM I VNUTRIMYSHECHNOM VVEDENII AMINAZINA.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP.290-297. IN RUSSIAN.

THE VASCULAR EFFECTS OF I.M. INJECTION OF SCHIZOPHRENICS WITH CHLORPROMAZINE DIFFERED SOMEWHAT FROM THOSE OF I.V. INJECTION. THE AUTHOR DISTINGUISHED 3 PERIODS OF VASCULAR RESPONSE TO I.M. INJECTION: (1) INITIAL (FIRST 6 INJECTIONS), CHARACTERIZED BY SHARP FLUCTUATIONS IN ARTERIAL PRESSURE; (2) LOW ARTERIAL PRESSURE (7TH-20TH INJECTIONS), CHARACTERIZED BY STABLE LOW PRESSURE; (3) ADAPTATION. THE DIASTOLE WAS PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE TO THE HYPOTENSIVE ACTION OF THE DRUG. PULSE PRESSURE WAS MOST VARIABLE DURING THE FIRST FEW INJECTIONS; LATER IT STABILIZED AND GRADUALLY RETURNED TO NORMAL. THE VASCULAR REACTIONS TO I.V. INJECTIONS OF CHLORPROMAZINE ALSO FELL INTO 3 PERIODS, BUT THEY WERE SHORTER AND MORE PRONOUNCED THAN AFTER I.M. INJECTION. ARTERIAL PRESSURE FLUCTUATED MOST SHARPLY THE FIRST 30 MIN AFTER I.V. INJECTION AND THE FIRST 60 MIN AFTER I.M. INJECTION. PATIENTS PREVIOUSLY TREATED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE ADAPTED MORE QUICKLY THAN OTHERS TO THE NEW SERIES OF INJECTIONS.

MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
SCHIZOPHRENIA DEPARTMENT
PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071466999
GUROVICH, I. YA.; POLYAKOVA, N.B. SOME NEGATIVE ASPECTS IN THE COMBINED USE OF ANTIPARKINSONIAN AGENTS AND NEUROLEPTICS. (O NEKOTORYKH OTRITSATELNYKH STORONAKH PRIMENENIYA ANTIPARKINSONICHESKIKH KORREKTOROV PRI NEYROLEPTICHESKOY TERAPII.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY.

(VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 298-307. IN RUSSIAN.

AFTER REVIEWING THE LITERATURE ON THE SIDE EFFECTS AND TOXICITY OF VARIOUS ANTIPARKINSONIAN AGENTS USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH NEUROLEPTICS, THE AUTHORS DESCRIBE AN EXPERIMENT IN WHICH THE NEUROLEPTIC TRIFLUOPERAZINE AND ARTANE WERE ADMINISTERED TO RATS. CATALEPSY DEVELOPED WITHIN AN HOUR IN ALL ANIMALS RECEIVING TRIFLUOPERAZINE ALONE AND DID NOT DISAPPEAR UNTIL 72 HOURS LATER. IN THE RATS THAT RECEIVED ARTANE IN ADDITION TO TRIFLUOPERAZINE, THE CATALEPSY WAS MUCH LESS PRONOUNCED AND IT DISAPPEARED IN 48-64 HOURS. MOREOVER, SKELETAL MUSCLE TONE INCREASED MUCH LESS IN THE ANIMALS RECEIVING BOTH DRUGS. ANOTHER EFFECT OF THE COMBINATION WAS ELEVATION OF THE THRESHOLD OF MOTOR REACTION TO PAIN. THE AUTHORS BELIEVE THAT ANTIPARKINSONIAN DRUGS SHOULD BE PRESCRIBED ONLY IN THE PRESENCE OF PRONOUNCED EXTRAPYRAMIDAL DISORDERS AND THAT THEY SHOULD BE HALTED ONCE THE SYMPTOMS ARE RELIEVED. (23 REFERENCES)

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071467999
MAGALIF, A. YU. ARTANE TREATMENT OF THE NEUROLOGIC SIDE EFFECTS OF NEUROLEPTICS. (K VOPROSU O PRIMENENII ARTANA DLYA KORREKTSII POBOCHNOGO NEVROLOGICHESKOGO EFFEKTA NEYROLEPTICHESKIKH SREDSTV.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 308-313. IN RUSSIAN.

FIFTY-TWO SCHIZOPHRENICS DEVELOPED EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS OF VARYING INTENSITY (AKATHISIC, AKINETIC, DYSKINETIC AND AUTONOMIC DISTURBANCES) IN THE COURSE OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE THERAPY. THESE SYMPTOMS WERE RELIEVED QUITE PROMPTLY BY ADMINISTRATION OF ARTANE. BUT SHORTLY AFTER THE MUSCLE RELAXANT WAS SUSPENDED, THE EXTRAPYRAMIDAL DISORDERS RETURNED, OFTEN IN MORE INTENSIFIED FORM. THIS SUGGESTS THAT THE SYMPTOMS ARE MERELY SUPPRESSED RATHER THAN CURED BY ARTANE. THE AUTHORS RECOMMEND, THEREFORE, THAT ARTANE BE CONTINUED THROUGHOUT TRIFLUOPERAZINE THERAPY TO PREVENT RECURRENCE OF THE NEUROLOGIC SIDE EFFECTS. HOWEVER, THEY FIND NO JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPHYLACTIC ADMINISTRATION OF ARTANE, FOR IN THE ABSENCE OF SUITABLE INDICATIONS IT MAY ACTUALLY FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF EXTRAPYRAMIDAL SYMPTOMS.

MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY DEPARTMENT
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071468999
MAZUR, M.A.; MAZUR, A.S.; TATARENKO, A.M.; BOCHENKOVA, YA.K. DELIRIOUS CLOUDING OF CONSCIOUSNESS AS A COMPLICATION OF CHLORPROMAZINE THERAPY IN CHILDREN. (DELIRIOZNYYE POMRACHENIYA SOZNANIYA, KAK OSLOZHNENIYA AMINAZINOTERAPII U DETEY.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 319-322. IN RUSSIAN.

OF 76 MENTALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN TREATED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE, DELIRIOUS CLOUDING OF CONSCIOUSNESS DEVELOPED IN 18, ALL OF WHOM SUFFERED FROM ORGANIC BRAIN LESIONS DUE TO TRAUMA OR DISEASE. THE INTENSITY OF THE DELIRIUM VARIED WITH THE SEVERITY OF THE LESIONS. SINCE MANY OTHER CHILDREN WITH SEVERE BRAIN LESIONS FAILED TO DEVELOP THIS SIDE EFFECT, DESPITE ADMINISTRATION OF COMPARATIVELY LARGE DOSES, THE AUTHORS CONCLUDE THAT IT ARISES IN PERSONS INTOLERANT TO CHLORPROMAZINE. THE FACT THAT THERE WERE NO OTHER SIGNIFICANT COMPLICATIONS IN THESE CHILDREN SUGGESTS A SYSTEMATIC OR CONSTITUTIONAL PREDISPOSITION. IN SOME PATIENTS THE DELIRIUM OCCURRED IN THE EARLY STAGE OF TREATMENT FOLLOWING A RAPID INCREASE IN THE DOSAGE OF THE DRUG; WHEN THE DRUG WAS USED AGAIN WITH GRADUAL INCREASE IN DOSAGE, THE COMPLICATION DID NOT DEVELOP. IN A FEW CASES EVEN MINIMUM DOSES RESULTED IN DELIRIUM.

KEMEROVO OBLAST PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
KEMEROVO, USSR

0100071469999
PAKSHVER, I.G. COMPLICATIONS ARISING FROM THE USE OF CORRIGENTS DURING TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH NEUROLEPTICS. (OSLOZHENIYA V SVYAZI S PRIMENENIYEM KORREKTOROV PRI LECHENII DETEY NEYROLEPTICHESKIMI SREDSTVAMI.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 323-326. IN RUSSIAN.

THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES 7 MENTALLY ILL CHILDREN TREATED WITH CHLORPROMAZINE AND ARTANE OR OTHER CHOLINOLYTICS. COMPLICATIONS AROSE IN THE FORM OF DRY SKIN, DILATED PUPILS, TACHYCARDIA, VERTIGO AND SOMETIMES DELIRIUM. THE COMPLICATIONS DEVELOPED IN ONE OF THESE CHILDREN AND IN 2 OTHER CHILDREN HOSPITALIZED FOR NEUROLOGIC DISORDERS AND TREATED WITH ARTANE ALONE. THE AUTHOR BELIEVES THAT SEVERAL FACTORS PREDISPOSING TO THE APPEARANCE OF THE ATROPINE-LIKE INTOXICATION WERE PRESENT IN THESE 3 CHILDREN, E.G., SEQUELAE OF CEREBRAL VASCULAR INSUFFICIENCY (TRAUMA, HYDROCEPHALUS, ETC.) AND YOUTHFUL AGE. HE THUS RULES OUT THE POSSIBILITY OF THE DELIRIUM BEING DUE TO THE SYNERGISM OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND ARTANE.

MOSCOW MUNICIPAL PSYCHONEUROLOGICAL CLINIC
FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071470999
SAVCHUK, V.I. PHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF HALOPERIDOL ON THE HIGHER DIVISIONS OF THE BRAIN. (FIZIOLOGICHESKOYE ISSLEDOVANIYE DEYSTVIYA GALOPERIDOLA NA VYSSHIYE OTDELY GOLOVNOGO MOZGA.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 327-336. IN RUSSIAN.

CONDITIONED REFLEX EXPERIMENTS IN 5 DOGS WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM SHOWED HALOPERIDOL (0.1-2 MG/KG) TO BE MORE POTENT THAN CHLORPROMAZINE. HALOPERIDOL REQUIRED ONE-FIFTH TO ONE-TENTH THE DOSE OF CHLORPROMAZINE TO INHIBIT ALL POSITIVE CONDITIONED

REFLEXES. REGARDLESS OF THE ANIMAL'S TYPE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM. HALOPERIDOL DOES NOT HAVE A DIFFUSE INHIBITORY EFFECT ON THE CNS. IT ELECTIVELY CHANGES VARIOUS KINDS OF REFLEXES AND THEREFORE INFLUENCES THE BRAIN STRUCTURES IN DIFFERENT WAYS. THE DEFENSE CONDITIONED REFLEXES ARE PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE TO HALOPERIDOL, WHEREAS THE GENERAL BEHAVIORAL REFLEXES AND THE REFLEXES COORDINATING MOVEMENTS ARE AFFECTED MUCH LESS. HALOPERIDOL HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON THE MOBILITY OF THE CORTICAL NERVOUS PROCESSES.

MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071471999
RAPPEPORT, A. YA. EFFECT OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE ON HIGHER NERVOUS ACTIVITY AND SOME AUTONOMIC FUNCTIONS IN DOGS. (VLIYANIYE STELAZINA NA VYSSHUYU NERVNUYU DEYATELNOST I NEKOROTYYE VEGETATIVNYYE FUNKTSII SOBAK.) IN: ROKHLIN, L.L. AND AVRUTSKIY, G. YA., EDS. PROBLEMS IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (VOPROSY PSIKHOFARMAKOLOGII.) USSR MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH, MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY. MOSCOW, 1967. PP. 337-347. IN RUSSIAN.

STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE ON HIGHER NERVOUS ACTIVITY IN DOGS SHOWED THAT IN DOSES OF 0.05-3.0 MG/KG IT INHIBITED CONDITIONED REFLEXES AND DECREASED THE NEURO-PHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESSES. IN LARGE DOSES (1.0-3.0 MG/KG) IT INDUCED MUSCULAR WEAKNESS ALTERNATING WITH MUSCULAR HYPERTONIA, SLEEPINESS AND ATAXIA. THE EFFECTS OF TRIFLUOPERAZINE WERE MANIFEST WITHIN AN HOUR OF INJECTION, BUT WERE MOST INTENSE 3-4 HOURS LATER. WITH RESPECT TO SOME AUTONOMIC FUNCTIONS, TRIFLUOPERAZINE IN VARIOUS DOSES QUICKENED (SOMETIMES SLOWED) CARDIAC ACTIVITY, ACCELERATED RESPIRATION (OCCASIONALLY TO THE POINT OF DYSPNEA), DILATED THE PUPILS AND CAUSED SLIGHT TEMPERATURE CHANGES. ALL THESE FUNCTIONS RETURNED TO NORMAL IN 3-4 HOURS.

MOSCOW SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY
MOSCOW, USSR

0100071472999
PETRILOWITSCH, NIKOLAUS. PSYCHIATRIC PATHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRIC PHARMACOTHERAPY. (PSYCHIATRISCHE KRANKHEITSLEHRE UND PSYCHIATRISCHE PHARMAKOTHERAPIE.) BASEL, NEW YORK: S. KARGER, 1966. 120 P. IN GERMAN.

A DIFFERENTIAL TYPOLOGY OF ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSIONS, INSOFAR AS IT HAS IMMEDIATE THERAPEUTIC CONSEQUENCES, IS DEVELOPED. THE DISCUSSION OF THE FORMS OF PHARMACOGENIC CHANGES OF PATHOLOGICAL CONDITION AND TYPICAL PHARMACOGENIC TRANSITION SYNDROMES LEADS TO REMARKS ON THE LIMITATIONS OF SINGLE-TRACK TREATMENT WITH A SINGLE SUBSTANCE. A DISEASE PROCESS IS TO BE GRASPED AS A PROCESS CONFIGURATION OF DYNAMIC CHARACTER, AND CONSEQUENTLY THERE IS NEED FOR A SIMULTANEOUS COMBINATION TREATMENT, IN THE SENSE OF A DIRECTIONAL PROCESS PERMITTING ADAPTATION TO CHANGES IN THE PROCESS CONFIGURATION OR TO A SUCCESSIVE CHANGE OF DOMINANT ASPECTS OF THE DESIRED THERAPEUTIC EFFECT. THE PROBLEM OF THE COMBINATION OF WIDE-SPECTRUM NEUROLEPTICS WITH SUBSTANCES OF HIGHER NEUROLEPTIC OR THYMOLEPTIC POTENCY IS DISCUSSED. SOME 71 BRIEF CASE HISTORIES ARE GIVEN. SECTION HEADINGS ARE: DIFFERENTIAL TYPOLOGY OF ENDOGENOUS PSYCHOSES IN THEIR THERAPEUTIC ASPECTS; THE

OVERALL AND THE "ATOMIST" APPROACH IN PHARMACOTHERAPY, TARGET SYNDROMES OR TARGET SYMPTOMS?; THE TIME FACTOR IN PHARMACOPSYCHIATRY, AND INDICATIONS FOR COMBINATION THERAPIES. (118 REFERENCES)

NERVENKLINIK DER UNIVERSITAT MAINZ
MAINZ, GERMANY

0100071473999
PETRILOWITSCH, NIKOLAUS. INDICATION FOR COMBINATION THERAPIES. (ZUR INDIKATION VON KOMBINATIONSTHERAPIEN.) IN: PSYCHIATRIC PATHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRIC PHARMACOTHERAPY. (PSYCHIATRISCHE KRANKHEITSLEHRE UND PSYCHIATRISCHE PHARMAKOTHERAPIE.) BASEL, NEW YORK: S. KARGER, 1966. P. 91-114. IN GERMAN.

THIS SECTION INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS: THE LIMITS OF "SINGLE-TRACK" PHARMACOTHERAPY; COMPLEMENTARY NEUROLEPSY; "CONTRAST TREATMENTS;" AND PSYCHOTHERAPY AND PHARMACOTHERAPY. THE MATERIAL IS BASED ON THE LITERATURE AND ON A SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE CASE HISTORIES. A STUDY, REPORTED IN DETAIL, RELATES TO 100 PATIENTS TREATED FOR SCHIZOPHRENIC PSYCHOSES WITH VARIOUS COMBINATIONS OF THIORIDAZINE AND BUTYROPHENONE, OR THIORIDAZINE AND FLUPHENAZINE. THE RESPONSE TO THE COMBINED THERAPY WAS GENERALLY GOOD WITH RESPECT TO ACUTE PSYCHOTIC PHENOMENA, BOTH IN RAPIDITY OF ONSET AND DEGREE OF EFFECTIVENESS. RAPIDITY OF ADAPTATION TO CHANGING ASPECTS OF THE DISEASE IS EMPHASIZED. EXTRAPYRAMIDAL PHENOMENA WERE MARKEDLY LESS FREQUENT THAN IS USUAL WITH A "SINGLE-TRACK" TREATMENT. DOSAGE OF THE INDIVIDUAL DRUGS MUST BE CAREFULLY REGULATED TO AVOID OR MINIMIZE SIDE EFFECTS.

NERVENKLINIK DER UNIVERSITAT MAINZ
MAINZ, GERMANY

0100071474999
PETRILOWITSCH, NIKOLAUS. THE TIME FACTOR IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. (DER ZEITFAKTOR IN DER PHARMAKOPSYCHIATRIE.) IN: PSYCHIATRIC PATHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRIC PHARMACOTHERAPY. (PSYCHIATRISCHE KRANKHEITSLEHRE UND PSYCHIATRISCHE PHARMAKOTHERAPIE.) BASEL, NEW YORK: S. KARGER, 1966. P. 64-90. IN GERMAN.

THIS SECTION DEALS WITH PHARMACOGENIC PATHOMORPHOSIS AND TRANSITION SYNDROMES, PHARMACOTHERAPY AND "UNIT PSYCHOSIS" AND PHARMACOTHERAPEUTIC ASPECTS OF THE SCHIZOPHRENIC DEFECT. THE MATERIAL IS BASED ON THE LITERATURE AND ON A SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE CASE HISTORIES. EMPHASIS THROUGHOUT IS ON MENTAL DISEASE AS DYNAMIC PROCESS.

NERVENKLINIK DER UNIVERSITAT MAINZ
MAINZ, GERMANY

0100071475999
GATTI, GIANLUIGI; MAROTTA, MARIA. PRELIMINARY RESEARCHES ON PHARMACOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF SKYTANTHINE, AN ALKALOID FROM SKYTANTHUS ACUTUS MEYEN. (PRIME RICERCHE SULLA ATTIVITA FARMACOLOGICA E PSICOFARMACOLOGICA DELLA SKITANTINA, ALCALOIDE DELLO SKYTANTHUS ACUTUS MEYEN.) ANNALI ISTITUTO SUPERIORE DA SANITA (ROMA), 2:29-40, 1966. IN ITALIAN.

THE PROPERTIES OF SKYTANTHINE WERE INVESTIGATED IN DOGS, RABBITS AND RATS. TOXICITY, ACTION ON THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM AND PSYCHOTROPIC EFFECTS WERE CONSIDERED. THE COMPOUND INDUCED SLIGHT HYPOTENSION IN CHLORALOSED DOGS, BUT THE HYPERTENSIVE ACTION OF EPINEPHRINE AND THE HYPOTENSIVE ACTION OF ACETYLCHOLINE WERE NOT MODIFIED BY PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION OF SKYTANTHINE. THE COMPOUND PRODUCED TREMORS IN UNANESTHETIZED RABBITS. IT HAD NO CURARE-LIKE ACTION, ALTHOUGH IT IS A PIPERIDINE DERIVATIVE. IN AN AVOIDANCE SITUATION TEST WITH MALE RATS, SKYTANTHINE EXERTED A FACILITATING EFFECT ON THE RATE OF ACQUISITION OF AVOIDANCE BEHAVIOR MORE SIMILAR TO THAT OBSERVED WITH NICOTINE THAN WITH AMPHETAMINE. ALTHOUGH GIVING FEWER RESPONSES, THESE ANIMALS ACHIEVED A HIGHER LEVEL OF EFFICIENCY IN AVOIDING SHOCK THAN THAT OF CONTROL ANIMALS.

LABORATORI DI CHIMICA TERAPEUTICA
ROME, ITALY

0100071476999
GARRIOTT, J.C.; FORNEY, R.B.; HUGHES, F.W.; RICHARDS, A.B. PHARMACOLOGIC PROPERTIES OF SOME CANNABIS RELATED COMPOUNDS. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 171(2):425-434, 1968.

PHARMACOLOGIC ACTIONS SIMILAR TO THOSE DESCRIBED FOR TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL WERE SOUGHT IN SCREENING 8 COMPOUNDS RELATED TO CANNABINOL OR TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL BUT HAVING THE HYDROXYL GROUP IN THE 3-POSITION. ACUTE TOXICITIES ARE REPORTED FOR THE COMPOUNDS. CHARACTERISTIC ACTIONS WERE PROLONGATION OF HEXOBARBITAL SLEEPING TIME AND DEPRESSION OF NORMAL ACTIVITY IN MICE, AND DEPRESSION OF ARTERIAL BLOOD PRESSURE IN ANESTHETIZED DOGS. THE LENGTH OF ELECTROSHOCK-INDUCED CONVULSIONS WAS DECREASED BY 2 COMPOUNDS SIMILAR TO TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL.

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY
INDIANA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

0100071477999
STEVENS, DAVID A.; RESNICK, OSCAR; KRUS, DONALD M. THE EFFECTS OF P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE, A DEPLETOR OF BRAIN SEROTONIN, ON BEHAVIOR: 1. FACILITATION OF DISCRIMINATION LEARNING. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(20):2215-2220, 1967.

RATS WERE TESTED USING EITHER POSITION DISCRIMINATION AND DISCRIMINATION REVERSAL, SIMULTANEOUS BRIGHTNESS DISCRIMINATION OR SUCCESSIVE BRIGHTNESS DISCRIMINATION TASKS. HALF OF THE SUBJECTS WERE INJECTED WITH P-CHLOROPHENYLALANINE (P-CLPHE) IN STEROID SUSPENSION VEHICLE AND HALF WERE INJECTED WITH THE VEHICLE ONLY. THOSE TREATED WITH P-CLPHE LEARNED THE 2 BRIGHTNESS DISCRIMINATIONS WITH FEWER ERRORS THAN THE CONTROLS. IN THE OTHER 2 TASKS NO DIFFERENCES WERE FOUND BETWEEN THE GROUPS. PROBABLY REDUCTION OF BRAIN SEROTONIN PRODUCED BY P-CLPHE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FACILITATION OF LEARNING, SINCE P-CLPHE DEPLETES BRAIN SEROTONIN WITH ONLY A SLIGHT REDUCTION OF BRAIN CATECHOLAMINES.

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WORCESTER, MASS.

0100071478999
BEN-DAVID, M.; KHAZEN, K.; SULMAN, F.G. CORRELATION BETWEEN DEPRESSANT AND MAMMOTROPIC EFFECTS OF FIFTEEN RESERPINE ANALOGUES. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 171(2):274-284, 1968.

THE SEDATIVE AND THE MAMMOTROPIC EFFECTS OF 15 RESERPINE ANALOGS WERE STUDIED. THE STUDIES SUPPLY FURTHER EVIDENCE FOR POSSIBLY COMPLETE DISSOCIATION BETWEEN THE MAMMOTROPIC AND SEDATIVE ACTIVITIES OF HYPOTHALAMIC TRANQUILIZERS. IT WAS FOUND THAT ANALOGS OF RESERPINE MAY HAVE HIGH LACTOGENIC EFFECT IN SPITE OF A LOW HYPOTHALAMIC SEDATIVE EFFECT. THE OPTIMAL LACTOGENIC COMPOUND WAS SU-11,279. DESERPIDINE, RESERPINE AND RESCINNAMINE WERE NOT SUITABLE FOR LACTOGENIC USE BECAUSE OF HIGH SEDATIVE ACTION. SU-10,704, SU-9,064, TETRABENAZINE AND SU-7,064 HAD A LOWER LACTOGENIC EFFECT, BUT WERE CONSIDERED ACCEPTABLE BECAUSE OF LOW SEDATIVE EFFECT. SEVEN COMPOUNDS NOT SUITABLE FOR LACTOGENIC USE WERE SU-9,673, SU-1,092, BENZQUINAMIDE, YOHIMBINE, AJMALINE, SU-9,300 AND METHOSERPIDINE, ALL HAVING LOW LACTOGENIC EFFECT. METHOSERPIDINE SHOWS THE IMPORTANCE OF A POLARIC SUBSTITUTION AT C11, A FINDING OF INTEREST FOR COMPOUNDS WHICH MAY BE LACTOGENIC, BUT NOT NECESSARILY TRANQUILIZING. (23 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PHARMACOLOGY, SCHOOL OF PHARMACY
HEBREW UNIVERSITY
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

0100071479999
KHAZEN, K.; MISHKINSKY, J.; BEN-DAVID, M.; SULMAN, F.G. STRUCTURE-ACTIVITY-RELATIONSHIP OF MAMMOTROPIC PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVES. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 171(2):251-273, 1968.

THE MOST MAMMOGENIC PHENOTHIAZINE DERIVATIVE WAS SOUGHT BY SCREENING 95 COMPOUNDS POSSESSING A PHENOTHIAZINE NUCLEUS, AND THE RULES NEEDED FOR OPTIMAL LACTOGENIC ACTIVITY WERE DETERMINED. CHANGES SUCH AS BRANCHING OR SHORTENING OF THE ALIPHATIC SIDE CHAIN N10-N14 REDUCED THE MAMMOTROPIC EFFECT. THE EFFECT WAS INCREASED BY SUBSTITUTION BY CL, BR, CF3, SCH3, SC2H5, CN OR CO(CH3) CONTRARY TO H OR OCH3) AT C2. HETEROCYCLIC RINGS (PIPERIDINE, PYRROLIDINE, PIPERAZINE) FOLLOWING C13 ENHANCE THE LACTOGENIC EFFECT. PHENOTHIAZINE SULFOXIDES WHICH HAD LOST THEIR TRANQUILIZING EFFECT STILL RETAINED LACTOGENIC ACTIVITY. THUS IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO DEVELOP PHENOTHIAZINE SULFOXIDES CAPABLE OF PROMOTING MILK SECRETION IN HUMANS AND ANIMALS. (20 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED PHARMACOLOGY, SCHOOL OF PHARMACY
HEBREW UNIVERSITY
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL

0100071480999
SHAH, N.S.; STEVENS, S.; HIMWICH, H.E. EFFECT OF CHRONIC ADMINISTRATION OF CORTISONE ON THE TRYPTOPHAN INDUCED CHANGES IN AMINE LEVELS IN THE RAT BRAIN. ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 171(2):285-295, 1968.

NO APPRECIABLE CHANGE IN THE BASE LEVELS OF 5-HYDROXYTRYPTAMINE (5-HT) OR NOREPINEPHRINE WAS INDUCED IN

THE BRAINS OF RATS OF EITHER SEX BY ADMINISTRATION OF CORTISONE, HYDROCORTISONE OR DEHYDROEPIANDROSTERONE (7.5 OR 15.0 MG/KG ONCE DAILY FOR 5 DAYS). ADRENALECTOMY WAS ALSO INEFFECTIVE IN INFLUENCING THE BRAIN LEVELS OF AMINES. THESE FINDINGS INDICATE THAT GLUCOCORTICOID PROBABLY DOES NOT REGULATE THE BRAIN AMINE LEVELS AND THAT THE INFLUENCE OF GLUCOCORTICOID ON BRAIN FUNCTION PROBABLY IS INDEPENDENT OF AN INFLUENCE OF THE BRAIN AMINES. WHILE CORTISONE BY ITSELF REVEALED NO APPRECIABLE CHANGE IN THE NORMAL LEVEL OF 5-HT, IT PROBABLY INTERFERES WITH THE TRYPTOPHAN-INDUCED INCREASES IN 5-HT CONCENTRATION. ELEVATED LEVELS OF HEPATIC TRYPTOPHAN PYRROLASE, WHICH CATALYZES THE OXIDATION OF TRYPTOPHAN TO KYNURENINE, INDICATED THAT ADMINISTERED TRYPTOPHAN PROBABLY GOES INTO THE KYNURENINE RATHER THAN THE SEROTONIN STAGE. (35 REFERENCES)

THUDICHUM PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH LABORATORY
GALESBURG STATE RESEARCH HOSPITAL
GALESBURG, ILL.

0100071481999
MCGEER, EDITH G.; MCGEER, PATRICK L.; PETERS, DAVID A.
INHIBITION OF BRAIN TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE BY 5-HALOTRYPTOPHANS. LIFE SCIENCES, 6(20):2221-2232, 1967.

A NEW CLASS OF INHIBITORS OF BRAIN TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE, THE 5-HALOTRYPTOPHANS, IS REPORTED. THESE INHIBITORS ARE COMPARABLE IN POTENCY TO THE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED TYROSINE AND CATECHOL ANALOGS. THE SERIES GOES IODO-, BROMO-, CHLORO- AND FLUORO- IN INCREASING ORDER OF ACTIVITY. A COMPARISON IN VIVO OF ONE MEMBER OF THE SERIES, DL-5-BROMOTRYPTOPHAN, WITH L-A-METHYL-P-TYROSINE SHOWED THAT BOTH COMPOUNDS SIGNIFICANTLY LOWERED BRAIN AND HEART NORADRENALIN CONTENT. L-A-METHYL-P-TYROSINE LOWERED TISSUE NORADRENALIN MORE EFFECTIVELY, ALTHOUGH THE INHIBITION OF TYROSINE HYDROXYLASE AS MEASURED BY THE IN VITRO ASSAY WAS NOT AS PROLONGED AS WITH DL-5-BROMOTRYPTOPHAN.

KINSMAN LABORATORY OF NEUROLOGICAL RESEARCH
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
VANCOUVER, CANADA

0100071482999
TETREAULT, L.; HUOT, J.; BORDELEAU, J.M. EVALUATION OF THE HYPNOTIC PROPERTIES OF NITRAZEPAM (MOGADON) IN THE INSOMNIAC MENTAL PATIENT. (EVALUATION DES PROPRIETES HYPNOTIQUES DU NITRAZEPAM (MOGADON) CHEZ LE MALADE MENTAL INSOMNIAQUE.) L'UNION MEDICALE DU CANADA, 95: 1392-1400, 1966. IN FRENCH.

EXPERIENCE WITH 98 PSYCHIATRIC INPATIENTS (72 MEN) IS REPORTED. THESE INDIVIDUALS WERE RECEIVING AT LEAST 2 PSYCHOLEPTICS FOR INDUCTION OF SLEEP. IN A DOUBLE-BLIND OPERATION, NITRAZEPAM WAS COMPARED WITH SECOBARBITAL AND A PLACEBO. NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE WAS FOUND BETWEEN NITRAZEPAM AND SECOBARBITAL IN TERMS OF SLEEP INDUCTION OR QUALITY AND DURATION OF SLEEP. BOTH SECOBARBITAL AND PLACEBO WERE PREFERRED FOR EASE OF AWAKING AND MORNING ALERTNESS. A 20 MG DOSE OF NITRAZEPAM INDUCES MORE SIDE EFFECTS THAN 200 MG SECOBARBITAL. DOSE SHOULD NOT EXCEED 10 MG FOR THERAPEUTIC EFFECT.

HOPITAL SAINT-JEAN-DE-DIEU
MONTREAL, CANADA

0100071483999
OLIVERIO, ALBERTO; BOVET-NITTI, FILOMENA; BOVET, DANIEL.
EFFECT OF SCOPOLAMINE AND OF CERTAIN PARASYMPATHYLYTIC DRUGS ON AVOIDANCE CONDITIONING IN THE MOUSE. (ACTION DE LA SCOPOLAMINE ET DE QUELQUES MEDICAMENTS PARASYMPATHOLYTIQUES SUR LE CONDITIONNEMENT D'EVITEMENT CHEZ LA SOURIS.) COMPTES RENDUS DE ACADEMIE SCIENCES DE PARIS, 262:1796-1801, 1966. IN FRENCH.

THREE ANTICHOLINERGIC AGENTS, NAMELY SCOPOLAMINE, ATROPINE AND BENACTYZINE, WERE SHOWN TO PROMOTE A RISE IN PERFORMANCE LEVEL OF NAIVE MICE IN A SHUTTLE BOX RESPONDING TO LIGHT (CONDITIONED) AND ELECTRIC SHOCK, WHEREAS IN THE CASE OF ANIMALS THAT HAD PREVIOUSLY UNDERGONE CONDITIONING, THERE WAS A DISRUPTIVE EFFECT, EVIDENCED BY A LOWERING OF THE PERFORMANCE LEVEL. THESE RESULTS APPEAR TO INDICATE THAT THERE IS A CONGERIES OF CHOLINERGIC NEURAL STRUCTURES ON WHICH THE DIFFERENT EFFECTS OF SCOPOLAMINE ARE EXERTED WITH VARIABLE INTENSITY AT VARIOUS STAGES OF TRAINING. (21 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENTS OF PHARMACOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

0100071484999
KLINE, NATHAN S. RECOGNITION AND TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION IN EVERYDAY MEDICAL PRACTICE: IN. KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMANN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 2, P. 753-773.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PHARMACOTHERAPUETIC TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION IS ATTESTED BY THE USE OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS IN MORE THAN 4 MILLION PATIENTS ANNUALLY IN THE UNITED STATES. EVEN SO, THERE ARE MORE THAN 20,000 KNOWN AND PRESUMABLY AT LEAST TWICE AS MANY UNDETECTED SUICIDES PER YEAR IN THIS COUNTRY. SYMPTOMS, TYPES AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT OF DEPRESSION ARE REPORTED. SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO THE SELECTION OF DRUGS, AND A TABLE OF CLASSIFICATION AND DOSAGE IS PROVIDED. CLASSIFICATIONS OF DEPRESSION ARE NOT DEFINITIVE NOR IS THERE CONSISTENT CORRELATION BETWEEN PRESENT CLASSIFICATIONS AND THERAPEUTIC RESPONSE TO ANY GIVEN ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUG. PRECAUTIONS ARE DESCRIBED FOR FIRST TREATMENT WITH AN ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUG. A TRICYCLIC PREPARATION MAY BE PREFERRED FOR LOWER INCIDENCE OF SIDE EFFECTS AND EASIER CHANGE OF THERAPY TO A MAO INHIBITOR. PHYSICIANS SHOULD BE ALERT TO DETECT UNRECOGNIZED DEPRESSION.

ROCKLAND STATE HOSPITAL
ORANGEBURG, N.Y.

0100071485999
LEHMANN, HEINZ E. DRUG TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. IN: KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMANN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 1, P. 717-751.

DEFINITION, STATEMENT OF CLINICAL SUBTYPES AND A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA ARE FOLLOWED BY DESCRIPTION OF THE THERAPEUTIC SPECTRUM OF ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS. THE FIRST CONSISTENT RESULTS IN TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENIA, FROM ANTIQUITY INTO THE 20TH

CENTURY. WERE OBTAINED BY SHOCK TREATMENTS INTRODUCED IN THE 1930'S. PHARMACOTHERAPY BEGAN IN 1952 WHEN THE THERAPEUTIC PROPERTIES OF CHLORPROMAZINE WERE DISCOVERED IN INDEPENDENT STUDIES BY DELAY AND DENIKER. RESERPINE AND OTHER RAUWOLFIA DERIVATIVES HAVE LARGELY BEEN REPLACED BY PHENOTHIAZINES AND BUTYROPHENONES. THE EFFICACY, INDICATIONS, SIDE EFFECTS, COMPLICATIONS AND TREATMENT ROUTINES OF THESE DRUGS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES ARE PRESENTED ANALYTICALLY. MAINTENANCE THERAPY IN CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIA, TREATMENT RESPONSE IN SUBTYPES AND COMBINED DRUG-ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY ARE DISCUSSED. IN REFERENCE TO ACTION MECHANISMS OF THESE DRUGS, THE TERM "PSYCHOSTATIS" IS PREFERRED RATHER THAN "ANTIPSYCHOTIC" TO DESCRIBE THE ACTION OF THESE NEUROLEPTICS OR "MAJOR TRANQUILIZERS."

VERDUN PROTESTANT HOSPITAL
VERDUN, QUEBEC, CANADA

0100071486999
WORTIS, JOSEPH; ED. PART 5: THE NEUROPHYSIOLOGIC MODEL. IN: WORTIS, JOSEPH, ED. RECENT ADVANCES IN BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 20TH ANNUAL CONVENTION AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM OF THE SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY, NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 30-MAY 2, 1965. NEW YORK: PLENUM PRESS, 1966. VOL. 8, CHAPTERS 18-23, P. 235-302; SUMMARY REPORT P. 303.

PART 5 CONSISTS OF 6 ARTICLES AND 1 SUMMARY REPORT. SUBJECTS INCLUDE CONSCIOUS EXPERIENCE AND MEMORY (ECCLES, J.C.), INTERPRETATION OF SHARP WAVES AND BURSTS OF SLOW WAVES IN THE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS OF MENTALLY DISTURBED CHILDREN (ANDERMANN, KARL), FRONTAL CINGULOTOMY FOR AFFECTIVE DISORDERS (CASSIDY, WALTER L.; BALLANTINE, H. THOMAS, JR. AND FLANAGAN, NORRIS B.), THE EEG QUALITIES IN A GROUP OF YOUNG ADULT HOSPITALIZED PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS (KENNARD, MARGARET A.; POLLACK, MAX AND KLEIN, DONALD F.), ACTIVITY CYCLES IN NEURONS OF THE RETICULAR FORMATION (SCHEIBEL, MADGE E. AND SCHEIBEL, ARNOLD B.), AND EEG RECORDS, REACTION TIMES, EYE MOVEMENTS, RESPIRATION, AND MENTAL CONTENT DURING DROWSINESS (LIBERSON, W.T. AND LIBERSON, CATHRYN W.). A SUMMARY REPORT IS GIVEN ON DRUG-INDUCED OR SPONTANEOUS PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES AND THE RELATIONSHIP TO QUANTITATIVE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY (ITIL, TURAN M., KESKINER, ALI AND FINK, MAX). (175 REFERENCES)

PUBLISHER
227 WEST 17TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011

0100071487999
WORTIS, JOSEPH; ED. PART 1: CLINICAL MODELS AND FORMULATIONS. IN: WORTIS, JOSEPH, ED. RECENT ADVANCES IN BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 20TH ANNUAL CONVENTION AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM OF THE SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY, NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 30-MAY 2, 1965. NEW YORK: PLENUM PRESS, 1966. VOL. 8, CHAPTERS 1-3, P. 1-31; SUMMARY REPORTS, P. 33-37.

PART 1 CONSISTS OF 3 ARTICLES AND 7 SUMMARY REPORTS. SUBJECTS INCLUDE VERBAL STEREOTYPY IN CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL DISORDERS (COBRINIK, LEONARD AND FARETRA, GLORIA), REASONS FOR FAILURE IN THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOLISM (BENNETT, A.E.), AND RELATIONSHIP OF THE AMYGDALA TO THE MECHANISM OF ACTION OF TWO TYPES OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS

(THIAZENONE AND IMIPRAMINE) (HOROVITZ, ZOLA P.). SUMMARY REPORTS ARE GIVEN ON ABNORMAL SLEEP AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF HYPNOTIC DRUGS (PRIEST, ROBERT G. AND OSWALD, IAN), MULTICAUSATION MODELS IN MENTAL DISEASE (ZISKIND, EUGENE AND JACOBSON, JEROME E.), ANTIDEPRESSANT CHEMOTHERAPY--RAPID RESPONSE TO SEROTONIN PRECURSOR POTENTIATED BY RITALIN (ROBIE, THEODORE R. AND FLORA, ALPHONSE), THE D-STATE (DREAMING SLEEP) AND THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE (HARTMANN, ERNEST L.), EFFECTS OF PHYSICAL TREATMENT OF MENTAL DISEASE UPON THE LIFE INSTINCT AND THE DEATH INSTINCT (ALEXANDER, LEO), PARANATAL COMPLICATIONS IN HOSPITALIZED SCHIZOPHRENIC AND NONSCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENTS (POLLACK, M. AND GREENBERG, I.M.), AND CHANGES IN CONDITIONING ASSOCIATED WITH CLINICAL IMPROVEMENT IN A GROUP OF SCHIZOPHRENICS (CHOI, S.M., ADAMO, E.P. AND LEHMANN, H.E.). (56 REFERENCES)

PUBLISHER
227 WEST 17TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011

0100071488999
WORTIS, JOSEPH; ED. RECENT ADVANCES IN BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 20TH ANNUAL CONVENTION AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM OF THE SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY, NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 30-MAY 2, 1965. NEW YORK: PLENUM PRESS, 1966. VOL. 8, 367 P.

FIFTY AUTHORS HAVE CONTRIBUTED 27 PAPERS WITH 681 REFERENCES AND 18 AUTHORS HAVE MADE 9 SUMMARY REPORTS. SUBJECTS INCLUDE ALCOHOLISM; ANTICHOLINERGIC HALLUCINOGENS; EEG QUALITIES; INTERPRETATION, CHANGES AND COMPUTER ANALYSIS; SLEEP; MEMORY; LEARNING, BIOLOGIC BASIS FOR INSTINCT AND BEHAVIOR; NERVE EXCITATION; FRONTAL CINGULOTOMY; ACTIVITY CYCLE IN NEURONS OF RETICULAR FORMATION; ANTIDEPRESSANT ACTION; BRAIN TRANSAMINASES; PHARMACOLOGIC ANALYSIS OF EVOKED POTENTIALS; CRITICAL-PERIOD HYPOTHESIS AND VERBAL STEREOTYPY IN EMOTIONAL DISORDER. IF THERE WERE ANY FORMAL OR INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS OF THESE PAPERS AT THE CONVENTION, SUCH REMARKS ARE NOT INCLUDED.

PUBLISHER
227 WEST 17TH STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10011

0100071489999
BONFIGLIO, G.; DONADIO, G. RESULTS OF THE CLINICAL TESTING OF A NEW DRUG "METRONIDAZOLE" IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM. BRITISH JOURNAL OF ADDICTION, 62(3/4):249-255, 1967.

THE DRUG METRONIDAZOLE, PREVIOUSLY THE SUBJECT OF RESEARCH IN TREATMENT OF VAGINITIS AND URETHRITIS, HAS RECENTLY BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A POSSIBLY USEFUL AUXILIARY IN CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM THERAPY. IN THIS TRIAL, 60 PATIENTS, 32 TO 57, ALL MALE BUT ONE, WHO WERE CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS AND DISPLAYED TYPICAL PSYCHIC DISTURBANCES, WERE TREATED WITH METRONIDAZOLE FOR 4 MONTHS. THE EFFECT WAS SIMILAR TO THAT OF DISULFIRAM, BUT IT WAS MORE EASILY HANDLED, GAVE RISE TO LESS SIDE EFFECTS AND PROVOKED A LESS DRAMATIC AND DANGEROUS REACTION TO ALCOHOL. IT WAS CONSIDERED TO HAVE A GENUINELY PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INFLUENCE. METRONIDAZOLE INHIBITS IN VITRO ALCOHOLIC DEHYDROGENASE BY BLOCKING OXIDATION OF THE ALCOHOL TO ACETALDEHYDE AND ACETIC ACID. IT ELIMINATED OR

NOTICEABLY DIMINISHED THE SUBJECTIVE NEED FOR ALCOHOL IN ALMOST ALL PATIENTS FROM THE FIRST DAY OF TREATMENT. TO OBTAIN THERAPEUTIC SUCCESS, PROLONGED TREATMENT IS INDICATED. IT IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR PERSONS WITH HYPOTHYROIDISM, ADRENERGIC DYSFUNCTIONS OR SERIOUS HEPATOPATHY.

ITALIAN INSTITUTE OF ALCOHOLISM
ROME, ITALY

0100071490999
COLE, JONATHAN O. THE IMPACT OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY ON RESEARCH IN PSYCHIATRY. IN: KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMANN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN AND COMPANY, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 13, P. 925-932.

THE IMPACT OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY ON PSYCHIATRIC AND RELATED BASIC RESEARCH IS REVIEWED. CONCURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN TECHNIQUES OF MEASURING PSYCHOPATHOLOGY, ANIMAL BEHAVIOR AND RELATED PHYSIOLOGICAL PROCESSES HAVE AMPLIFIED AND TO SOME EXTENT DIRECTED THIS IMPACT. COMPUTER APPROACHES AND USE OF HIGHLY SENSITIVE NEW CHEMICAL METHODS HAVE BEEN IMPORTANT FACTORS IN THE PROCESS. THE SCOPE OF RESEARCH IN PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY ALSO HAS BEEN INCREASED AS A DIRECT OUTCOME OF EXPANSION OF PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND INTEREST IN THE SUBJECT AND ON THE BASIS OF SUPPORT FROM THE DRUG INDUSTRY, NIMH AND STATE HOSPITAL SYSTEMS.

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY SERVICE CENTER
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH
BETHESDA, MD.

0100071491999
NAYLOR, LOIS. THE SOCIAL WORKER IN THE ERA OF PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS. IN: KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMANN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 7, P. 833-844.

BRIEF TREATMENT WITH PSYCHOACTIVE DRUGS ALLOWS MANY PATIENTS TO BE MORE DISPOSED TO SOLVE THEIR SOCIAL PROBLEMS. FAMILIES AND THE COMMUNITY INCREASINGLY MUST CONCERN THEMSELVES WITH THE CARE AND PRESENCE OF INDIVIDUALS WHOSE GROSS SYMPTOMS HAVE DISAPPEARED, BUT WHO, ALTHOUGH OUT OF THE HOSPITAL, ARE UNABLE TO FUNCTION INDEPENDENTLY OR TO USE GOOD JUDGMENT. THE COMMUNITY SOCIAL WORKER TODAY HAS BETTER RAPPORT WITH THE PSYCHIATRIST AS THEIR COMPLIMENTARY ROLES HAVE BECOME CLARIFIED CONCURRENTLY WITH PSYCHOACTIVE DRUG THERAPY. SOME LOSS OF OPPORTUNITY FOR THE EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION OF DYNAMICS OF INDIVIDUAL CASES WITH THE DOCTOR HAS TAKEN PLACE. AS A RESULT, SOCIAL WORKERS MAY HAVE LESS UNDERSTANDING OF THE EFFECTS, POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF THESE DRUGS, A DEFICIENCY WHICH SHOULD BE COUNTERED WITH INCLUSION OF THE SUBJECT IN TRAINING COURSES FOR SOCIAL WORK.

VERDUN PROTESTANT HOSPITAL
VERDUN, QUEBEC, CANADA

0100071492999
KILLAM, EVA KING; KILLAM, KEITH F., JR.
NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE

ACTION OF TRANQUILIZING DRUGS. IN: KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMANN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 8, P. 845-859.

NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODS ARE DESCRIBED ON THE BASIS OF ELECTROPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDIES FROM THE LABORATORY. FREELY MOVING ANIMALS WITH CHRONICALLY IMPLANTED ELECTRODES ARE PRESUMED TO YIELD THE MOST DATA WHICH CAN BE CORRELATED TO THE CLINIC. DATA REPORTED SUPPORT THE THEORY THAT CHLORPROMAZINE ACTS TO ENHANCE THE RETICULAR MECHANISM INVOLVED IN THE "FILTERING" OF SENSORY INFORMATION. AN INCREASE IN SENSORY FILTERING MAY COUNTER HYPERACTIVITY DUE TO EXCESSIVE SENSORY BARRAGE. TRIFLUOPERAZINE ACTS SIMILARLY BUT LACKS THE SEDATIVE PROPERTIES FOUND IN CHLORPROMAZINE AND BARBITURATES. BY CONTRAST, PENTOBARBITAL HAS A GENERALIZED DEPRESSIVE EFFECT ON NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL MECHANISMS, PARTICULARLY THOSE INVOLVING THE CENTRAL RETICULAR CORE. RESERPINE INCREASES LEVELS OF EEG AROUSAL AND AFFECTS ELECTRICAL SIGNALS CORRELATED WITH CONDITIONED BEHAVIOR SUGGESTIVE OF THE LEARNING PROCESS IN REVERSE. THE POSSIBLE APPLICATION OF THIS COMPOUND TO REDUCE EXCESSIVE DIFFUSE INHIBITION LEADING TO STEREOTYPED BEHAVIOR IS STATED. (44 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY
STANFORD UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
PALO ALTO, CALIF.

0100071493999
PLETSCHER, ALFRED. PHARMACOLOGY OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS. IN: KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMANN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 9, P. 861-883.

MONOAMINE OXIDASE (MAO) INHIBITORS AND THE THYMOLEPTICS (ALSO THYMOANALEPTICS) ARE REVIEWED IN TERMS OF THEIR IMPORTANCE IN THE TREATMENT OF MENTAL DEPRESSION. ANTIDEPRESSANT EFFECT MAY BE CONNECTED WITH AN INCREASE IN FREE MONOAMINES AT THE ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS. DUE TO THEIR ACTION ON THE ENZYME, THE MAO INHIBITORS APPEAR TO RAISE THE INTRANEURONAL MONOAMINES OF THE ADRENERGIC NERVE ENDINGS LEADING SECONDARILY TO AN ELEVATION OF THE EXTRA-NEURONAL (FREE) AMINES. THE THYMOLEPTICS, IT IS HYPOTHESIZED, INHIBIT THE REENTRY OF MONOAMINES LIBERATED BY NERVE STIMULATION INTO THE ADRENERGIC NERVE TERMINALS. THE ACTION MAY BE CAUSED BY AN INTERFERENCE WITH THE UPTAKE MECHANISM OF THE CELL MEMBRANE FOR MONOAMINES. OTHER MECHANISMS, SUCH AS DIRECT STIMULATION OF PHARMACOLOGICAL RECEPTORS BY CERTAIN MAO INHIBITORS AND THE ANTICHOLINERGIC ACTION OF THE THYMOLEPTICS, MAY CONTRIBUTE TO THE ANTIDEPRESSANT EFFECTS. (83 REFERENCES)

HOFFMAN-LAROCHE & CO.
BASEL, SWITZERLAND

0100071494999
KLINE, NATHAN S.; LEHMANN, HEINZ E.; EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. 320 P.

NINETEEN PRESENTATIONS ON DRUG TREATMENT OF PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS COMBINE PRACTICAL APPROACH WITH THEORETICAL AND

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND. CONFLICTING THEORIES AND DIVERSITIES OF JUDGMENT ARE REPORTED, PARTICULARLY IN RELATION TO SIDE EFFECTS AND PHILOSOPHIES AND "STYLES" OF ADMINISTRATION. MEDICATION NEVER STANDS IN ISOLATION FROM THE PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC FORCES OF ENVIRONMENT. DEFINITIVE STUDIES TO COMPARE MERITS OF PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICALS AND FORMAL PSYCHOTHERAPY HAVE NOT BEEN MADE. COMBINED APPLICATION OF PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICALS AND PSYCHOTHERAPY AND THE SOCIAL IMPLICATION OF PHARMACOTHERAPY ARE CONSIDERED. IN 12 YEARS SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF PHARMACOTHERAPY, SAVINGS ARE CALCULATED TO BE MORE THAN 3 BILLION DOLLARS IN HOSPITAL CARE AND CONSTRUCTION. THE LIVE DISCHARGE RATE HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED. DRUG DEPENDENCE IS DISCUSSED AND COMPARED WITH THE CONTINUING USE OF INSULIN AND DIGITALIS BY DIABETIC AND CARDIAC PATIENTS.

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ORANGEBURG, N.Y.

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ENGELHARDT, DAVID M.; FREEDMAN, NORBERT. MAINTENANCE DRUG THERAPY: THE SCHIZOPHRENIC PATIENT IN THE COMMUNITY. IN: KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMANN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 14, P. 933-960.

THE EFFECTIVENESS AND LIMITATIONS OF MAINTENANCE DRUG THERAPY IN SCHIZOPHRENIC OUTPATIENTS ARE STUDIED ESSENTIALLY WITH REFERENCE TO THE ACTION OF CHLORPROMAZINE AND PROMAZINE DURING PERIODS OF 1-3 YEARS. THESE DRUGS CAN CONTRIBUTE TO KEEP THE CHRONIC SCHIZOPHRENIC OUT OF THE HOSPITAL AND TO BETTER ADJUSTMENT WITHIN THE COMMUNITY. THE DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIP IS IMPORTANT; DRUGS ALONE DO NOT SUFFICE. RELATIVE PERMANENCE OF DRUG EFFECTIVENESS CANNOT YET BE JUDGED. DRUG THERAPY IS ENCOURAGING EVEN THOUGH PATIENT USEFULNESS TO THE COMMUNITY FALLS SHORT OF DESIRED GOALS. RESULTS OF EFFORTS TO ATTAIN GREATER SPECIFICITY IN IDENTIFYING "SUBGROUPS" OF SCHIZOPHRENICS AS TO SELECTIVE RESPONSE TO PHENOTHIAZINES ARE INCLUDED. NEW METHODS OF CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS ARE NEEDED, IN TERMS OF MODES OF ADJUSTMENT TO PSYCHOSIS, PATTERNS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION AND COGNITIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY RESEARCH UNIT
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
DOWNSTATE MEDICAL CENTER
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PITTMAN, DAVID J. THE RUSH TO COMBINE: SOCIOLOGICAL DISSIMILARITIES OF ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF ADDICTION, 62(3/4):337-343, 1967.

THE AUTHOR HOLDS THAT IT IS THEORETICALLY AND EMPIRICALLY UNSOUND TO COMBINE THE STUDY OF ALL FORMS OF ADDICTION. IT IS AN OVERSIMPLIFICATION TO DO SO ON THE GENERALIZATIONS THAT BOTH PHENOMENA INVOLVE INDIVIDUAL DEPENDENCE, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL, ON CHEMICAL AGENTS OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL. THE MAJOR DISSIMILARITIES BETWEEN DRUG ADDICTION AND ALCOHOLISM ARE DISCUSSED FROM A SOCIOCULTURAL POINT OF VIEW. RESEARCH IN THE PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF ALCOHOL AND ITS RELATION TO HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY ARE ONLY IN THE INITIAL STAGES, WHILE

THE COMBINATION OF DRUG ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES IS PARTICULARLY QUESTIONABLE IN THE FIELD OF PSYCHOLOGY AND PERSONALITY STRUCTURE. THE CHANGED PATTERN OF DRUG ABUSE IN THE U.S. IS IMPORTANT IN RESEARCH, WHICH IS DISTINCT FROM RESEARCH ON THE USE OF ALCOHOL. OF ESPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE IS THE INCREASE OF DRUG ABUSE BY YOUTH UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE, AMONG MINORITY AND LOW INCOME GROUPS, AND IN URBAN CONCENTRATIONS. THE EMERGENCE OF A DRUG-ADDICT SUBCULTURE AND RELATION OF DRUG ADDICTION AND CRIME INVOLVE PATTERNS DISPARATE FROM THOSE OF ALCOHOL.

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SKOPKOVA, HELENA. CATAMNESTIC STUDY OF 366 VOLUNTARY AND CONSTRAINED PATIENTS ADMITTED TO THE ANTI-ALCOHOLIC WARD. BRITISH JOURNAL OF ADDICTION, 62(3/4):275-280, 1967.

ANTIALCOHOLIC THERAPY GIVEN TO A MIXED GROUP OF VOLUNTARY AND CONSTRAINED, OR COURT-ORDERED, PATIENTS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA PRODUCED SOMEWHAT BETTER RESULTS IN THE VOLUNTARY SUBJECTS. INCREASING FREQUENCY OF ABSTINENCE WAS FOUND IN THE OLDER PATIENTS. THERE WAS NO CORRELATION WITH CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. THE REGULARITY OF UNSATISFACTORY PROGNOSIS OF PATIENTS WHO HAD NOT IMPROVED DURING HOSPITALIZATION HAD SOME CORRELATION TO THE FREQUENCY OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY. THE PERCENTAGE OF ABSTINENCE ACHIEVED IN THE VOLUNTARY PATIENTS DID NOT SEEM TO BE INFLUENCED BY THE PRESENCE OF THOSE ASSIGNED FOR COMPULSORY TREATMENT. THE VOLUNTARY PATIENTS TENDED TO EXERT A FAVORABLE INFLUENCE ON THE OTHERS. REPEATED RECIDIVISTS AND THOSE OTHERWISE NOT WILLING OR ABLE TO ACCEPT DISCIPLINE AND ORDER TO SOME DEGREE ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR TREATMENT IN THE OPEN WARD TYPE OF MANAGEMENT.

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JAMES, I. PIERCE. SUICIDE AND MORTALITY AMONGST HEROIN ADDICTS IN BRITAIN. BRITISH JOURNAL OF ADDICTION, 62(3/4):391-398, 1967.

A SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASED MORTALITY RATE APPARENTLY ACCOMPANIES THE PRACTICE OF MAINTAINING ADDICTS ON A PERMANENT ALLOWANCE OF LEGALLY SUPPLIED DRUGS, UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS IN ENGLAND. THE MORTALITY RATE OF HEROIN ADDICTS APPROXIMATES 22 PER 1000 PER YEAR, ALMOST 20 TIMES THAT EXPECTED IN A POPULATION OF COMPARABLE AGE DISTRIBUTION. THE RATE FOR MALE ADDICTS IS ABOUT 3 TIMES AS HIGH AS FOR FEMALES. OF 35 DEATHS AMONG 321 MALE HEROIN ADDICTS 9 (MEAN AGE 21.1 YEARS) WERE SUICIDES; 12 (MEAN AGE 26.9 YEARS) WERE FROM ACCIDENTAL DRUG OVERDOSE. SIX OF 14 OTHER DEATHS IN THIS GROUP WERE FROM CAUSES RELATED TO ADDICTION, INCLUDING SEPTIC CONDITIONS FROM UNSTERILE SELF-ADMINISTRATION OF DRUGS. ALL CASES FIRST BECAME ADDICTED BY OBTAINING HEROIN ILLICITLY. THE PATTERN OF NARCOTICS ABUSE HAS CHANGED FROM THAT OF A FORMERLY SMALL NUMBER OF "THERAPEUTICALLY ADDICTED" PERSONS TO PROLIFERATION AMONG URBAN YOUTH IN A DRUG-CENTERED SUBCULTURE. THE PRESENT NARCOTICS PRESCRIPTION AND TREATMENT METHODS ARE CONSIDERED INADEQUATE. A BRIEF SURVEY OF THE BACKGROUND OF THE EXISTING POLICIES IS GIVEN.

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0100071499999
BUCKETT, W.R. LABORATORY TESTING OF NEW DRUGS FOR MORPHINE-LIKE DRUG DEPENDENCE. BRITISH JOURNAL OF ADDICTION, 62(3/4):387-390, 1967.

ADDICTION PHARMACOLOGICALLY COMPRISES THE PHENOMENA OF TOLERANCE, HABITUATION AND PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE. THESE EFFECTS CAN BE DEMONSTRATED IN ANIMALS. SPECIES USED IN TESTS FOR PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE PRODUCED BY NEW DRUGS INCLUDE MICE, RATS, DOGS, MONKEYS AND CATS. DIRECT DEVELOPMENT TECHNIQUES HAVE SEVERAL DISADVANTAGES AND SUBSTITUTE TESTING METHODS HAVE BEEN SOUGHT WITH SINGLE DOSE SUPPRESSION IN STABILIZED DRUG-DEPENDENT ANIMALS AND SCREENING METHODS BASED ON SPECIES-SPECIFIC EFFECTS. FOLLOWING ANIMAL TESTING, POTENTIAL CLINICALLY USEFUL DRUGS ARE EXAMINED IN HUMAN EXPERIMENTS AT THE ADDICTION RESEARCH CENTER AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, USING AN INTERNED POPULATION OF FORMER OPIATE ADDICTS. DIRECT ADDICTION AND SINGLE DOSE SUPPRESSION TESTS ARE APPLIED. THE FINAL TEST MUST BE MADE IN CLINICAL PRACTICE, AN UNAVOIDABLY SLOW AND LABORIOUS PROCESS. YEARS MAY ELAPSE FROM THE TIME OF SYNTHESIS OF A DRUG TO THE FINAL EMERGENCE OF ITS ADDICTION LIABILITY TO THE POPULATION AT LARGE.

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LUNDQUIST, GUNNAR, A.R. ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE--ITS DEVELOPMENT AND COMPLICATIONS. BRITISH JOURNAL OF ADDICTION, 62(3/4):331-336, 1967.

ALCOHOL IS DISCUSSED AS A WIDELY USED PHARMACOLOGICAL AGENT, A TRANQUILIZER AND MEANS FOR ADJUSTMENT TO FRUSTRATION AND AS A TOXIC FACTOR BEHIND MANY DIFFERENT KINDS OF DISEASES, TOGETHER WITH THE WAYS INDIVIDUALS BECOME DEPENDENT ON ALCOHOL. FACTORS OF ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE CONSIDERED ARE PERSONALITY, CHEMICAL STRUCTURE AND PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF ALCOHOL, DOSES AND PERIOD OF TIME IN WHICH IT IS TAKEN, AVAILABILITY, ATTITUDE TOWARD DRINKING IN THE GROUP THE DRINKER BELONGS TO (THIS IS RATED AS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE) AND IMPACT OF UNEXPECTED STRESS FACTORS. VARIOUS SOMATIC COMPLICATIONS DURING THE COURSE OF ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE ARE NOTED, INCLUDING LIVER DAMAGE, MULTIPLE PERIPHERAL NEURITIS, PANCREATITIS, DIABETOGENIC DISTURBANCES, MALNUTRITION AND DERMATITIS.

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HOFFER, A.; OSMOND, H. THE HALLUCINOGENS. NEW YORK: ACADEMIC PRESS, 1967. 626 P.

THE AUTHORS COINED THE TERM "HALLUCINOGEN" IN 1954, GIVING THE DESIGNATION TO MESCALINE, LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE AND ADRENOCHROME, AND TO THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES FROM MARIJUANA, HARMALA ALKALOIDS AND IBOGAIN. THEY HAVE PARTICIPATED IN RESEARCH LEADING TO DISCOVERY OF ADDITIONAL HALLUCINOGENS SINCE THEN. THE PRESENT VOLUME IS COMPREHENSIVE AND EXTENSIVELY DOCUMENTED. A CHAPTER EACH IS GIVEN TO PLANT BETA-PHENETHYLAMIDES, D-LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE, OLOLIUQUI, ADRENOCHROME AND SOME OF ITS DERIVATIVES, INDOLE HALLUCINOGENS DERIVED FROM TRYPTOPHAN, HALLUCINOGENS RELATED TO PARASYMPATHETIC BIOCHEMISTRY, AND TARAXEIN, WITH THE FINAL CHAPTER BY T. WECKOWICZ ON ANIMAL STUDIES OF HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS.

AUTHOR AND SUBJECT INDEXES ARE APPENDED. THE WORK IS DESIGNED TO SERVE CHEMISTS, BIOCHEMISTS, PSYCHOLOGISTS, SOCIOLOGISTS AND RESEARCH PHYSICIANS, AND THEREFORE DEALS WITH A CONSIDERABLE SPECTRUM OF INFORMATION REGARDING EACH OF THE SUBSTANCES DISCUSSED AND THEIR APPLICATION IN PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH AND PSYCHOTHERAPY. (1413 REFERENCES)

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HOFFER, A.; OSMOND, H. PLANT BETA-PHENETHYLAMINES. IN: THE HALLUCINOGENS. NEW YORK: ACADEMIC PRESS, 1967. CHAPTER 1, P. 1-81.

MESCALINE AND ADRENALINE TYPIFY THE MAIN PROPERTIES OF COMPOUNDS DERIVING FROM PEYOTE AND CRYSTALLIZED ANHALONINE. BOTH WERE KNOWN MORE THAN 60 YEARS AGO, BUT ONLY IN RECENT YEARS HAVE BEEN STUDIED AS PSYCHOCHEMICALS WHICH MIGHT REVEAL INTO SOME OF THE CAUSES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. THEY ARE CHEMICALLY RELATED TO THE AMINO ACIDS PHENYLALALINE, TYROSINE AND 3,4-DIHYDROXYPHENYLALANINE. THE CHAPTER DEALS WITH MESCALINE, ITS CLOSE ANALOGS, AND PEYOTE, AND ALL OTHER KNOWN PLANT BETA-PHENETHYLAMINES. THE MESCALINE ANALOGS CONSIDERED ARE 3,4,5-TRIMETHOXYAMPHETAMINE (TMA). CASES OF PERSONS WHO BECAME PSYCHOTIC OR ADDICTED FROM THE USE OF AMPHETAMINE ARE CITED. KHAT (KAT) IS INCLUDED SINCE IT CONTAINS EPHEDRINE-LIKE COMPOUNDS. METHYLENEDIOXYAMPHETAMINES DERIVED FROM NUTMEG (MYRISTICA FRAGRANS) AND ITS ACTIVE SUBSTANCE MYRISTICIN ARE REVIEWED AS TO PHARMACOLOGY, ANIMAL BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS, PSYCHOTOMIMETIC PROPERTIES AND PSYCHEDELIC EFFECTS. THE OTHER PLANTPHENETHYLAMINES DISCUSSED ARE ASARONE (ACORUS CALAMUS) ALSO KNOWN AS FLAG ROOT, RAT ROOT, SWEET CALOMEL; KAVA KAVA (PIPER METHYSTICUM FORST) AND SAFROLE, PRINCIPAL COMPONENT OF OIL OF SASSAFRAS AND OTHER PLANT OILS. THE SYMPATHOMIMETIC AMINES ARE CONSIDERED FROM THE CLINICAL AND CHEMICAL VIEWPOINTS, AND IN RELATION TO ADRENERGIC COMPOUNDS, INCLUDING ISOQUINOLINES AND PHENETHYLAMINE ALKALOIDS. (164 REFERENCES)

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HOFFER, A.; OSMOND, H. D-LYSERGIC ACID DIETHYLAMIDE. IN: THE HALLUCINOGENS. NEW YORK: ACADEMIC PRESS, 1967. CHAPTER 2A, P. 83-236.

THE TWO PRESENT MAIN SOURCES OF LSD ARE ERGOT FROM GRASS (PARTICULARLY RYE) FUNGUS (CLAVICEPS PURPUREA) AND FROM CERTAIN VARIETIES OF MORNING GLORY PLANTS. OSMOND BEGAN THE STUDY OF THE LATTER IN 1955 WITH OLOLIUQUI, CHEMICAL ISOLATION STUDIES WERE DONE BY HOFMANN, 1960. OLOLIUQUI WAS USED BY THE ANCIENT AZTECS IN MAGICAL POTIONS, AS AN ANESTHETIC AND ANALGESIC AGENT, AND TO STUPEFY SACRIFICIAL VICTIMS. THE CHEMICAL AND HALLUCINOGENIC PROPERTIES OF LSD ARE REVIEWED, FOLLOWED BY DISCUSSION OF THE PHARMACOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY, NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS, EFFECT ON SYNAPTIC TRANSMISSION, TOXICOLOGY AND A COMPARISON OF ERGOT ALKALOIDS FOR PSYCHOTOMIMETIC ACTIVITY. THE USE OF LSD IN PSYCHEDELIC RESEARCH AND IN TREATMENT OF SCHIZOPHRENICS AND ALCOHOLICS ARE CONSIDERED. AMONG VARIOUS REPORTED CONSEQUENCES OF THE INTRODUCTION OF LSD TO PSYCHIATRY ARE THE AUTHORS' TEST FOR PSYCHOTICS (HOD TEST), ISOLATION OF A MAUVE STAINING FACTOR FROM URINE OF SCHIZOPHRENICS, THE SEROTONIN HYPOTHESIS OF MENTAL DISEASE, AND NEW ARCHITECTURAL CONCEPTS FOR MENTAL HOSPITALS. (474 REFERENCES, CHAPTERS 2A-28.)

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HOFFER, A.; OSMOND, H. OLOLIUQUI: THE ANCIENT AZTEC NARCOTIC. IN: THE HALLUCINOGENS. NEW YORK: ACADEMIC PRESS, 1967. CHAPTER 28., P. 237-265.

THE HISTORY AND IDENTIFICATION OF OLOLIUQUI (RIVEA CORYMBOSA) ARE BRIEFLY TRACED. IT IS ONE OF VARIOUS HALLUCINOGENIC PLANTS DISCOVERED AND USED BY THE INDIANS OF MESO AMERICA. THE TAXONOMY, CHEMISTRY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF OLOLIUQUI ARE STATED, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF CLINICAL EXPERIMENTS USING SEEDS AND A GLUCOSIDE EXTRACTED FROM THE SEED. NARCOTIC-LIKE PROPERTIES AND LOW TOXICITY ARE REPORTED, AS WELL AS VISUAL HALLUCINATIONS AND OTHER PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS, DESCRIBED AT SOME LENGTH. (474 REFERENCES, CHAPTERS 2A-2B.)

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HOFFER, A.; OSMOND, H. INDOLE HALLUCINOGENS DERIVED FROM TRYPTOPHAN. IN: THE HALLUCINOGENS. NEW YORK: ACADEMIC PRESS, 1967. CHAPTER 4, P. 443-516.

THIS CHAPTER DEALS WITH THE PHARMACOLOGY, BIOCHEMISTRY AND HALLUCINOGENIC ACTION OF COMPOUNDS DERIVED FROM TRYPTAMINE, A METABOLITE OF TRYPTOPHAN. L-TRIPTOPHAN, AN ESSENTIAL AMINO ACID, IS THE POTENTIAL PRECURSOR OF THE INDOLE ALKYLAMINES, I.E., COMPOUNDS WHICH INCLUDE BUFOTENINE, N,N-DIMETHYLTRYPTAMINE, N,N-DIETHYLTRYPTAMINE, SEROTONIN, IBOGA, HARMALA ALKALOIDS, PSILOCYBIN, LSD, LYSERGIC ACID AMIDE, AND SOME YOHIMBE ALKALOIDS. ALL ARE HALLUCINOGENS WITH EXCEPTION OF SEROTONIN. SEROTONIN MAY BE A NEUROHORMONE. ANCIENT MAN WAS ADEPT AT DISCOVERING AND USING THE HALLUCINOGENS PRESENT IN NATURE. THESE INCLUDE: COHOBA, A NARCOTIC SNUFF PREPARED FROM PIPTADENA PEREGRINA, CONTAINING BUFOTENINE; CH'AN SU (DRIED TOAD SECRETION); THE POISONOUS MUSHROOMS AMANITA MAPPA, A. MUSCARIA, A. PANTHERINA; THE FISH KYPHOSUS FUSCUS; FLY-AGARIC MUSHROOMS. ALL CONTAIN BUFOTONINE. HISTORIC USE AND SCIENTIFIC TRIALS OF THESE SUBSTANCES TO TEST THEIR PHYCHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES ARE REVIEWED. THE RELATION TO SCHIZOPHRENIA OF SOME OF THE DRUG COMPOUNDS IS INDICATED. THE RELATIONS OF SEROTONIN TO BRAIN FUNCTION AND OF DRUGS AND CENTRAL SEROTONIN OR NORADRENALIN ARE DISCUSSED. (208 REFERENCES)

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HOFFER, A.; OSMOND, H. HALLUCINOGENS RELATED TO PARASYMPATHETIC BIOCHEMISTRY. IN: THE HALLUCINOGENS. NEW YORK: ACADEMIC PRESS, 1967. CHAPTER 5, P. 517-545.

THE CHEMICAL TRANSMISSION HYPOTHESIS IS DISCUSSED AND THE STRUCTURE AND MODE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY OF ACETYLCHOLINE, ACETYLCHOLINESTERASE ARE PRESENTED. THE ANTICHOLINESTERASES AS HALLUCINOGENS AND THE CHOLINERGIC-BLOCKING HALLUCINOGENS ARE STUDIED, ILLUSTRATED BY CASE MATERIAL. THE ANCIENT USE OF THE SOLANACEAE AS POISON AND HALLUCINOGEN IS MENTIONED WITH REFERENCE TO THE WELLKNOWN ACCOUNTS OF BELLADONNA PSYCHOSIS. THESE COMPOUNDS, ESPECIALLY FROM DATURA, ALSO HAVE BEEN USED TO POTENTIATE THE PSYCHOTOMIMETIC ACTIONS OF OTHER SUBSTANCES SUCH AS HEMP OR POPPY SEEDS. THE EFFECTS OF BENACTYZINE, LSD AND MESCALINE ON ONE SUBJECT ARE SHOWN IN A COMPARATIVE CHART. THE BIOCHEMISTRY, RELATION OF STRUCTURE TO PSYCHOTOMIMETIC ACTIVITY, PHYSIOLOGICAL CHANGES, EFFECT ON ANIMAL BEHAVIOR AND MODE OF ACTION OF BENACTYZINE ARE SURVEYED, WITH SELECTED REPORTS OF

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE. THE ANESTHETIC HALLUCINOGENS ARE DISCUSSED, THE AUTHORS CONCLUDING THAT NEITHER SERNYL NOR SUCH COMPOUNDS AS ALPHA-CHLORALOSE SHOULD BE CLASSED AS EITHER PSYCHOTOMIMETICS OR HALLUCINOGENICS. (67 REFERENCES)

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HOFFER, A.; OSMOND, H. TARAXEIN. IN: THE HALLUCINOGENS. NEW YORK: ACADEMIC PRESS, 1967. CHAPTER 6, P. 547-554.

TARAXEIN IS THE ONLY HALLUCINOGEN WHICH HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM HUMANS. THE AUTHORS STATE THAT IT THEREFORE IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT SUBSTANCES KNOWN TO STUDENTS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. SIMILAR TO ADRENOCHROME AND ADRENOLUTIN, TARAXEIN IS A SCHIZOGEN, I.E., A SUBSTANCE WHICH REPRODUCES SCHIZOPHRENIA BETTER THAN OTHER HALLUCINOGENS. THE BIOCHEMISTRY AND BIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF THIS SUBSTANCE ARE PRESENTED WITH A REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE, ALSO THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES ARE SHOWN IN HUMAN STUDIES AND ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS WITH MONKEYS, RATS AND MICE. (37 REFERENCES)

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WECKOWICZ, T. ANIMAL STUDIES OF HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS. IN: HOFFER, A., AND OSMOND, H. THE HALLUCINOGENS. NEW YORK: ACADEMIC PRESS, 1967. CHAPTER 7, P. 555-594.

A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF ANIMAL STUDIES WITH VARIOUS HALLUCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES IS GIVEN. LSD HAS BEEN USED IN STUDIES WITH INVERTEBRATES INCLUDING SPIDERS, WORMS, GASTROPODS, FISH AND AMPHIBIA. STUDIES WITH MAMMALS HAVE INCLUDED HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS INTRODUCED INTRASYSTEMICALLY AND INTO THE CEREBRAL VENTRICLES OF MICE, CATS AND DOGS. THE EFFECTS PRODUCED BY DIFFERENT COMPOUNDS DIFFER FROM SPECIES TO SPECIES AND AMONG INDIVIDUALS OF THE SAME SPECIES; DOSE AND TIME INTERVAL ALTER THE EFFECT OF A HALLUCINOGENIC DRUG ON BEHAVIOR; ALL HALLUCINOGENIC DRUGS TEND TO PRODUCE SYMPATHETIC DISCHARGE. TEMPORAL LOBES, PARTICULARLY THE LATERAL CORTEX AND LIMBIC SYSTEM, SEEM TO BE IMPORTANT IN THE MECHANISM PRODUCING THE PSYCHOTOMIMETIC SYMPTOMS. OF GREATER INTEREST FROM THE PSYCHOLOGICAL POINT OF VIEW ARE THE EFFECTS OF THESE DRUGS ON LEARNING AND OTHER COGNITIVE FUNCTIONS. SUGGESTIONS ARE MADE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH AND FOR ADOPTING STANDARDIZED TECHNIQUES. (164 REFERENCES)

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0100071509999
POELDINGER, W. CRITERIA FOR CLINICAL USE OF PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICALS. (KRITERIEN FUR DIE KLINISCHE ANWENDUNG DER PSYCHOPHARMAKA.) PRAXIS, 55(39):1090-1094, 1966. IN GERMAN.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING THE USE OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS, UNDER THE HEADINGS NEUROLEPTICS, TRANQUILIZERS, ANTIDEPRESSANTS, SECONDARY EFFECTS ARE PRESENTED. DIAGRAMS AND CHARTS PRESENT THE RELATIONSHIPS AND PROPERTIES OF SUCH WELL KNOWN DRUGS AS DIAZEPAM, CHLORPROMAZINE, AMITRIPTYLINE, IMIPRAMINE AND OTHERS. SIDE EFFECTS OF NEUROLEPTICS ARE PRIMARILY EXTRAPYRAMIDAL AND THOSE OF TRANQUILIZERS ARE DISTURBANCES OF

INNERVATION, WHICH MAY LEAD TO SUDDEN COLLAPSE IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS. ANTIDEPRESSIVES ARE PRIMARILY FOLLOWED BY ADRENERGIC SIDE EFFECTS.

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0100071510999
POELDINGER, W. PHARMACOLOGICAL TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PREVENTION OF SUICIDE. (DIE MEDIKAMENTOSE DEPRESSIONSBEHANDLUNG UNTER BESONDERER BERUCKSICHTIGUNG DER SELBSTMORDPROPHYLAXE.) SCHWEIZER ARCHIV FUR NEUROLOGIE, NEUROCHIRURGIE UND PSYCHIATRIE (ZURICH), 98(2):304-312, 1966. IN GERMAN.

EVALUATION OF POSSIBLE SUICIDAL TENDENCIES IS BASIC TO JUDGMENTS AS TO THE ADVISABILITY OF AMBULATORY TREATMENT OF DEPRESSION VERSUS HOSPITALIZATION. CERTAIN FACTORS ARE LISTED WHICH GOVERN AN ESTIMATE OF THIS KIND, BASED ON RINGEL'S "PRESUICIDAL SYNDROME." IT MUST BE BORNE IN MIND THAT DURATION OF SPECIFIC PHASES IS IMPORTANT: THE GREATEST DANGER OF SUICIDE IS AT THE START OR TOWARD THE END OF A DEPRESSION, NOT IN THE DEPTHS OF IT, AS POPULAR BELIEF WOULD HAVE IT. IT IS NOTED THAT WHEREAS YOUTHFUL PERSONS ATTEMPT SUICIDE, OLDER INDIVIDUALS ARE MORE LIKELY TO CARRY THROUGH TO ACTUAL SELF-DESTRUCTION. SINCE DIFFERENT PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGICAL PREPARATIONS EXERT DIFFERENT EFFECTS ON PSYCHOMOTOR ORGANIZATION, THE CONSIDERATION OF SUICIDAL TENDENCIES IS OF FOREMOST IMPORTANCE IN SELECTION OF DRUGS FOR TREATMENT. THE KIELHOLZ SCHEMATIC BREAKDOWN OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS IS PRESENTED, AND SPECIFIC TYPES OF DRUGS ARE INDICATED, TO DEAL WITH SPECIFIC SYMPTOMS. CARE MUST BE TAKEN, FOR INSTANCE, NOT TO RELIEVE ONLY THE FEELINGS OF INHIBITION IN A SEVERELY DEPRESSED PATIENT, BECAUSE WITHOUT CONCOMITANT HEIGHTENING OF MOOD THIS RELIEF MIGHT CONVERT MERELY CONTEMPLATED SUICIDE INTO ACTUALITY. THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES A LECTURE GIVEN AT THE SUICIDE PREVENTION CENTER IN SEOUL, KOREA, IN 1966.

0100071511999
KRAL, V.S.; PAPETROPOULOS, D. TREATMENT OF GERIATRIC PATIENTS. IN: KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMAN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 3, P. 775-786.

USE OF PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS IN GERIATRIC PSYCHIATRY IS BASED MAINLY ON CLINICAL EXPERIENCE OF THE AUTHORS. FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS OF THE AFFECTIVE TYPE, PARTICULARLY ENDOGENOUS DEPRESSIONS, AND NEUROTIC REACTIONS ARE FREQUENTLY ENCOUNTERED MENTAL DISORDERS OF OLDER AGE. THE USE OF 1 OR 2 DRUGS FOR A SPECIAL TARGET SYMPTOM, WITH EXERCISE OF CAUTION IN REGARD TO SIDE EFFECTS WHICH MAY BE MORE SEVERE OR HARMFUL IN THE AGED, IS RECOMMENDED. THE MOST EFFECTIVE ANTIDEPRESSANTS FOR GERIATRICS WERE IMIPRAMINE (TOFRANIL), CHLORPROMAZINE AND THIORIDAZINE; ALSO PERPHENAZINE (TRILAFON) AND MAO INHIBITORS WERE WELL TOLERATED BUT MAY BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN INCREASE OF ANXIETY. TRIFLUOPERAZINE AND PERPHENAZINE WERE THEREFORE USED WITH THE FOREGOING AS TRANQUILIZERS. MANIC STATES, LATE PARAPHRENIAS, AND CONFUSIONAL STATES IN THE AGED RESPOND TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. IN SENILE AND ARTERIOSCLEROTIC BRAIN DISEASE, CERTAIN TARGET SYMPTOMS CAN BE AMELIORATED WITH PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS. AGITATION IN PRESENILE AND SENILE PSYCHOSIS RESPONDS TO

TRANQUILIZATION WITH CHLORPROMAZINE, THIORIDAZINE, PERPHENAZINE AND TRIFLUOPERAZINE. HAZARDS OF LARGE DOSES TO VISION ARE NOTED.

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0100071512999
GOLDMAN, DOUGLAS. SIDE EFFECTS OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC DRUGS. IN: KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMANN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 6, P. 811-832.

CLINICAL RECOGNITION AND UNDERSTANDING OF SIDE EFFECTS WILL LEAD TO THEIR CONTROL AND TO THE CONTINUED APPLICATION OF EFFECTIVE ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENTS. SIDE EFFECTS FROM VARIOUS PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC AGENTS, GROUPED FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES AS ANTIPSYCHOTIC DRUGS, ANTIDEPRESSANTS, AND MINOR TRANQUILIZERS ARE DISCUSSED. ADVERSE EFFECTS AND TOXICITY OF RESERPINE AND THE PHENOTHIAZINES ARE SYSTEMATICALLY CONSIDERED WITH ATTENTION TO PARKINSONISM AND "ANTIPARKINSON" DRUGS, AND TO THE AUTONOMIC AND ALLERGIC EFFECTS OF PHENOTHIAZINES. ADVERSE EFFECTS OF ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUGS ARE DISCUSSED IN 2 GROUPS, THE MONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS AND NONMONOAMINE OXIDASE INHIBITORS.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO

0100071513999
FREYHAN, FRITZ A. SYMPTOMATOLOGY. IN: KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMANN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 5, P. 803-810.

A FRAMEWORK IS OUTLINED FOR CONSIDERATION OF PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL TARGET SYMPTOMS IN RELATION TO TREATMENT WITH PSYCHOPHARMACA. IN THE PRESENT EMPIRICAL STAGE OF PSYCHIATRIC PHARMACOTHERAPY, FOCUS ON EVIDENCE OF EFFECTS ON SPECIFIED SYMPTOMS OFFERS A POTENT METHODOLOGY IN THE SEARCH FOR DIFFERENTIAL PATHOLOGY. THEREFORE, THE CONCEPT OF TARGET SYMPTOMS WAS DEVELOPED TO ASSIST IN DETERMINING SPECIFIC TREATMENTS.

CLINICAL NEUROPHARMACOLOGY RESEARCH CENTER
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0100071514999
WORTIS, JOSEPH.; ED. PART 2: THE LABORATORY ANIMAL AS MODEL. IN: WORTIS, JOSEPH, ED. RECENT ADVANCES IN BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 20TH ANNUAL CONVENTION AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM OF THE SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY, NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 30-MAY 2, 1965. NEW YORK: PLENUM PRESS, 1966. VOL. 8, CHAPTERS 4-7, P. 39-100; SUMMARY REPORT, P. 101.

PART 2 CONSISTS OF 4 ARTICLES AND 1 SUMMARY REPORT. SUBJECTS INCLUDE SPONTANEOUS AND EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED BEHAVIORAL ABNORMALITIES IN THE DOG CORRELATED WITH EARLY EXPERIENCE AND THE CRITICAL-PERIOD HYPOTHESIS (FOX, M.W. AND STELZNER, DENNIS), PHARMACOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF EVOKED

POTENTIALS IN RABBIT CORTEX (VAZQUES, A.J.; SABELLI, H.C.; LUDMER, R.I. AND TOMAN, J.E.P.), BRAIN TRANSAMINASES IN A CHEMICALLY INDUCED BEHAVIORAL ABNORMALITY (GABAY, SABIT), AND NEUROCHEMICAL CORRELATES OF BEHAVIOR--DIFFERENTIAL EFFECTS OF DRUGS ON APPROACH AND AVOIDANCE BEHAVIOR IN RATS WITH RELATED CHANGES IN BRAIN SEROTONIN AND NOREPINEPHRINE (APRISON, M.H. AND HINGTGEN, J.N.). A SUMMARY REPORT IS GIVEN ON THE EFFECTS OF VISUAL DEPRIVATION ON NUCLEIC ACID LEVELS IN RAT BRAIN CORTEX (BEASLY, JOHN W. AND MENDELSON, JACK H.). (120 REFERENCES)

0100071515999
AYD, FRANK J., JR. SOME MORAL ASPECTS OF PSYCHOPHARMACOTHERAPY. IN: KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMANN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 12, P. 909-923.

THE TESTING OF DRUGS ON VOLUNTEERS OR PATIENTS RAISES THE NEED FOR OBTAINING THE CONSENT OF THE INDIVIDUAL (OR HIS GUARDIANS) TO BE AN EXPERIMENTAL SUBJECT. PUBLIC LAW 87 (1962), ON THIS QUESTION IS DISCUSSED TOGETHER WITH ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR CLINICAL INVESTIGATORS AND ITS RELATION TO NATURAL LAW AS DISTINGUISHED FROM STATUTORY LAW. THE POSITION OF TRUST BETWEEN THE PHYSICIAN AND PATIENT AND THE PHYSICIAN AND SOCIETY IS LIKEWISE INVOLVED. THE AUTHOR FINDS SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS IN P.L. 87, ARGUES THAT REQUIRING PATIENT CONSENT WILL NOT STIFLE OR HAMPER PROPER RESEARCH, AND ASSERTS THAT PUBLISHED REPORTS SHOW THAT CLINICAL INVESTIGATORS OF PSYCHOPHARMACEUTICALS ADMINISTERED TO PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS DO CONDUCT MORALLY OBJECTIONABLE RESEARCH WITHOUT MAKING DEMONSTRABLY NEW OR MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE. ALLEGATIONS THAT SUICIDES ARE PREVENTED BY THIS UNREGULATED ADMINISTRATION OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS ARE NOT SUPPORTED BY DATA ON SUICIDE RATES. SPECIFIC TYPES OF DRUG COMBINATIONS ARE MENTIONED IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MORAL PROBLEM RAISED.

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0100071516999
DAVIDSON, HENRY A. SOME MEDICOLEGAL ASPECTS OF PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. IN: KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMANN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 11, P. 897-908.

RISKS IN PRESCRIBING AND DISPENSING DRUGS IN RELATION TO LEGAL ACTIONS FOR MALPRACTICE ARE SURVEYED. A PHYSICIAN MAY BE LIABLE FOR FAILURE TO WARN OF POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS OR FOR VAGUENESS IN DOSAGE INSTRUCTIONS. THE DOCTOR IS EXPECTED TO KEEP ABREAST OF MEDICAL PROGRESS AND TO KNOW WHEN AN ESTABLISHED METHOD HAS BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL. SOME COURTS DISTINGUISH BETWEEN THERAPEUTIC INNOVATION AND EXPERIMENTATION. PURE RESEARCH, HOWEVER, HAD BETTER BE DONE IN ORGANIZED INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS. A TRIAL-AND-ERROR APPROACH TO PHARMACOLOGIC TREATMENT IS RECOGNIZED AS PROPER IN GENERAL AND NEED NOT BE CONSIDERED AS EXPERIMENTAL. VOLUNTARY CONSENT OF THE PATIENT IN WRITING IS DESIRABLE. PATIENTS WITH EMOTIONAL ILLNESS OR CHARACTER DISORDERS, OFTEN PRECISELY THOSE WHO ARE SUBJECTS FOR PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGIC RESEARCH, MAY BE LITIGIOUS. THE

PHYSICIAN NEEDS A LAWYER WHO CAN SEEK OUT-OF-COURT SETTLEMENT BEFORE SUCH CASES COME TO TRIAL, AVOIDING HUMILIATION FOR THE LITIGANT.

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CEDAR GROVE, N.J.

0100071517999
WORTIS, JOSEPH; ED. PART 3: MODEL PSYCHOPATHOLOGIC STATES. IN: WORTIS, JOSEPH, ED. RECENT ADVANCES IN BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 20TH ANNUAL CONVENTION AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM OF THE SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY, NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 30-MAY 2, 1965. NEW YORK: PLENUM PRESS, 1966. VOL. 8, CHAPTERS 8-15, P. 103-197.

PART 3 CONSISTS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS ON LSD: PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH ITS USE, MISUSE, AND ABUSE IN THE UNITED STATES (RINKEL, MAX) AND A PANEL DISCUSSION ON CHOLINERGIC MECHANISMS IN MENTAL ILLNESS: ANTICHOLINERGIC HALLUCINOGENS. SUBJECTS INCLUDE A PSYCHOSIS-PRODUCING DRUG AS A TOOL IN STUDYING NERVE EXCITATION (ABOOD, LEO G.) ELECTROGRAPHIC AND BEHAVIORAL SIGNS OF ANTICHOLINERGIC ACTIVITY (WHITE, RICHARD P.), BEHAVIORAL EFFECTS OF ANTICHOLINERGIC PSYCHOTOMIMETICS AND THEIR ANTAGONISTS IN MAN AND ANIMALS (GERSHON, SAMUEL), QUANTITATIVE EEG CHANGES INDUCED BY ANTICHOLINERGIC DRUGS AND THEIR BEHAVIORAL CORRELATES IN MAN (ITIL, TURAN, M.), EFFECT OF ATROPINE AND JB-329 (DITRAN--A HALLUCINOGEN CLINICALLY UTILIZED AS AN ANTIDEPRESSANT) ON "CAUDATE SPINDLE" PHENOMENA AND ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF CAT HIPPOCAMPUS (SPRADLIN, W.W.; STERNBERGH, W.C.A.; WILSON, W.P. AND HUGHES, J.L.), AND EFFECTS OF ATROPINE AND JB-329 ON ACTIVITY OF THE VISUAL SYSTEM, NONSPECIFIC PROJECTION SYSTEM, AND HIPPOCAMPUS IN ANIMALS WITH AND WITHOUT RETICULAR SYSTEM LESIONS (STERNBERGH, W.C.A. AND WILSON, W.P.). (217 REFERENCES)

0100071518999
WINKELMAN, N. WILLIAM, JR. TREATMENT OF PSYCHONEUROSES BY NEUROLEPTIC AND TRANQUILIZING DRUGS. IN: KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMANN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 4, P. 787-801.

THE INDICATIONS FOR, TECHNIQUE, RESULTS AND THEORY OF THE USE OF NEUROLEPTIC (PHENOTHIAZINES AND RESERPINE) AND TRANQUILIZING DRUGS (NONPHENOTHIAZINES, SUCH AS MEPROBAMATE, CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE, DIAZEPAM) IN PSYCHONEUROTIC PATIENTS ARE DESCRIBED. AREAS OF DISAGREEMENT ARE NOTED. NEUROLEPTIC DRUGS, NEVERTHELESS, ARE WIDELY USED BY BOTH THE PSYCHIATRIST AND THE NONPSYCHIATRIC PHYSICIAN. THE DRUGS REDUCE SUBJECTIVE FEELINGS AND OBJECTIVE SIGNS OF TENSION, ANXIETY, AND AGITATION. FOUR OF FIVE RECOGNIZED NONPSYCHOTIC CLINICAL STATES CAN BE BENEFITTED BY THESE DRUGS. OPTIMUM USE WILL REQUIRE COORDINATION OF KNOWLEDGE FROM THE FIELDS OF PSYCHIATRY, PSYCHOANALYSIS, SOCIOLOGY, AND MEDICINE. SENSITIVE OBSERVATIONS OF THE PATIENT'S PSYCHOLOGY ARE NEEDED FOR EFFECTIVE USE. (24 REFERENCES)

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND NEUROLOGY
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0100071519999
HAMPEL, H.; HAPKE, H.-J. PHARMACOLOGY OF GAMMA-BUTRYOLACTONE. (EIN BEITRAG ZUR PHARMAKOLOGIE DES GAMMA-BUTYROLACTON.) ARCHIVES INTERNATIONALES DE PHARMACODYNAMIE ET DE THERAPIE (GENT), 171(2):306-322, 1968. IN GERMAN.

THE SEDATIVE-HYPNOTIC EFFECTS OF GAMMA-BUTYROLACTONE (GAMMA-BL) ON LABORATORY ANIMALS WERE TESTED PHARMACOLOGICALLY. DOSIS-DEPENDENT SEDATION AND SLEEP WERE PRODUCED IN MICE, GUINEA PIGS, CATS AND DOGS. EXCEPTING GUINEA PIGS, ALL SHOWED MARKED SOMATIC AND VEGETATIVE EXCITATIONS BEFORE FALLING ASLEEP. GAMMA-BL SHOWED SIGNIFICANT ANALGESIC EFFECTS AT 200 MG/KG IN MICE. LOCAL ANESTHETIC ACTION OF GAMMA-BL IN GUINEA PIGS BY INTRADERMAL TEST WAS EIGHT TIMES WEAKER THAN THAT OF PROCAINE. THE RESULTS OF MOTILITY-MEASUREMENTS IN MICE AND OTHER TESTS INDICATE CNS DEPRESSION. EXCITATIONS IN DOGS WERE SLIGHTLY INHIBITED BY ATROPINE, DEFINITELY BY CHLORPROMAZINE AND COMPLETELY BY DIAZEPAM. THESE AND ADDITIONAL FINDINGS INDICATE THAT GAMMA-BL BLOCKS THE INTERNEURONS OF THE BRAIN STEM AND HIGHER CENTERS. HIGH CONCENTRATIONS WERE NECESSARY, HOWEVER, FOR COMPLETE ANESTHESIA, REACHED ONLY AFTER A PROLONGED INITIAL PHASE. INCOMPLETE DEPRESSION OF THE RESPECTIVE CENTERS APPARENTLY ACCOUNTED FOR THE VEGETATIVE AND SOMATIC EXCITATIONS OBSERVED BEFORE THE COMPLETE TOLERANCE STAGE WAS ATTAINED.

INSTITUT FUR PHARMAKOLOGIE
TOXIKOLOGIE UND PHARMAZIE DER TIERARZTLICHES HOCHSCHULE
HANNOVER, GERMANY

0100071520999
PETRILOWITSCH, NIKOLAUS. THE OVERALL AND THE "ATOMIST" APPROACH IN PHARMACOTHERAPY. TARGET SYNDROMES OR TARGET SYMPTOMS? (DIE GANZHEITLICHE UND DIE "ATOMISTISCHE" BETRACHTUNGSWEISE IN DER PHARMAKOTHERAPIE.-ZIELSYNDROME ODER ZIELSYMPTOME?) IN: PSYCHIATRIC PATHOLOGY AND PSYCHIATRIC PHARMACOTHERAPY. (PSYCHIATRISCHE KRANKHEITSLEHRE UND PSYCHIATRISCHE PHARMAKOTHERAPIE.) BASEL, NEW YORK: S. KARGER, 1966. P. 42-63. IN GERMAN.

THIS SECTION DISCUSSES THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS: OBSESSIVE-COMPULSIVE AND PHOBIC SYNDROMES; HYPOCHONDRIACAL SYNDROMES; ALIENATION AND DEPERSONALIZATION SYNDROMES AND EXHAUSTION AND VEGETATIVE DEPRESSIONS. THE MATERIAL IS BASED ON THE LITERATURE AND ON A SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE CASE HISTORIES. DRUGS CHIEFLY RELIED ON INCLUDE AMITRIPTYLINE, THIORIDAZINE, CHLORPROMAZINE AND IMIPRAMINE.

NERVENKLINIK DER UNIVERSITAT MAINZ
MAINZ, GERMANY

0100071521999
LEUNER, HANSCARL. EFFECT OF PSYCHOTOMIMETIC DRUGS. IN: KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMANN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 15, P. 961-983.

THE HISTORY OF USE AND DISCOVERY OF PSYCHOTOMIMETIC DRUGS IS BRIEFLY SKETCHED, AND THE COMPARATIVE FORMULAS FOR MESCALIN, LSD AND PSILOCYBIN ARE SHOWN. THE WORK IN CEREBRAL PHYSIOLOGY AND BIOCHEMISTRY TO DEVELOP

HYPOTHESES OF SCHIZOPHRENIA MODELS, STIMULATED BY DISCOVERY OF LSD-INDUCED PSYCHOSIS, PRODUCED NO TANGIBLE RESULTS BUT OPENED AVENUES OF RESEARCH. PSYCHIATRISTS HAVE CONTINUED WITH INVESTIGATION OF THE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL PHENOMENA FROM LSD EFFECTS. LSD-25 AND PSILOCYBIN AND ITS DERIVATIVES ARE THE PSYCHOTOMIMETICS OF CURRENT IMPORTANCE. PSYCHOLYTIC AND PSYCHEDELIC THERAPIES AND TECHNIQUES WITH EXAMPLES OF CLINICAL APPLICATION ARE DISCUSSED. PSYCHOLYTIC THERAPY IS NOT A PURE FORM OF PHARMACOTHERAPY FOR IT DEALS WITH DEPTH ANALYSIS ACTIVATED BY PSYCHOTOMIMETICA. THIS IS THE ONLY FORM EMPLOYED IN EUROPE. PSYCHEDELIC THERAPY SEEKS TO MAKE USE OF THE "MIND-EXPANDING" EFFECT OF THESE DRUGS. JUSTIFICATION OF THE THERAPY RESTS MAINLY ON REPORTS OF SUCCESSES WITH ALCOHOLICS. NO FINAL CONCLUSIONS AS TO THE THERAPEUTIC EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE DRUGS CAN BE REACHED WITHOUT MORE CONTROLLED EXPERIMENTS AND CATAMNESTIC STUDIES.

UNIVERSITATSKLINIK FUR PSYCHISCHE UND NERVENKRANKHEITEN GOTTINGEN, GERMANY

0100071522999
GORMAN, MIKE. THE NEW DRUGS AND COMMUNITY PSYCHIATRY. IN: KLINE, NATHAN S. AND LEHMANN, HEINZ E., EDS. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. INTERNATIONAL PSYCHIATRY CLINICS. BOSTON: LITTLE, BROWN, 1965. VOL. 2, NO. 4, CHAPTER 10, P. 885-895.

THIS STATEMENT DEALS WITH MODERNIZING MENTAL HEALTH CARE AND EXTENDING HELP TO THE MENTALLY ILL WHICH HAS GENERALLY BEEN DENIED THROUGH CONVENTIONAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAMS. THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY MENTAL HEALTH COUNCIL AND ACTIONS TAKEN FOLLOWING THE FINAL REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMISSION ON MENTAL ILLNESS AND HEALTH, APPOINTED BY THE U.S. CONGRESS IN 1955, ARE DISCUSSED. POLICY ON THE USE OF DRUGS IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS. THE OFFICIAL AIM IS TO HAVE A NETWORK OF CENTERS ROOTED IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR OF MEDICINE BUT CAPABLE OF GIVING ADEQUATE PSYCHIATRIC CARE TO THOSE UNABLE TO PAY. RESISTANCE TO USE OF THE NEW DRUGS HAS BEEN FOUND IN MENTAL HEALTH CLINICS AND SIMILAR FACILITIES. THE PAST TRAINING OF SOME SPECIALISTS IN CHARGE OF INSTITUTIONS MADE THEM INTELLECTUALLY UNRECEPTIVE TO PHARMACOTHERAPY. THE BASIC PROBLEM, HOWEVER, IS THE QUESTION OF ABILITY TO PAY FOR THE DRUGS. PUBLIC BUDGETING AND ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES HAVE BEEN INADEQUATE, BUT GAINS ARE BEING MADE WITH EXPERIENCE.

0100071523999
WORTIS, JOSEPH; ED. PART 6: COMPUTER ANALYSIS AND MODELS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO EEG. IN: WORTIS, JOSEPH, ED. RECENT ADVANCES IN BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY. PROCEEDINGS OF THE 20TH ANNUAL CONVENTION AND SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM OF THE SOCIETY OF BIOLOGICAL PSYCHIATRY, NEW YORK CITY, APRIL 30-MAY 2, 1965. NEW YORK: PLENUM PRESS, 1966. VOL. 8, CHAPTERS 24-27, P. 305-355.

SUBJECTS INCLUDE CLASSIFICATION OF PSYCHOSES BY QUANTITATIVE EEG MEASURES (FINK, MAX; ITIL, TURAN M. AND CLYDE, DEAN), BROAD-SPECTRUM COMPUTER ANALYSES OF ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS IN BASIC PSYCHOPATHOLOGIC DISORDERS (KURLAND, HOWARD D. AND YEAGER, CHARLES L.), SOMATOSENSORY AND VISUAL CEREBRAL EVOKED RESPONSE CHANGES DURING SLEEP (SHAGAAS, CHARLES AND TRUSTY, DEWEY M.), AND

COMPUTER SIMULATION OF SLEEP EEG PATTERNS WITH A MARKOV CHAIN MODEL (ZUNG, WILLIAM W.K.; NAYLOR, THOMAS H.; GIANTURCO, DANIEL T. AND WILSON, WILLIAM P.). (70 REFERENCES)

0100071524999
HOFFER, A.; OSMOND, H. ADRENOCHROME AND SOME OF ITS DERIVATIVES. IN: THE HALLUCINOGENS. NEW YORK: ACADEMIC PRESS, 1967. CHAPTER 3, P. 267-442.

THE ADRENALINE DERIVATIVES ADRENOCHROME, ADRENOLUTIN, AND 5,6-DIHYDROXY-N-METHYLINDOLE HAVE A SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP TO PHARMACOLOGY, MEDICINE AND PSYCHIATRY, BECAUSE THEY CAN BE FORMED IN VIVO; EVIDENCE INDICATING THAT THEY ARE FORMED NATURALLY IS ACCEPTED BY CERTAIN INVESTIGATORS. ADRENOCHROME STUDIES HAVE LED TO SCIENTIFIC CONTROVERSIES, I.E., (1) CONCERNING ADRENOCHROME AS A METABOLITE OF ADRENALINE; AND (2) ADRENOCHROME HYPOTHESIS OF SCHIZOPHRENIA. THE SEVERAL HYPOTHESES ARE DISCUSSED, FOLLOWED BY REVIEW OF THE CHEMICAL AND BIOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF ADRENOCHROME; ADRENOCHROME AND MELANIN PIGMENTATION; SCHIZOPHRENIA AND HAIR COLOR AND CONDITION; AND ADRENOCHROME AND OXYGEN TOXICITY, WITH CITATION OF CASE MATERIAL. ADRENOCHROME AND ITS DERIVATIVES, CONVULSANTS AND ANTICONVULSANTS, ALLERGIES, HYPOTHERMIA, ANTITHYROID PROPERTIES OF ADRENOCHROME AND ANTI-INSULINASE ACTIVITY OF ADRENOLUTIN ARE CONSIDERED. THE EVIDENCE THAT ADRENOCHROME MAY BE FORMED IN THE BODY IS PRESENTED, WITH A TABLE OF COMPARISON OF SOME PROPERTIES OF ADRENOCHROME AND SOME CHANGES FOUND IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF ADRENOCHROME AND ADRENOLUTIN ARE REVIEWED, IN SEPARATE STUDIES WITH CASE MATERIAL. (299 REFERENCES)

0100071525999
CHLOND, H. PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATION FOR DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES IN CHILDREN. (ZUR MEDIKAMENTOSEN VORBEREITUNG DIAGNOSTISCHER EINGRIFFE BEI KINDERN.) THERAPIE DER GEGENWART (MUNCHEN), 105(7):940-945, 1966. IN GERMAN.

THE PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE HERE REPORTED RELATES PRIMARILY TO PREPARATION OF CHILDREN FOR LUMBAR PUNCTURE AND PNEUMOENCEPHALOGRAPHY. PHENOBARBITAL WAS ADMINISTERED ON THE NIGHT PRIOR TO EXAMINATION. DOMINAL AND PROMETHIAZINE WERE GIVEN ORALLY 1-1/2 HOUR AND 1/2 HOUR BEFORE THE PROCEDURE. SEDATION WAS ATTAINED 1/2 HOUR AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF THE DOMINAL-PROMETHIAZINE MIXTURE. THERE WAS INDICATION OF PAIN UPON FILLING OF THE VENTRICLE WITH AIR, BUT IT WAS OF SHORT DURATION. IN THE LUMBAR PUNCTURES, PETHIDINE (DOLANTIN) WAS ADDITIONALLY GIVEN AS A DOSE OF 1 MG/KG BODY WEIGHT. DOMINAL POTENTIATES PETHIDINE, SO THAT THE DOSE WAS ADEQUATE. PRECOLLAPSE WAS EXPERIENCED IN 2 PNEUMOENCEPHALOGRAPHY CASES, READILY CONTROLLED BY INJECTION OF NORADRENALIN. THE CHILDREN SLEPT 3-5 HOURS AFTER THE PROCEDURES, BUT COULD BE AROUSED. PERIPHERAL CIRCULATION WAS GOOD. VOMITING OCCURRED IN ONLY 12(. EVEN THOSE CASES WITH A HISTORY OF EPILEPTIC SEIZURES PRESENTED NO REACTION OF THIS KIND.

0100071526999
ENELOW, ALLEN J.; WEXLER, MURRAY. PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY IN MEDICAL PRACTICE. IN: PSYCHIATRY IN THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. NEW YORK: OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, 1966. CHAPTER 7, P. 210-247.

PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS SHOULD NOT BE USED SOLELY FOR OBLITERATION OF SYMPTOMS. THE PRACTICING PHYSICIAN SHOULD USE THESE DRUGS AS TOOLS THAT ALLOW THE ESTABLISHING OF A COMMUNICATIVE AND THEREFORE THERAPEUTICALLY EFFECTIVE PHYSICIAN-PATIENT REALTIONSHIP. THE DRUGS DISCUSSED IN THIS CHAPTER ARE PHENOTHIAZINES, RAUWOLFIA ALKALOIDS, DIPHENYLMETHANES, SUBSTITUTED PROPANEDIOLS, SUBSTITUTED AMIDES, CHLORAL HYDRATE, PARALDEHYDE AND THE ANTIDEPRESSANTS. TWELVE CASE HISTORIES ILLUSTRATE THE USE OF THESE SUBSTANCES. A BRIEF SUMMARIZING TABLE INDICATES DAILY DOSES TO BE PRESCRIBED FOR TYPICAL DISORDERS. (20 REFERENCES)

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ABSTRACTS

71551
Potts, A.M.; Pin Chit Au. The photoconductivity of melanin. Agressologie (Paris) 9(2):225-230, 1968.

The measurement of the conductivity of solid melanin in light and darkness, with and without polycyclic compounds absorbed, is described. Initial measurements of pellets were made after 20 hours in the dark. When the effect of light was investigated a light level at the surface was 8 foot candles. The conductivity of melanin was increased by light and decreased by dark. The dark conductivity increased with repeated exposure to light. Treatment with chlorpromazine diminished all conductivity. Chloroquine also decreased conductivity but to a lesser degree. Changing the cycling of illumination from 1 HZ to 2 HZ diminished the response greatly, particularly after chlorpromazine treatment. After chloroquine treatment, the same diminution was found varying with the concentration. Synthetic dopa melanin so treated had much less effect, permitting conductivity 1000 times greater than melanin from natural sources. The recorded findings support the theory previously advanced that light generates additional free radicals. (14 References.)

Eye Research Laboratories
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71552
Stach, K. Speculative structural considerations concerning a correlation of psychic effect and chemical constitution. (Spekulative strukturelle Betrachtungen einer Korrelation von psychischer Wirkung und chemischer Konstitution.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie. Stuttgart, Fed. Rep. of Germany: Georg Thieme Verlag, 1966. p. 57-63.

The psychic effect appears to be substantially influenced positively or negatively by two factors: Constitution of the ring system and type of the basic side chain. With reference to diphenylamine and diphenylmethane derivatives, neuroleptic, thymoleptic and neuroleptic/thymoleptic ring systems can be distinguished, whereby the type and size of the middle ring, especially its disposition in relation to the two aromatic radicals (plane, or angularly twisted arrangement), exert a decisive effect on the essential psychic action of the substance. Presence of hetero atoms (S, O) and/or methane groups and substituents at specific positions is also significant. It is possible that branching, as well as "shortening" of the carbon chain bridge, may not only lead to weakening of the main effect, but to development of antagonistic effects as well.

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71553
Poldinger, W. Speculative-theoretical approaches in psychopharmacology. (Uber spekulativ-theoretische Ansatze in der Psychopharmakologie.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie. Stuttgart, Fed. Rep. of Germany: Georg Thieme Verlag, 1966. p. 43-53.

The stated purpose of the present paper was to start a discussion. The suggestion was made that a broadly designated "substitution effect" might be considered, in the sense of the kind of long-range treatment of diabetes by insulin, whereby such effects as antagonism might be brought into play in the in the development of effective drugs. Diphenylamine and diphenylmethane compounds, for instance, resemble substances normally present in the body. An "association chain" in such a connection would be diphenylamine-diphenylmethane derivatives-riboflavin-succinic acid dehydrogenase-citric acid cycle. Molecular similarities, such as in folic acid and its antagonists amethopterin, and nicotinamide and its antagonist 6-amine nicotinamide, are mentioned. With reference to the correlation of psychic effect and chemical structure, a table is presented in which ring grouping is shown preponderantly to affect type of action. In terms of stereochemistry, the diphenylamine and diphenylmethane derivatives show an optimal thymoleptic effect with increased torque and angle of twist: Dibenzazocine derivatives are almost "too much twisted" to retain a thymoleptic effect. (8 References.)

Lucerne, Switzerland

71554
Hippius, H. The interrelationship of chemical structure and effect of psychopharmaceuticals. (Der Zusammenhang zwischen chemischer Konstitution und Wirkung der Psychopharmaka.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie. Stuttgart, Fed Rep. of Germany: Georg Thieme Verlag, 1966. p. 1-17.

Three basic factors govern the interrelationship of structure and action of therapeutically active tricyclic compounds: 1) Side chains, 2) ring substituents, and 3) ring structure. All phenothiazine derivatives effective in treating psychoses present a characteristic C-C-C-N side chain. Compounds that have different side chain configuration, with otherwise like molecular structure, vary qualitatively in their action. Example: Piperazinyl derivatives are compared with piperidyl compounds (extrapyramidal versus no extrapyramidal effect). The type of ring substituents in the 3 position causes quantitative differences. Example: Differently halogenated promazine and perazine derivatives. The increasing polarization of the whole molecule by halogenation of varying degrees may be causal. Most significant changes of effect in tricyclic psychopharmaceuticals are caused by change of basic ring structure. In this connection, stereochemical concepts are significant. Example: Comparison of the molecular 3-dimensional model of azacyclonol with that of promazine suggests that torsion of the ring planes may have an influence on the spectrum of clinical action. Change of angle of twist, and plane torsion appear to be the outstanding structural characteristics that differentiate antidepressants and neuroleptics among the tricyclic compounds. Presence or absence of free electron pairs in the central ring appears to be of lesser significance. Experiments with substituted thioxanthene derivatives suggest that the "active centers" of the molecule are important. Since the C=C bond limits the free rotation of the side chain, cis-trans isomerism occurs in substituted derivatives. It is possible that "active centers" must be at a specific distance from each other for optimal effect (transisomer chlorprothixene is active, and the cis isomer has no certain effect). (21 References.)

Berlin, Germany

71555
Alemany, Antonio; Bernabe, Manuel; Elorriaga, Carlos; Alvarez, Eldiberto Fernandez; Lora-Tamayo, Manuel; Nieto, Ofelia. Potential psychotropic agents. I.--Synthesis of (indolyl-2-carbonyl)-1-alkyl-2 hydrazines, (indolyl-3-carbonyl)-1-alkyl-2 hydrazines and (indolyl-3-acetyl)-1-alkyl-2 hydrazines, and in vitro measure. (Psychotropes potentiels. I.--Synthese d'(indolyl-2-carbonyl)-1-alkyl-2 hydrazines, (indolyl-3-carbonyl)-1-alkyl-2 hydrazines et (indolyl-3-acetyl)-1-alkyl-2- hydrazines, et mesure, "in vitro", de leur activite inhibitrice de la monoamineoxydase.) Bulletin de la Societe Chimique de France (Paris), No. 8:2486-2497, 1966.

The compounds synthesized were: 30 derivatives of (indolyl-2-carbonyl)-1-alkylidene-2-hydrazine, 27 derivatives of (indolyl-3-carbonyl)-1-alkylidene-2-hydrazine, 15 derivatives of (indolyl-3-acetyl)-1-alkylidene-2-hydrazine, 33 derivatives of (indolyl-2-carbonyl)-1-alkyl-2-hydrazine, 8 derivatives of (indolyl-3-carbonyl)-1-alkyl-2-hydrazine, and 8 derivatives of (indolyl-3-acetyl)-1-alkyl-2-hydrazine. The formulae, chemical characteristics, and syntheses of these compounds are given. The alkylhydrazines were tested for their inhibitory effects on MAO, using tyramine as a substrate, and on dopa decarboxylase, using DL-dopa as a substrate. The compounds found to be the most active MAO inhibitors were the benzyl, phenylethyl, alpha-methylphenylethyl, and cyclohexyl derivatives of (indolyl-3-acetyl)-1-alkyl-2-hydrazine and the isopropyl and 2-phenylethyl derivatives of (indolyl-3-carboxyl)-1-alkyl-2-hydrazine; these derivatives were 5-40 times more active than iproniazid. (33 References.)

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71556
Ogle, C.W. Noradrenaline in the tropics. British Medical Journal (London), No. 5603: 490, 1968.

It is known that the catecholamines, adrenaline and noradrenaline are unstable in dilute solutions. However, under temperate conditions noradrenaline is stable up to 4 hours in infusion solutions. The stability of noradrenaline was tested in a tropical climate. Noradrenaline was stable in dextrose (5 percent) and dextrose (5 percent) in physiological saline, but considerable loss of activity resulted in psysiological saline due to pH variation. It is suggested that the physiological saline be avoided in the tropics unless its pH factor can be modified. (4 References.)

Dept. of Pharmacology
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71557
Weiss, Benjamin; Costa, E. Selective stimulation of adenyl cyclase of rat pineal gland by pharmacologically active catecholamines. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 161(2):310-319, 1968.

The study shows that adenyl cyclase activity of rat pineal gland is enhanced by pharmacologically active catecholamines but not by

biogenic amines devoid of adrenergic receptor sympathomimetic amines, noncatechol sympathomimetic amines, and polypeptides which increase the level of cyclic 3',5'-adenosine monophosphate (AMP) in other tissues. The norepinephrine-induced stimulation of enzyme activity is inhibited by agents which block beta adrenergic receptors but not by drugs acting on adrenergic nerve terminals. The adenyl cyclase activity of rat pineal gland homogenates was assayed by measuring the rate of formation of radioactive cyclic 3',5'-AMP from its carbon 14-labeled precursor, adenosine triphosphate. Addition of l-norepinephrine increased enzyme activity up to 3-fold. Cyclic 3',5'-AMP formation also was enhanced by l-epinephrine and l-isoproterenol, but not by d-norepinephrine, dl-dihydroxymandelic acid, dl-normetanephrine, dopamine, tyramine, d-amphetamine, or l-phenylephrine. Serotonin and histamine did not stimulate pineal adenyl cyclase, although these agents are present in the pineal gland and increase cyclic 3',5'-AMP formation in other tissues. Pineal adenyl cyclase was not stimulated by the polypeptides, glucagon, adrenocorticotropic hormone, or luteinizing hormone, which enhance the accumulation of the cyclic nucleotide in liver, adrenal cortex, and corpus luteum, respectively. Drugs which alter sympathetic responses by action at adrenergic nerve endings, such as guanethidine, cocaine, and desmethylimipramine, failed to influence pineal adenyl cyclase activity. However the beta adrenergic blocking agents, propranolol and dichloroisoproterenol, which affect beta adrenergic receptors, antagonized the norepinephrine-induced stimulation of enzyme activity. In this respect, phenoxybenzamine and phentolamine were less effective. (39 References)

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71558
Meldrum, B.S.; Bhargava, V.K. Excitant and depressant actions of some new alkoxy derivatives of 2-aminomethyl-1,4-benzodioxane on the central nervous system of the rabbit. International Journal of Neurophysiology (Oxford), 7(3):253-263, 1968.

Of the seven alkoxy derivatives of 2-aminomethyl-1,4-benzodioxane used in the present study, three were selected as representative of the major actions of the benzodioxanes, namely, for peripheral adrenolytic effect, 2-(N-(2,6-dimethoxyphenoxyethyl) aminomethyl 1,4-benzodioxane (WB4101); for central sedation and muscle relaxation, 2-(4'7' dioxaoctyl) aminomethyl-1,4-benzodioxane (WB4123); and for convulsant action, 2-benzyloxybutylaminomethyl-1,4-benzodioxane (WB4130). The drugs were administered to unanesthetized rabbits, whose responses were noted in terms of posture, alertness, electrocortical activity, and blood pressure. WB1401 (3 mg/kg) reduced blood pressure for an extended period. When it was injected rapidly, there were epileptic seizures, followed by narcosis. Straight side chain derivatives, including WB4123, produced transient epilepsy which was quickly followed by muscular hypotonia and sedation. The derivatives which presented a benzyloxyalkyl side chain, including WB4130, induced convulsion. Since the effect of WB4130 entailed a long latent period, it may be that the active convulsant is a metabolite. (24 References)

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71559
Sjoqvist, Folke; Hammer, Wolfgang; Schumacher, Herbert; Gillette, James R. The effect of desmethylimipramine and other "anti-tremorine" drugs on the metabolism of tremorine and oxotremorine in rats and mice. Biochemical Pharmacology (Oxford), 17(6):915-934, 1968.

A marked species difference between rats and mice in the effect of various drugs on the metabolism of tremorine and oxotremorine was demonstrated using male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 180-220 g and male Swiss albino mice weighing 17-23 g. The drugs studied were tremorine, 10 mg/kg; oxotremorine, 0.5 mg/kg; desipramine, 10-20 mg/kg; imipramine, 0.03 mM/kg; amitriptyline, 0.03 mM/kg; thiazinaminum, 0.03 mM/kg; SKF 525 A (beta-diethylaminoethyl diphenylpropylacetate), 0.1 mM/kg; Sch 5705 (the diethylaminoethyl ester of monoethylethylphenylmalonate), 0.1 mM/kg; and Sch 5706 (the diethylaminoethylamide of monomethylphenylmalonate), 0.1 mM/kg. The antitremorine drugs were injected 60 minutes before either tremorine or oxotremorine. Desipramine increased the brain levels and decreased the excretion rate of tremorine. Desipramine also inhibited the conversion of tremorine to oxotremorine and the further metabolism of oxotremorine. Elimination of both tremorine and oxotremorine was slower after iv than after ip administration. Desipramine inhibited the in vitro metabolism of tremorine and oxotremorine by rat liver. Imipramine, amitriptyline, thiazinaminum, SKF 525 A, and Sch 5706 all markedly inhibited the metabolism of tremorine to oxotremorine. Oxotremorine and particularly tremorine were metabolized much more slowly

in the mouse than in the rat. Desipramine shortened the effect of oxotremorine in mice and caused an increase in tissue levels of oxotremorine in mice. SKF 525 A delayed the onset of action of tremorine and prolonged the action of oxotremorine in both rats and mice. Sch 5705 had no effect on the metabolism of tremorine and oxotremorine in rats, but prolonged the effects of oxotremorine in mice. (22 References)

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71560
Rump, Slawomir; Faff, Jerzy; Siek, Stanislaw. Effect of N-methyl-3-hydroxypiperidine benzilate (JB 336) on some conditioned reflexes in rat. Acta Physiologica Polonica (Warszawa), 18(1): 68 73, 1967.

Experiments concerning avoidance and orientation conditioned reflexes in 50 rats are reported, which determined their response to 10 mg/kg or 20 mg/kg subcutaneous doses of crystalline JB336. The blocking effect was comparable to that of phenothiazine tranquilizers, insofar as simple conditioned reflexes were concerned. Avoidance was blocked most strongly 50 to 120 minutes following administration. The disturbance of labyrinthine reflex was most pronounced at an earlier time, namely 10 to 20 minutes after administration. Though response resembles that to indole derivatives, e.g. psilocybine, LSD-25, the mechanism of action is presumed to be different. (6 References)

Department of Experimental Pharmacology
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71561
Fedyayeva, L.P. The influence of Fenamin and some of its heavy derivatives upon the structure of the intermediate and frontal lobes of the brain. (Vliyaniye Fenamina i nekotorykh yego utyazhelennykh proizvodnykh na struktury promezhutochnogo i perednego mozga.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV., Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, Tartu, USSR, 1965. pp. 125-127.

The compounds investigated were IEM 336 (p-aminophenylacetic acid beta-phenylisopropylamide) and Fenatin (diphosphate of the beta-phenylisopropylamide of nicotinic acid). These drugs are distinguished from Fenamin by substituting one H in the NH2 group by p-aminophenylacetic acid or nicotinic acid. Rabbits were administered these drugs in doses of 5 and 10 mg/kg, and 25 mg/kg. Determined was the influence exerted by these drugs upon various brain portions (e.g., the thalamus) when low-frequency electric impulses were applied (4 to 10 impulses per second of 5 microseconds duration for 10 seconds). In contrast to Fenamin (amphetamine sulfate), both of these drugs do not stimulate but rather depress the activities of the structures in the intermediary brain portions, whereas they excite the structure of the frontal lobes. (5 References)

71562
Hurmer, R.; Vernin, J. Long-acting tranquilizing and anticonvulsant dihydroquinazolinones. (Dihydroquinazolinones a action tranquillisante et anticonvulsivante de longue duree.) Therapie (Paris), 22(6): 1325-1330, 1967.

Of a series of tested dihydroquinazolinones, the substance designated FHa21 is the most promising. In hydroquinazolinones, notably in FHa21 whose formula is 3-(2,4-dichlorophenyl-3H-quinazolin-4-one), suppression of the methyl group in the 2 position has the effect of reducing toxicity and hypnotic effect without diminishing the anticonvulsant and tranquilizing action to the same extent. FHa21 was administered in an oral dose of 4000 mg/kg to mice, with no lethal outcome. DL50 could not be determined because of the large amount required. Chronic toxicity was studied in rats (oral doses of 25 and 100 mg/kg); blood and hemoglobin were unchanged, and no histological changes were noted in autopsy. Sedative effect was clear in a dose of 12.5 mg/kg, lasting 3 hours. Up to 800 mg/kg, it did not induce sleep. FHa21 potentiated the effect of a nonhypnotic barbiturate dose. Anticonvulsant effective dose 50 against strychnine was 30 mg/kg. Electroshock seizures were suppressed in 50 percent of the mice with 135 mg/kg. The drug had a long-lasting protective effect against pentetrazole shock. (4 References)

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71563
Halaris, A.; Ruther, E.; Matussek, N. Effect of a benzoquinolizine (Ro 4-1284) on granulated vesicles of the rat brain. Zeitschrift fur Zellforschung und Mikroskopische Anatomie (Berlin), 76: 100-107, 1967.

Five male rats received Ro 4-1284 (benzoquinolizine) 15 mg/kg intraperitoneally while 5 other rats served as controls. In control animals, in the hypothalamus vesicular elements, the axons and axon-terminal structures were seen under the electron microscope. Three types of vesicles, classified as types A, B, and C, were distinguishable according to their content and diameter. In treated animals 2 hours after receiving the drug, the same diameter of vesicle was seen and only the content of B and C was changed. Empty type-B vesicles were often found and instead of osmiophilic material there was a small membranous ring in the lumen. Three types of vesicles were detected in the nerve endings and pineal processes of the controls. In treated rats the same size vesicles were seen but granulated vesicles were scarcely evident. In nerve endings and pineal processes, the number of type-A vesicles seemed to be increased because the equally large type-B vesicles had lost their dense core. These studies show that the changes with Ro 4-1248 are similar to those seen with reserpine. Norepinephrine concentrations fell to 20 to 30 percent and serotonin to 40 percent in brain tissue in 2 hours and recovered 5 to 7 hours later with Ro 4-1284. Granular vesicles of the ventromedial hypothalamus contain norepinephrine and the disappearance of the dense cores is explained by depletion of norepinephrine and probably serotonin. The b granulated vesicles in the pineal tissue most likely contain serotonin. It is also assumed that these vesicles can lose their content and again become functionally active after the action of the drug. (15 References)

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71564
Lafrance, Louise; LeBlanc, Jacques. Effects of compound 48/80, chlorpromazine, dextran, and reserpine in rabbits fed a 1 percent cholesterol diet. Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology (Ottawa), 45:215-224, 1967.

Male abino rabbits weighing an average of 2200 g were studied. In the first experiment, 6 groups of rabbits each received 100 g of rabbit food pellets containing 1-percent cholesterol, and 1 of 6 diets: Control, compound 48/80, chlorpromazine, dextran, reserpine, or reserpine plus 48/80. At the end of 9 weeks, the liver, kidneys, spleen, adrenals, heart, and aorta were removed and weighed. The spleens of the reserpine group and the livers of the reserpine and chlorpromazine groups were increased in weight. Serum cholesterol levels were lower in the chlorpromazine, dextran, reserpine, and reserpine plus 48/80 groups than the control group after 1 and 3 weeks, but there were no differences after 6 weeks. After 8 weeks, cholesterol levels in the 48/80 and reserpine groups exceeded those of the control group. Serum total lipids tended to follow the same pattern. Serum protein levels were increased in all groups except the chlorpromazine and dextran groups. Aortic fatty deposits were decreased after 5 weeks, but not after 9 weeks. (30 References)

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71565
Scriabine, A.; Moore, P.F.; Iorio, L.C.; Goldman, I.M.; McShane, W.K.; Booher, K.D. Quinterenol, a new beta adrenergic stimulant. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 162(1):60-69, 1968.

The compound quinterenol (1-(5 (8-hydroxyquinolyl))-2-isopropylaminoethanol) is one of a new class of sympathomimetic agents, 5-(8-hydroxyquinoline) analogs of the catecholamines. Quinterenol has beta adrenergic stimulant properties in vivo and on various isolated tissue preparations. It antagonized histamine-, acetylcholine- and serotonin-induced bronchoconstriction and prevented egg albumin-induced anaphylaxis in guinea pigs. Potency as compared with isoproterenol was equivalent orally and by inhalation and less by iv and sc administration. The onset of action was slower and the duration of action was longer for quinterenol than for isoproterenol. Tests with dogs in vivo showed that quinterenol, 0.5 mg/kg iv, increased heart rate, cardiac output, and stroke volume and lowered peripheral vascular resistance; it increased cardiac output in open chest preparations without elevating myocardial oxygen consumption, and lowered blood pressure without reducing coronary arterial blood flow. It increased femoral arterial blood flow in dog hind limb preparations. Propranolol blocked all cardiovascular effects of quinterenol. Chlorpromazine blocked tachycardia induced by quinterenol but not its hypotensive effect. Cardiac acceleration induced by quinterenol in dogs was not abolished by vagotomy and sectioning of the spinal cord at the level of the second cervical vertebra, or by reserpine pretreatment. Quinterenol relaxed isolated guinea-pig tracheal strips. It abolished spontaneous contractile

activity in isolated rat uteri. Propranolol antagonized these effects. No positive inotropic or chronotropic effects were produced by quinterenol at single doses up to 4 mg on isolated perfused hearts of various species. Direct interaction with beta adrenergic receptors probably does not account for the positive chronotropic effect of quinterenol. (15 References)

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71566
Withrow, C.D.; Stout, R.J.; Barton, L.J.; Beacham, W.S.; Woodbury, D.M. Anticonvulsant effects of 5,5-dimethyl-2,4-oxazolidinedione (DMO). Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 161(2):335-341, 1968.

Studies with rats and mice were made to determine the anticonvulsant effects of acutely administered 5,5-dimethyl-2, 4-oxazolidinedione (DMO). This compound was shown to be an effective antiseizure agent against electroshock-, carbon dioxide-, and pentylenetetrazol-induced seizures. The duration of action of DMO, however, is only about 6 hours and its anticonvulsant effects are weaker than those of trimethadione (TMO). The demonstration of the anticonvulsant properties of DMO leads to the suggestion that some of the anticonvulsant effects of TMO can be due to its metabolite DMO, since TMO is converted to DMO by liver microsomes. The studies also showed that after TMO administration the electroshock seizure threshold (EST) rises rapidly, decreases somewhat within 3 hours, and then increases to above normal levels 4 to 6 hours after drug administration. Hepatectomy abolishes the rise occurring at 4-6 hours without lowering the early increase in EST. It is thus evident that the secondary rise in EST is related to some function of the liver such as the metabolism or the extrahepatic biliary circulation of TMO. (21 References)

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71567
Freeman, Shirley E. Antagonism of succinylcholine blockade of the mammalian neuromuscular junction. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 162(1):10-20, 1968.

The mode of action of drugs which prevent or alleviate blockade of the rat phrenic nerve-diaphragm preparation resulting from succinylcholine (SCh) or decomethonium (C10) was studied. The blocking action was produced by drugs which promote the presynaptic release of acetylcholine (ACh). The mechanism of antagonism differed among the drugs used. Tetraethylammonium and triethylcholine apparently owed their action to a prolongation of the action potential invading the nerve terminal, which increased the safety margin for ACh release. They partially alleviated blockade due to low Ca ion or high Mg ion solutions. The oximes 2-PAM (pyridine-2-aldoxime methiodide), 3-PAM, and 4-PAM, TMB-4 (1,1'-trimethylene-bis-(4-formylpyridinium) dioxime dibromide) and the oxamide methoxyambenonium relieved SCh or C10 blockade only in the presence of physiologic concentrations of Ca and Mg ions. In low Ca or high Mg ion solutions, they accentuated SCh or C10 blockage and acted as partial agonist. It is postulated that they compete with SCh or C10 at a presynaptic site, sharing the facilitatory effects of these compounds but having little depressant effect. (26 References)

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71568
Klaassen, Curtis D.; Plaa, Gabriel L. Studies on the mechanism of phenobarbital-enhanced sulfobromophthalein disappearance. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 161(2):361-366, 1968.

Increased plasma disappearance of sulfobromophthalein (BSP) occurred after rats were treated with phenobarbital (75 mg/kg) once daily for 3 days. As BSP undergoes storage, metabolism, and excretion by the liver, these parameters were examined to determine which processes are altered by treatment with phenobarbital. Significant increases of in vitro metabolism, biliary transport maximum, and bile flow were observed. No change in hepatic storage was shown. Enhanced plasma disappearance was demonstrated after phenobarbital treatment, with a dibrominated analog of BSP, phenol-3,6-dibromphthalein disulfonate (DBSP), and indocyanine green, which apparently are not biotransformed before their excretion. No significant alteration in hepatic storage was produced with DBSP, but an enhanced biliary transport maximum and bile flow were exhibited. It is concluded that the enhanced biliary excretion of these dyes is an important factor after phenobarbital treatment, while the role of increased biotransformation is not as important for the enhanced plasma disappearance of these dyes (as might be expected from the effect of phenobarbital on the biologic half-life of other substances). (22 References)

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71569
Patil, P.N.; Jacobowitz, D. Steric aspects of adrenergic drugs: IX. Pharmacologic and histochemical studies on isomers of cobefrin (alpha-methylnorepinephrine). Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 161(2):279-295, 1968.

The optical isomers of some sympathomimetic agents and beta adrenergic blocking agents have shown a stereochemical specificity for catecholamine at sites of storage. This study considered pharmacologic and histochemical aspects of this class of substances, that is, 1) the cobefrin isomers with regard to "direct" (reserpine-resistant) and "indirect" (reserpine-sensitive) activity; 2) specificities of these agents with reference to alpha and beta adrenergic receptors; and 3) the specificity of the catecholamine uptake site, utilizing a histochemical catecholamine-fluorescence method. Isomers of cobefrin (alpha-methylnorepinephrine) and related agents were studied on rat vas deferens. The agents which act "directly" were D(-)-cobefrin and (+-)-erythro-N-methylcobefrin. Little effect was produced on reserpine-pretreated tissues by L(+)-cobefrin, (+-)-threocobefrin, (+)-desoxycobefrin, (-)-desoxycobefrin and (+-)-threo-N-methylcobefrin. On the normal vas deferens (+)-desoxycobefrin is more active than L(+)-cobefrin. On guinea-pig trachea, all agents except (-)-desoxycobefrin and L(+)-cobefrin show "direct" activity. Some stereochemical considerations for "direct" vs. "indirect" drug effects and alpha vs. beta adrenergic effects are discussed. The reserpine-resistant neutral uptake and retention of these isomers in the rat iris were demonstrated, using Falck's catecholamine-fluorescence technique. Agents which are taken up and retained by adrenergic nerves were D(-)-cobefrin, L(+)-cobefrin and (+)-erythro-N-methylcobefrin; agents not showing these traits were (+-)-threocobefrin and (+-)-threo-N-methylcobefrin. Adrenergic nerves and their variocosities showed more fluorescence after (+)-desoxycobefrin than after (-)-desoxycobefrin. It is thus indicated that during biotransformation (-)-alpha-methyldopa is converted to (+)-desoxycobefrin, or beta-hydroxylated to D(-)-cobefrin. (47 References)

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71570
Thompson, Emmanuel B.; West, Theodore C. Antagonism by propranolol of the cardiac chronotropic response to norepinephrine or to transmural electrical stimulation. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 161(2):232-237, 1968.

Electrical stimulation of intranodal nerve fibers of the rabbit isolated atrial preparation apparently causes the release of autonomic mediators, as shown in previous studies. Using such a preparation. the adrenergic blockade by propranolol of the chronotropic response to direct electrical stimulation was compared with the blockade in response to applied norepinephrine. Three concentrations of propranolol were studied, .001, .01, and .1 micrograns/ml. In preparations treated with atropine, propranolol antagonized the positive chronotropic action produced by either applied or endogenously released amine. Maximal blockade of the positive chronotropic response induced by electrical stimulation was achieved in about 20 minutes by a concentration of .1 micrograns/ml of propranolol. The drug surmountably antagonized the chronotropic effects of norepinephrine, but the chronotropic responses to adrenergic nerve stimulation and to tyramine were blocked by propranolol in concentrations from .1 to 5 x .01 micrograns/ml, apparently in an unsurmountable manner. In a concentration of .01 micrograms/ml, propranolol produced complete blockade of the chronotropic response to electrical stimulation or to tyramine. The same concentration of propranolol only shifted the norepinephrine curve to the right. The displacement of the concentration-response curves and the frequency-response curves suggests a difference in the mechanism of blockade by propranolol in the two cases. Assuming that tyramine or nerve stimulation can release only limited amounts of endogenous norepinephrine, it is concluded that the apparent unsurmountable antagonism observed is a special example of competitive antagonism when a limitation is placed on the total amount of available agonist. (11 References)

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71571
Afifi, Abdel-Halim M.; Way, E. Leong. Absorption, distribution and excretion of methotrimeprazine. Agressologie (Paris), 9(2):353-355, 1968.

Ultraviolet spectrophotometry was applied in studies with rats to estimate methotrimeprazine in body fluids and organs. This compound (Nozinan, Veractil, Levoprome, levomepromazine)

appears to be the first phenothiazine derivative unequivocally shown to have analgetic properties. Absorption, distribution, and excretion of the compound appear to be generally similar to the disposition characteristics reported for phenothiazine compounds. At least 10 metabolites of methotrimeprazine were found in the urine of the rat, of which 5 were sulphoxide derivatives and 5 were phenolic metabolites. Monodesmethyl methotrimeprazine sulphoxide was tentatively identified as one of the biotransformation products. The phenolic metabolites were excreted in the free form and as conjugates of glucuronic acid. N-demethylation seems to represent a minor pathway in the metabolism of the compound; only two metabolites were identified as secondary amines and none as primary amines. A tentative partial scheme of the metabolic pathway of methotrimeprazine is described. (14 References)

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71572
Thoenen, H.; Haefely, W.; Haeusler, G.; Huerlimann, A. Formation of a "false" adrenergic transmitter in cats pretreated with 4-methoxy-3,5-dihydroxyphenylalanine and its effects on postganglionic sympathetic transmission. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 162(1):70-79, 1968.

The action of a "false" transmitter substance was indicated in experiments in which chromatographic analysis of the amines present in cat spleen and heart after administration of 4-methoxy-3,5-dihydroxyphenylalanine showed the accumulation of 4-methoxy-3,5-dihydroxyphenethylamine, liberated as a false transmitter by sympathetic nerve stimulation. Pretreatment of cats with 4-methoxy-3,5-dihydroxyphenylalanine, 50 mg/kg po, 28, 20, and 4 hours before sacrifice, produced marked depletion of norepinephrine in sympathetically innervated organs: Heart, 8.3 percent; spleen, 7.2 percent; iris, 17.3 percent; and nictitating membrane, 19.2 percent of controls. Contractile response and norepinephrine output were greatly reduced in the heart, nictitating membrane, and isolated perfused spleen. The effect of iv injected norepinephrine on blood pressure and nictitating membrane did not differ significantly from that on untreated controls. In the chromatographic analysis, no trace of the beta-hydroxylated metabolite of 4-methoxy-3,5-dihydroxyphenethylamine appeared either after pretreatment with 4-methoxy-3,5-dihydroxyphenylalanine or after tritiated-4-methoxy-3,5-dihydroxyphenethylamine injection. It is concluded that the diminished response to sympathetic nerve stimulation results from a reduction of the physiologic transmitter norepinephrine available for liberation and its replacement by a less potent "false" transmitter substance. (23 References)

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Basle, Switzerland

71573
Nagatsu, Toshiharu; Kuzuya, Hiroshi; Hidaka, Hiroyoshi. Inhibition of dopamine beta-hydrosylase by sulfhydryl compounds and the nature of the natural inhibitors. Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (Amsterdam) 139:319-327, 1967.

Dopamine-beta-hydroxylase was purified from bovine adrenal medulla. Enzyme activity was measured by conversion of tyramine to norepinephrine and dopamine to norepinephrine. Sulfhydryl compounds such as cysteine, glutathione, mercaptoethanol, and coenzyme A inhibited dopamine-beta-hydroxylase. N-ethylmaleimide, which reacts with the sulfhydryl group, protected against the inhibition by cysteine. L- and D-cysteine were equally effective as inhibitors; cysteine was ineffective. Cysteine inhibition was reversible by dialysis. Inhibition by cysteine was noncompetitive. Distribution of endogenous inhibitors of dopamine-beta-hydroxylase was examined in the adrenal gland, brain, spleen, heart, liver, kidney, lung, and muscle of the rat and was found in every organ of the rat and in every subcellular fraction of bovine adrenal medulla. The results suggest that the natural inhibitors of the enzyme are sulfhydryl compounds. Inhibition of dopamine-beta-hydroxylase by cysteine seems to be the result of a chelation of the copper atom at the active site of the enzyme. (18 References)

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71574
Gorkin, V.Z.; Romanova, L.A. On the selective inhibition by some monoamine oxidase inhibitors of deamination of biogenic monoamines in vivo. Biochemical Pharmacology (Oxford), 17(6): 855-860, 1968.

The effects of 5 MAO inhibitors, pargyline, phenelzine, nialamide, modaline, and Ro 4-2308 (N'-d-hydroxypropionyl-N1,N2-diisopropylhydrazine) were studied in vivo in male albino rats weighing 160-180 g. The animals were given a single sc injection of

either 2.5 mg/kg pargyline; 0.3 or 2.5 mg/kg phenelzine; 10, 15, or 30 mg/kg nialamine; 2, 2.5, or 3 mg/kg modaline; 7 mg/kg Ro 4-2308; or 0.9 percent sodium chloride solution. The rats were killed 2 hours later, and liver, brain, and kidney were quickly removed and homogenized in 0.2 M phosphate buffer at pH 7.45. MAO activity was determined by adding tyramine or serotonin and incubating in O2 for 45 minutes at 37 degrees C. Pargyline inhibited deamination of tyramine much more than serotonin in all three tissues. Phenelzine caused significantly more blocking of deamination of tyramine than of serotonin in kidney, but in the liver, inhibition of serotonin metabolism prevailed over that of tyramine deamination, and in the brain, oxidative deamination of both amines was inhibited to exactly the same degree. Nialamide displayed no selectivity in inhibition of deamination of tyramine in liver or brain. Modaline inhibited mainly the deamination of tyramine in liver and brain, but not in kidney. Ro 4-2308 exhibited significant selectivity in inhibition of deamination of serotonin, as compared with tyramine, in liver, but not in brain or kidney. The pattern of the selectivity of inhibition by MAO inhibitors in various tissues cannot be predicted on the basis of in vitro experiments. (26 References)

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Moscow, USSR

71575
Reid, Watson, D.; Volicer, Ladislav; Brodie, Bernard B. Inhibition of 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid transport from the brain by 2,4-dinitrophenol. Life Sciences, 7(11-1):577-581, 1968.

The transport of 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA) from the brain to the circulation was studied in male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing about 200 g. Rats were given either 50 mg/kg pargyline ip, a single dose of 35 mg/kg 2,4-dinitrophenol ip, or 25 mg/kg 2,4-dinitrophenol followed 30 minutes later by 5 mg/kg 2,4-dinitrophenol ip. At 0, 10, 30, or 60 minutes after injection, the rats were killed by cervical fracture, and the brains were removed and analyzed for 5-HIAA. Following the injection of 2,4-dinitrophenol, rectal temperatures rose linearly during the 60-minute period. Pargyline, which blocks the conversion of serotonin to 5-HIAA, caused an exponential decline of the 5-HIAA level. Administration of 2,4-dinitrophenol prevented this decline. The results suggest that 5-HIAA is removed from the brain by an active transport process, and that 2,4-dinitrophenol blocks the efflux of 5-HIAA from the brain. (14 References)

Lab. of Chemical Pharmacology
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71576
Curzon, G.; Green, A.R. Effect of hydrocortisone on rat brain 5-hydroxytryptamine. Life Sciences, 7(11-1):657-663, 1968.

Since hydrocortisone, cortisone, and ACTH have been reported to decrease serotonin levels in non-brain tissues, the effect of hydrocortisone on brain levels of serotonin was studied. Male, albino, Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 180-230 g were given 5 mg/kg hydrocortisone ip and control animals were given saline injections. Animals were stunned by pneumothorax and decapitated 2-11 hours later, and brains were removed, weighed, and honogenized in 8 ml 0.4 N perchloric acid, and levels of serotonin and 5-HIAA (5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid) were determined. The single injection of hydrocortisone caused a significant drop in serotonin and 5-HIAA. An ip injection of 5 IU/kg ACTH also caused a drop in brain serotonin. Daily injections of hydrocortisone resulted in normal or slightly elevated brain serotonin levels. The results suggest a link between two abnormalities which may occur in mental depression, i.e., abnormalities in corticosteroid levels and tryptophan metabolism (21 References)

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71577
Teller, David N.; Levine, Rhea J.C.; Denber, Herman C.B. Binding of chlorpromazine and thioproperazine in vitro: II. Fluorometric measurement of stoichiometry and alteration of protein structure. Agressologie (Paris), 9(2):167-187, 1968.

Details of fluorometric procedures for the measurement of chlorpromazine and thioproperazine binding primarily to rodent brain mitochondria and some examples of results are described. Four types of measurements were applied: Fluorescence quenching or enhancement, partial polarization, induction of fluorescence, and shift of wavelength of activity energy. Methods for preparation of tissue fractions, drugs, and chemicals are described. The observed structural changes in the subcellular particles may explain some of the drug effects in vivo. (43 References)

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71578
Tiygimyae, E.K. The influence of imipramine upon the structural-biochemical changes of the brain proteins. (O vliyanii imipramina na strukturnobiokhimicheskiye izmeneniya belkov mozga.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV. Tartu, USSR: Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, 1965. p. 118-124.

To study the influence of imipramine on brain proteins, experiments were conducted with guinea pigs weighing 400 to 700 grams. After the administration of 50 mg/kg imipramine (smaller doses do not bring about significant changes), the animals were sacrificed and a determination was made of ammonia nitrogen, amide nitrogen of glutamine, amide nitrogen in the proteins, and sulfhydryl groups in the brain proteins; the proteins were also separated by electrophoresis. These experiments show that one of the biochemical mechanisms of the action of imipramine upon the functional state of the central nervous system is the establishment of a structural-biochemical change of the brain proteins. (22 References)

71579
Borodkin, Yu. S. Electrophysiological analysis of the influence of central cholinolytics upon the structure of the intermediary and the anterior lobes of the brain. (Elektrofiziologicheskiy analiz vliyaniya tsentralnykh kholinolitikov na struktury promezhutochnogo i perednego mozga.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV. Tartu, USSR: Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, 1965. p. 107-109.

To ascertain the influence of central cholinolytics on various portions of the brain, experiments were undertaken with M-cholinolytics (like Amizil) and with N-cholinolytics (like Diphacil) administered to rabbits in doses of 0.5, 1, 2.5, and 5 mg/kg. Before and after the administration of these drugs, the brain portions were irritated by weak electric currents, according to designated programs. Results showed that both kinds of cholinolytics, during the first 30 to 40 minutes after injection, brought about a slight decrease of the period of the shock discharge, and an insignificant increase of the threshold of the shock activity of the hippocampus and septum regions. These results differ somewhat from those shown by isolated (surviving) brains which, when removed from the body, show differential blocking activity. (3 References)

71580
Discussion following a presentation by W. Schaumann. (Diskussion.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie. Stuttgart, Fed. Rep. of Germany: Georg Thieme Verlag, 1966. p. 82-86.

Kulenkampff's question related to a comparison of animal catalepsy and parkinson catalepsy. Schaumann responded that animal catalepsy may last for hours. It starts after a certain period of latency, and it is not dependent upon tissue levels. Phenomena in monkeys are similar to symptoms of parkinsonism in humans. In response to a comment by Hippius that the clinician is much interested in the time factor, Schaumann stated that the temporal course is always a troublesome matter in animal experiments. Everything proceeds more rapidly than in man. A major part of the discussion turned on the problem of pharmacogenic delirium. Bente felt that there is an unmistakable correlation between delirogenic and central anticholinergic potencies, and that significance lies in the fact that for the first time, in the question of the mechanism of action of an antidepressant, there is a pharmacologically available active component that can be systematically varied. Sattes observed that in his experience an ordinary dose (drug not specified) does not trigger delirium unless there is brain damage. Poldinger recalled unsuccessful attempts to induce delirium in "delirium-prone" subjects, namely two alcoholics, by administration of amitriptyline.

71581
Robinson, Joseph D.; Lowinger, Jane; Bettinger, Bradley. Chlorpromazine: Differential effects on membrane-bound enzymes from rat brain. Biochemical Pharmacology (Oxford), 17(6):1113-1116, 1968.

The effects of chlorpromazine on three membrane-bound enzymes (two ATPases and adenylate kinase) were studied. A microsomal fraction was prepared from the brains of adult albino rats. Addition of 0.1 mM chlorpromazine, the amoung present in the brain after therapeutic doses, inhibited Mg-dependent-ATPase only 13 percent, but inhibited the Na-K-Mg-dependent-ATPase by 46 percent. This concentration of chlorpromazine markedly stimulated the formation of ATP and AMP from 8-C14-ADP, the reaction catalyzed by adenylate kinase. Treatment of the membrane preparation with deoxycholate, a detergent, abolished the ability of chlorpromazine to stimulate adenylate kinase, but increased the ability to inhibit Mg-dependent-ATPase. (18 References)

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71582
Maickel, Roger P.; Cox, Raymond H.; Saillant, Jean; Miller, Francis P. A method for the determination of serotonin and norepinephrine in discrete areas of rat brain. International Journal of Neurophysiology (Oxford), 7(3): 275-281, 1968.

A method is described whereby serotonin (5-HT) and norepinephrine can be determined, using a single sample of 50-150 mg of brain tissue. The amines are acidified with n-butanol and then returned to the aqueous phase. Serotonin is determined by reaction with o-phthalaldehyde, the fluorescence being measured spectrophotofluorometrically. Chang's oxidation procedure is modified slightly for determination of norepinephrine and measurements are made with a spectrophotofluorometer as in the case of serotonin. This method is up to 10 times more sensitive than methods in current use. The primary utility of the procedure should be for assay of 5-HT and norepinephrine in discrete brain areas, although preliminary experiments indicate that it can be applied for tissues other than brain, such as intestine, blood, and platelets.
(16 References)

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71583
Roozemond, R.C.; Hespe, W.; Nauta, W.Th. The concentrations of orphenadrine and its N-demethylated derivatives in rat brain, after intraperitoneal administration of orphenadrine and tofenacine. International Journal of Neuropharmacology (Oxford), 7(3):293-300, 1968.

Tritiated orphenadrine HCl or tofenacine HCl was administered intraperitoneally, and concentrations of orphenadrine and its metabolites were determined at various levels following the injection. By thin-layer chromatography, it was shown that maximum concentration occurs within 15 minutes after administration, and that the course of concentration of orphenadrine and tofenacine differs. This is accounted for by the fact that tofenacine has to be formed from orphenadrine in the liver before it is absorbed in the brain. Apparently, orphenadrine and tofenacine are bound in the brain by a 2-pool system. The first pool would be in equilibrium with the drug supplied by the blood stream, and the other would be in direct contact with the pool of bound serotonin. No significant effect on orphenadrine or tofenacine level was found after administration of reserpine.
(25 References)

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71584
Colburn, Robert W.; Goodwin, Frederick K.; Murphy, Dennis L.; Bunney, William E., Jr.; Davis, John M. Quantitative studies of norepinephrine uptake by synaptosomes. Biochemical Pharmacology (Oxford), 17(6): 957-964, 1968.

Synaptosomes were isolated from the whole brains of adult male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 170-220 g. The animals were decapitated and the brains were quickly removed, chilled on ice, and homogenized in 9 vol. of 0.32 M sucrose. The homogenate was centrifuged at 900 g for 15 minutes to remove the nuclei, and the supernatant was recentrifuged at 17,000 g for 30 minutes. The pellet fraction, containing the myelin, synaptosomes, and mitochondria, was resuspended in 8 ml of 0.32 M sucrose, layered on a discontinuous sucrose gradient with 8-ml layers of 1.2 M and 0.8 M sucrose, and centrifuged at 50,000 g for 90 minutes. Myelin was recovered in the top layer, synaptosomes in the middle layer, and mitochondria in the bottom layer. The synaptosomal layer was divided into 8 aliquots, to which were added solutions of various salts and 1 mcC DL-norepinephrine-H3; the solutions were then incubated for 10 minutes at 37 degrees. The samples were then centrifuged for a total of 30 minutes at 100,000 g, suspended in 250 mcl 0.4 N $HClO_4$, recentrifuged at 50,000 g for 10 minutes, and the supernatant was counted in a scintillation spectrometer. The uptake of norepinephrine into synaptosomes was three to four times greater when the synaptosomes were incubated in Krebs buffer than when incubated in sucrose media. The optimal level for Na ion in the buffer was 140 mM, and for K ion, 2-3 mM, which are essentially physiological levels for these cations. The absence of Ca ion from Krebs buffer increased norepinephrine uptake slightly, and the omission of dextrose decreased norepinephrine uptake moderately. Reserpine released most of the intracellular norepinephrine. Synaptosomes concentrated norepinephrine from the incubation media against a concentration ratio of about 200:1. The Vmax for norepinephrine uptake was 0.10 mcg/minutes/g, and the Km was 0.56 mcM. Synaptosomes may function in a manner similar to adrenergic systems in vivo and may serve as a useful system for investigation of central adrenergic tissue.
(18 References)

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71585
Anton-Tay, Fernando; Roldan, Enrique. EEG and convulsive threshold changes produced by pineal extract administration. Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria (Mexico City), 8(3):169-181, 1967.

Pineal extract was administered to acute preparations of cats, and excitability thresholds of different brain structures were studied. Electroencephalograms from the ventromedical nucleus of the hypothalamus, habenular nucleus, hippocampus, and cerebral cortex changed from high-amplitude, slow-frequency rhythms to a pattern of faster low-voltage activity of regular waves. Auditory evoked potentials from the lateral geniculate body were first inverted and reduced in amplitude and later a reversal of the response occurred. Pineal extract decreased and abolished postdischarge of electrically induced convulsive activity in the sensory motor cortex. Pentylenetetrazol and strychnine postdischarges were not affected and electroencephalogram background activity and auditory responses were preserved. Three not mutually exclusive explanations of pineal extract effects are offered: A direct effect upon corticoreticular feedback loops of activation modification in the inhibitory post-synaptic potential, excitatory postsynaptic potential counterbalance, and neurohumoral and metabolic changes. (19 References)

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71586
Garbulinski, Tadeusz; Bubien, Zenon; Debowy, Jozef; Bielinski, Edward. Comparison of the effect of epinephrine and norepinephrine on metabolism of the energetic phosphates in myocardium, studied by means of the radioactive phosphorus 32P. Acta Physiologica Polonica (Warszawa), 18(1):1-5, 1967.

The problem of a presumed different metabolic effect of epinephrine and norepinephrine with reference to phosphates in myocardial tissue was studied. Radioactive 32P was injected intravenously as tracer. Twenty-seven male rats were thoractotomized, and epinephrine or norepinephrine was administered in a dose of 15 micrograms to 100 g body weight, in an injection that required 8 minutes. The heart was then removed, placed in liquefied air, and the acid-soluble phosphate compounds were extracted, subsequently to be separated chromatographically. There appears to have been a decrease in the phosphocreatine level and a rise in inorganic phosphorus. Norepinephrine had a slightly stronger catabolic effect on phosphocreatine, but there was no substantial difference in the action of the two catecholamines. (14 References)

Higher School of Agriculture
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71587
Beauvallet, M.; Fugazza, J.; Legrand, M. Effect of amphetamine on brain norepinephrine and 5-hydroxytryptamine in rats held for 4 hours at 33 degrees C. (Action de l-amphetamine sur les teneurs en noradrenaline et 5-hydroxytryptamine du cerveau de rats maintenus 4 heures a 33 degrees C.) Therapie (Paris), 22(6):1273-1276, 1967.

Since amphetamine has a known effect on body temperature, its action on amine levels in the brain in conditions of high environmental temperature is of interest: There is a demonstrated correlation between lowered amine level and elevated central temperature. The present experiments involved 60 male rats divided into two batches, one of which received 15 mg/kg d-amphetamine by intraperitoneal injection, and the other received a physiological serum before being placed for 4 hours in enclosures heated to 33 degrees C. The amphetamine-treated animals all presented higher central temperature than the controls. Hyperthermia and norepinephrine level shoed direct correlation. For the same rectal temperature, however, the brain norepinephrine level was slightly higher in the amphetamine-injected animals, whereas 5-hydroxytryptamine level was unaffected. Results suggest that brain norepinephrine level is closely associated with mechanisms of thermal regulation. Elevation of ambient temperature contributes to the increase in amphetamine toxicity, and hyperthermia caused by the drug is a certain cause of its toxicity. (4 References)

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71588
Myca, Z. Effect of prolonged morphine administration on certain histochemical reactions in rat liver. Polish Medical Journal (Warszawa), 6(3):670-677, 1967.

Previous research has shown that morphine inhibits bile secretion, diminishes the activity of hepatic catalase, and induces morphological lesions and depletion of liver glycogen. In this experiment, rats were given morphine (20 mg/kg) daily for 30, 60, 90, and 120 days. Histological sections of the liver of rats treated 60 to 120 days revealed stromal edema, intestinal inflammatory infiltrations, and degeneration of hepatic parenchyma. Ribonucleic acid reactivity in the cytoplasm and nuclei (nucleoli) of liver cells decreased as time period of morphine treatment increased. Alkaline phosphatase reactivity was intensified in bile canaliculi and arteriolar walls of the 90- and 120-day treatment groups; while in reticuloendothelial cells and in the cytoplasm of liver parenchymal cells, alkaline phosphatase reactivity was similar to the control group. Acid phosphatase reactivity was intensified in the bile duct and in the endothelium of liver sinusoids in the 30-day group. Large granules appeared in the walls of the bile ducts and capillaries and cytoplasm of liver parenchymal cells in the 60-day group. Acid phosphatase reactivity was greatly intensified in the 90- and 120-day groups, particularly in the liver parenchymal cells; Kupfer cells also developed increased acid phosphatase reactivity. Acid deoxyribonuclease in the cytoplasm of liver parenchymal cells increased as time period of morphine treatment increased; reaction was present in cell nuclei and Kupfer cells in the 90- and 120-day groups. It was concluded that prolonged morphine administration is harmful to the liver parenchymal cell in the rat. This result may be of value in the pathology of chronic morphine addiction and in the treatment of liver diseases since morphine is still in common use. (22 References)

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71589
Jurna, I. Depression by antiparkinson drugs of reserpine rigidity. Naunyn-Schmiedebergs Archiv fur Pharmakologie und Exp. Pathologie (Berlin), 260(1):80-88, 1968.

An electromyographical study is reported in which the effect of metamphetamine, propylhexedrine, and biperiden on reserpine rigidity in the rat was assessed. For comparison, the antoconvulsant agent phenytoin was included in the investigation. Tonic electromyographical activity during stretch of the calf muscles was used as indicator of rigidity. The drugs tested all depressed the rigidity produced by intravenous injection of a high dose of reserpine. In accordance with the results obtained in the experiments on electroseizure threshold, the effect of phenytoin was enhanced by metamphetamine, propylhexedrine and biperiden. Since reserpine rigidity in the rat closely resembles the respective symptom in human parkinsonism, it is suggested that phenytoin might be of interest in the treatment of this disease. (24 References)

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71590
Ilyutchenok, R.Yu. The central mechanisms of phenothiazine compounds. Agressologie (Paris), 9(2):365-371, 1968.

The central action of phenothiazines has been studied as part of the larger problem of the localization and role of brain adrenergic mechanisms. Hypotheses of the action of phenothiazines on functional brain systems in the process of blocking alpha adrenoreceptors (alpha AR) are discussed. Laboratory studies with cats indicated that the reticular brain stem formation is the only site of the ascending reticular activating system (ARAS) where the effect of adrenoblocking drugs, including phenothazine derivatives, is exerted. The blocking of alpha AR by chlorpromazine and beta AR by D(-) INPEA did not effect neuronal response to high-frequency reticular stimulation; chlorpromazine, however, blocked the cortex neuron response to sensor stimulation of the midbrain RF. The data obtained with application of beta A-blocking agents (INPEA, propranolol) and from experiments with adrenomimetics on neuronal activity of the cortex in the premesencephalic preparations suggest the hypothesis that the brain cortex includes only beta AR, while the brain stem RF contains both alpha and beta AR. However, a limbic mechanism is also involved in the effects of alpha A-blocking drugs on the brain stem RF. Experiments with rabbits with premesencephalic section showed that separation of the brain stem RF does not prevent the appearance of theta rhythm under adrenomimetic agents (Pipradol and amphetamine), whereas no EEG activation occurs in the neocortex with the same type of section. It is suggested that the excitation of adrenoreactive structures of the limbic system can be manifested apart from the adrenergic mechanisms of ARAS. In the intact brain, however, they are interconnected. Thus, the limbic system apparently includes adrenergic structures. (27 References)

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71591
Levin, Jerome A.; Bartlett, John D., Jr.; Beck, Lloyd. Active reflex vasodilatation induced by intravenous epinephrine or norepinephrine in primates. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 161(2):262-270, 1968.

Administration of epinephrine or norepinephrine by intravenous injection produced a rise in systemic blood pressure and concomitant reflex vasodilatation in the innervated hindquarters of rhesus and vervet monkeys. Constant flow perfusion of either the whole hindquarters or a single leg was maintained, the changes in vascular resistance being determined from the perfusion pressure. The reflex vasodilatation was reduced or abolished by sympathetic decentralization. It was concluded that the dilatation observed is at least partially active because of the discharge of vasodilator fibers. These fibers course through the sympathetic nervous system where they produce vasodilatation by the release of histamine or a substance with similar pharmacologic properties. The reported results obtained in monkeys are in close accord with those obtained in dogs and cats by other investigators. The effect of atropine on reflex dilatation has not previously been studied in the monkey. The present results indicate that atropine is essentially without effect on the response, making it unlikely that cholinergic vasodilator fibers participate in pressoreceptor-induced reflex dilatation in the monkey. Neither adrenalectomy, beta adrenergic blocking agents, nor atropine decreased the reflex dilatation. In contrast, tripelennamine produced an equivalent reduction of both reflex and histamine-induced dilatation. Both active and passive components of the reflex are mediated over the sympathetic nervous system. (33 References)

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71592
Kopin, Irwin J.; Breese, George R.; Krauss, Kenneth R.; Weise, Virginia K. Selective release of newly synthesized norepinephrine from the cat spleen during sympathetic nerve stimulation. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 161(2):271-278, 1968.

A study indicating the selective release of newly synthesized norepinephrine in the perfused cat spleen is described, with investigation of the relative roles of mobilization and synthesis of norepinephrine in maintaining its release during maximal stimulation-induced transmitter liberation. During perfusion with tyrosine-carbon 14-containing solution, norepinephrine-carbon 14 is synthesized in the cat spleen. Rapid nerve stimulation produces release of norepinephrine-carbon 14 having a greater specific activity than that found in the spleen, indicating the selective release of the newly synthesized norepinephrine. The specific activity of norepinephrine released initially when spleens from cats treated with tritiated norepinephrine were perfused was similar to that in the spleen. After continuous nerve stimulation, however, when the stored norepinephrine was depleted, the specific activity fell to about one-third of that found in the spleen. When the perfusing solution contained alpha-methyltyrosine, an inhibitor of norepinephrine synthesis, initial release was not altered. Later, however, only about one-third as much norepinephrine was released and the specific activity of the released catecholamine was similar to that in the spleen. The results suggest that, during continued rapid stimulation, the mobilization of stored norepinephrine does not play as great a role in maintenance of transmitter release as does new synthesis. (24 References)

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71593
Musacchio, Jose M.; Goldstein, Menek. The metabolism of mescaline-14C in rats. Biochemical Pharmacology (Oxford), 16:963-970, 1967.

The metabolism of mescaline in vivo was studied in male Sprague-Dawley rats weighing 250-300 g. Iproniazid, 100 mg/kg, was given intraperitoneally 16 and 3 hours prior to an intraperitoneal injection of 0.2 mg/kg mescaline-8-C14. Other rats were treated by the same route with N-acetylmescaline-C14. Urine was then collected for 24 hours. The amines were separated from the neutral and acidic metabolites by water-butanol extraction and both extracts were then chromatographed on paper. Neutral and acidic metabolites obtained were: N-acetyl-3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl-ethylamine, N-acetyl-3,4-dimethoxy-5-hydroxyphenylethylamine, N-acetylmescaline and trimethoxyphenylacetic acid. N-mescaline was almost completely demethylated in the 4- or 5-position of the benzene ring to N-acetyl-3,5-dimethoxy-4-hydroxyphenylethylamine and N-acetyl-3,4-

dimethoxy-5-hydroxyphenylethylamine. Iproniazid and pargyline increased metabolism by the N-acetylation pathway and inhibited metabolism by deamination. (15 References)

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71594
Wurtman, Richard J.; Axelrod, Julius; Anton-Tay, Fernando. Inhibition of the metabolism of tritiated-melatonin by phenothiazines. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 161(2):367-372, 1968.

The temporal and dose-response relations of the effects on melatonin metabolism produced by chlorpromazines and related drugs were studied in rats. The data presented indicate that chlorpromazine acts by inhibiting the metabolism of melatonin in the liver. Rats treated acutely with chlorpromazine showed an elevation of the level of iv administered tritiated-melatonin in brain and blood. The effect was not the result of hypothermia produced by chlorpromazine. Tissue tritiated-melatonin also is elevated by other phenothaazines, such as promazine and promethazine. Chlorpromazine has no effect on the level of tritiated-melatonin when the indole is administered to rats by injection into the lateral cerebral ventricle. Chlorpromazine inhibits the in vitro metabolism of tritiated-melatonin by liver slices, suggesting that the drug alters the tissue levels of the indole by slowing its metabolism. Chronic treatment with phenobarbital causes a decreased tritiated-melatonin concentration in the brain 30 minutes after iv injection of the indole. As melatonin is produced in man and secreted into the blood as a hormone, the effects of chlorpromazine on melatonin metabolism demonstrated in the present study with rats may have counterparts in the human, although chronic treatment with chlorpromazine could have effects different from those of the single doses used in these tests. (23 References)

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71595
Weitzman, Elliot D.; Rapport, Maurice M.; McGregor, Peter; Jacoby, Jack. Sleep patterns of the monkey and brain serotonin concentration: Effect of p-chlorophenylalanine. Science, 160(3834):1361-1363, 1968.

It has been postulated that serotonin and norepinephrine participate in the control of the sleep-waking cycle. P-chlorophenylalanine inhibits the hydroxylation of tryptophan, thus depleting serotonin in animal tissues. The effects of p-chlorophenylalanine on sleep patterns and on the regional concentrations of serotonin in the brain were studied in rhesus monkeys. Electrodes were chronically implanted in the brain. Sleep patterns were recorded on 4 successive nights, and 3 days later, the experimental animals were given an ip dose of p-chlorophenylalanine ranging from 330-1000 mg/kg, while the control animals were given an ip injection of 800 mg/kg DL-alanine. About 30 hours after the drug injection, the sleep pattern was recorded on 5 successive nights. Three physiological states were distinguished: Awake, REM sleep, and non-REM sleep. All the monkeys given p-chlorophenylalanine slept less. There were no changes in aggressiveness, alertness, or appetite during the daytime waking period. The decrease in sleeping time was at the expense of non-REM sleep and not of REM sleep. In animals given p-chlorophenylalanine 46-70 hours before being killed, serotonin was reduced in the cortex, hippocampus, thalamus, hypothalamus, midbrain, pons, and medulla, but was increased in the cerebellum. The results suggest that serotonin-containing neurons of the CNS may play a role in the control of sleep and that serotonin may be related to non-REM sleep. (15 References)

Department of Neurology
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Bronx, New York

71596
Konopka, P.; Tchorzewski, H. Serotonin metabolism and kinin-forming activity of plasma during anaphylactic shock in guinea-pigs and their modification after E-aminocaproic acid and trasylol administration. Experientia (Basel), 24(5):469-470, 1968.

Anaphylactic shock was induced in guinea pigs of both sexes, weighing 280-300 g, by intracardial or ip injection of horse serum to sensitized animals. The following were determined: 5-HIAA (5-hydroxyindolacetic acid) excretion, MAO activity in serum, kinin-forming activity in plasma, fibrinogen level of plasma, and time of fibrinolysis. Anaphylactic shock caused an increase in 5-HIAA excretion and a decrease in plasma kinin-forming activity. These changes were reduced by the prior administration of either epsilon-aminocaproic acid or trasylol. These two compounds cause a decrease in the release of serotonin, kinins, and other mediators of anaphylactic shock. (15 References)

Department of General and Experimental Pathology
Lodz, Poland

71597
Gyorgy, L.; Pfeifer, A.K.; Doda, M.; Galambos, E.; Molnar, J.; Kraiss, G.; Nador, K. Pharmacology of new tropine ethers with central activity. Arzneimittel-Forschung (Aulendorf/Wurtt.), 18(5):517-524, 1968.

Three new tropine ethers were synthesized: NK-1145 (tropine-3-beta-phenyl ether), N-1149 (tropine-3-beta-(3'-trifluormethyl-phenyl)-ether), and N-1159 (tropine-3-beta-(4'-chlorophenyl)-ether). NK-1145 did not affect blood pressure in anesthetized cats, but increased heart rate. Doses of 0.5-1 mg/kg potentiated the pressor and tachycardiac effects of low norepinephrine doses in dogs and diminished the response to tyramine. All three compounds blocked acetylcholine-induced contractions of the isolated small intestine of the rat. All three compounds caused hypermotility in the mouse, similar to that seen after amphetamine or cocaine. None of the compounds, in sc doses of 10 mg/kg, influenced the sensitivity of mice to pentylenetetrazole convulsions or modified the facilitation of convulsions by reserpine. When given 20 hours after ip injection of 2.5 mg/kg reserpine, NK-1145 slightly antagonized reserpine-induced hypomotility. When given 30 minutes after ip injection of 10 mg/kg tetrabenazine, NK-1145 completely inhibited tetrabenazine-induced hypomotility. NK-1145 inhibited the potentiating effect of reserpine and chlorpromazine on hexobarbital sleeping time in mice. In doses of 2.5 and 10 mg/kg sc, NK-1145 did not affect the duration of sleep induced by 50 mg/kg pentobarbital in mice. NK-1145 inhibited tetrabenazine-induced ptosis in mice and reserpine-induced hypothermia. In mice, NK-1145 inhibited the hypothermic effect of oxotremorine and the cataleptic effects of thioproperazine. When instilled into the eye of guinea pigs, a 1-2 percent solution produced local anesthesia. The three drugs did not affect norepinephrine, dopamine, or serotonin levels in the brain, and NK-1145 did not affect MAO activity in the mouse brain. The pharmacological properties of the three new ethers do not parallel those of benztropine, amphetamine, or imipramine, but they contain active components of these drugs. (27 References)

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Hungarian Academy of Sciences
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71598
Rauh, Charles E.; Gray, William D. The anticonvulsant potency of inhibitors of carbonic anhydrase in young and adult rats and mice. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 161(2):329-334, 1968.

The effect of age on the anticonvulsant action of carbonic anhydrase inhibitors was examined in studies with male albino rats and mice. Adult rats, in contrast with young rats, showed decreases in susceptibility to electroshock and in severity of seizures at a stimulus intensity of 150 mA. The increased anticonvulsant potency of methazolamide and acetazolamide, both of which are inhibitors of carbonic anhydrase, apparently is accounted for by these decreases in mature animals. The severity of seizures was partially restored and the incidence of seizures was fully restored, while the anticonvulsant potency of methazolamide was restored to that seen in young animals by increasing the stimulus intensity of 500 mA. Seizure severity was increased in young rats and the anticonvulsant potency of the carbonic anhydrase inhibitors was decreased at the stimulus intensity of 500 mA. Both seizure incidence and severity are involved in the measurement of anticonvulsant potency. In mice, the decrease with age in the anticonvulsant potency of the carbonic anhydrase inhibitors could not be attributed to a change in the susceptibility to electroshock. Severity of seizures was not measured. Changes in inhibitor and enzyme concentrations in brain and red cells are not involved, according to the data presented. Further evidence that disequilibrium of the carbon dioxide buffer system is involved in the anticonvulsant action of inhibitors of carbonic anhydrase is supported by the finding that the anticonvulsant potency of carbon dioxide increased with age in mice. (15 References)

Department of Experimental Pharmacology
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71599
Garner, Garland E.; Woodbury, Robert A.; Elko, E.E. Adrenergic blocking and sympathomimetic effects of a series of halogenated phanyl-beta-haloethylamines. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 162(1):38-48, 1968.

The adrenergic blocking activity of a series of dihalogenated phenyl-ethylamines was studied in rats, dogs, and rabbit atria. The high potency of halogenated phenyl-beta-haloethylamines, characterized as alpha adrenergic blocking agents by their ability

to produce epinephrine reversal and reduce pressor response to norepinephrine, was shown. The relationship between potency and halogen position on the ring was para greater than meta greater than ortho. Greatest potency was shown by the dimethyl analog of the para halogenated series. Investigation in depth of N,N-dimethyl-beta-(m-chlorophenyl)-beta-chloroethylamine HCl (S.11-202) revealed alpha receptor blockade as the predominant action. Rapid injection iv of S.11-202 was followed by respiratory stimulation and sympathomimetic effects including increased systolic, diastolic, and mean blood pressures, augmented heart rate, hyperglycemia, and increased concentration of plasma free fatty acids. Depressor response was elicited by repeating the rapid iv injection and by administering epinephrine. Pronounced increase in heart rate and blood pressure of central or ganglionic origin was produced in dogs treated with S.11-202 which also received cocaine and atropine. The study demonstrated that halogenated phenyl-beta-haloethylamines produce alpha adrenergic receptor blockage promptly and for a period of several hours. The nature of the alpha adrenergic blockade may be either competitive and irreversible or a mixed type. ED50 values for several compounds were less than 1 microgram/kg in dogs. Mechanisms which contribute to the sympathomimetic activity include 1) autonomic nervous system stimulation at the ganglionic site or above, 2) direct S.11-202 effect upon the adrenal medulla to release catecholamines, and 3) to a lesser extent, release of peripheral stores of catecholamines as by tyramine. (24 References)

Stine Laboratory
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Newark, Delaware

71600
Pals, Donald T.; Fulton, Robert W.; Masucci, Frederick D. Angiotensin, cocaine and desipramine: Comparison of effects on blood pressure responses to norepinephrine, tyramine and phenylephrine in the pithed rat. Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics, 162(1):85-91, 1968.

After cocaine and desipramine injections in the pithed rat, blood pressure responses to norepinephrine increased. Blood pressure responses were less during angiotensin infusions. Desipramine potentiated blood pressure responses to phenylephrine and AHR-602 (a ganglion-stimulating agent). Cocaine and angiotensin only slightly influenced blood pressure responses to phenylephrine and AHR-602. The blood pressure responses to tyramine were significantly inhibited by desipramine and cocaine but were unchanged during angiotensin infusions. The total radioactivity recoverable from heart and spleen after tritiated-norepinephrine injection was significantly inhibited by cocaine and desipramine but not by angiotensin. The findings indicate that angiotensin does not exert a pronounced influence on the uptake mechanism(s) of sympathetic nerve terminals. Angiotensin does not affect the blood pressure responses to norepinephrine, tyramine, and phenylephrine in a manner consistent with the significant effects of cocaine and desipramine on the uptake mechanism of sympathetic nerve terminals. (23 References)

Section of Pharmacology
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71601
Inukai, Toshiya; Takagi, Hiroshi. Potentiation by nalorphine of the analgesic effect of aminopyrine and antipyrine. Japanese Journal of Pharmacology (Kyoto), 16:481-482, 1966.

The effect of nalorphine, a morphine antagonist, on the analgesic effect of antipyretics was studied in male and female mice weighing 11-13 g. The analgesic action of the drug was tested by the tail pinch method with a 500-g pressure clip. Drugs administered were: aminopyrine, 100 and 150 mg/kg subcutaneously; antipyrine, 200 mg/kg intraperitoneally; phenacetin, 200 mg/kg intraperitoneally; acetylsalicylic acid, 200 mg/kg intraperitoneally; and nalorphine, 20 mg/kg subcutaneously. Nalorphine was given simultaneously with the analgesics. Nalorphine alone had no analgesic effect. It potentiated the analgesic effects of aminopyrine and antipyrine, but not of phenacetin or acetylsalicylic acid. The potentiation may be attributed to an acceleration of transport of antipyretics into the brain, an increase in the sensitivity of the brain to antipyretics, or an inhibition of the activities of microsomal drug-metabolizing enzyme systems in the liver by nalorphine. (4 References)

Department of Pharmacology
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71602
Ingenito, Alphonse J.; Bonnycastle, Desmond D. On the relationship between drug-induced changes in brain amines and body temperature. Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology (Ottawa), 45:723-732, 1967.

No relation was found between whole brain 5-hydroxytryptamine or noradrenaline levels and thermoregulation in male albino rats treated with drugs and exposed to room or elevated temperatures. Reserpine 1 mg/kg caused CNS depression. Of 4 rats given reserpine and exposed to heat, 3 died and 1 was near death. Colonic temperatures or rats at room temperature was unaffected. The respective mean depletions of 5-hydroxytryptamine and noradrenaline at room temperature were 41 and 48 percent, compared with 46 and 78 percent at higher temperatures. Alpha-methyl-m-tyrosine 40 mg/kg caused a noradrenaline depletion at both temperatures, amounting to about 70 percent. The depletion of 5-hydroxytryptamine was 10 percent in heat and 21 percent at room temperature. Thermoregulation was unaffected and no rats died. Dl-4-chloro-N-methylamphetamine 25 mg/kg produced amphetamine-like symptoms in heavy rats and 9 of 10 died. In low-weight rats, 4 of 12 died and 5-hydroxytryptamine was depleted 68 percent in both heat-exposed and room-temperature rats, while noradrenaline levels were unaltered. Dopa 200 mg/kg caused small increases in brain noradrenaline (10 percent at room temperature and 14 percent in heat), but it increased hyperthermia following heat exposure. The depleting effect of dopa on 5-hydroxytryptamine was small. In both temperature groups, 5-hydro-DL-tryptophan 100 mg/kg caused a 75-percent increase in 5-hydroxytryptamine and colonic temperatures were slightly elevated. Hypothermia was noted at room temperature. Chlorpromazine 10 mg/kg caused hyperthermia at elevated temperatures and hypothermia at room temperature with no effect on brain amines. A 20 mg/kg dose of 2,4-dinitrophenol caused hyperthermia in both temperature groups with no effect on brain amines. (4 References)

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71603
Haggendal, Jan. The effect of high pressure air or oxygen with and without carbon dioxide added on the catecholamine levels of rat brain. Acta Physiologica Scandinavica (Stockholm), 69:147-152, 1967.

Hooded rats were treated with various gas mixtures (pure oxygen, oxygen and 1 percent carbon dioxide, air, and air and 1 percent carbon dioxide) in a pressure chamber. The noradrenaline and dopamine levels in rat brain were normal with a tendency towards decrease for the noradrenaline at larger exposure time, after exposure to air up to 7 atmospheres for about 5 hours. Difference between exposed and control rats was not statistically significant and no convulsions appeared. Catecholamine levels appeared to be normal in rats after exposure to air and carbon dioxide at 4 and 7 atmospheres for about 2 hours. No convulsions were seen but 1 of 5 showed a tendency to motor incoordination. The noradrenaline levels were decreased to about 55 percent of normal after administering pure oxygen at 6 atmospheres for 1 hour to 1 hour 40 minutes. The noradrenaline values in three experiments calculated as one group differed significantly from the controls. Dopamine levels were lower than normal. After 1 hour, 8 of 9 animals had convulsions or were in bad condition. Noradrenaline levels were 87 percent after 19 minutes and 66 percent after 45 minutes; dopamine levels were 98 percent and 134 percent after oxygen and carbon dioxide were given at 6 atmospheres. All 6 animals observed had convulsions which appeared earlier at the same pressure when carbon dioxide was added. The level of noradrenaline was 85 percent and dopamine was 120 percent when the animals were exposed to oxygen and carbon dioxide at 3.5 atmospheres and no convulsions occurred. Some rats died with convulsions during exposure in the pressure chamber but their amine levels were similar to those of other rats in the group. (22 References)

Department of Pharmacology
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71604
Timsit, J. Cataleptogenic action of nicotine in mouse. (Activite cataleptigene de la nicotine chez la souris.) Therapie (Paris), 22(6):1293-1306, 1967.

Nicotine-induced catalepsy is of central origin. It develops rapidly in mouse, and it is of short duration. In this respect it is similar to that induced by arecoline, pilocarpine, and eserine, all of which have been demonstrated to exert a "muscarine" effect, while it differs distinctly from neuroleptic-induced catalepsies (reserpine, prochlorperazine, and butyrophenone derivatives). It was not determined if the observed synergism of nicotine and arecoline, pilocarpine, eserine or butyrophenone derivatives is additive or multiplicative (potentiation). Nicotine-induced catalepsy is antagonized by the gangliplegic drug, mecamylamine, and to a certain extent by atropine, scopolamine, and benactyzine. Imipramine and amitriptyline in single injection antagonize nicotine catalepsy, but with chronic administration the effect is lost.

Amphetamine, apomorphine, and cocaine antagonize nicotine only at dosage levels that trigger motor excitation; conversely, nicotine antagonizes these drugs only in catalepsy-provoking dosages. (24 References)

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Paris 6, France

71605
Boismare, Francis; Streichenberger, Gilles; Lechat, Paul. Comparison of potentiating effect exerted by different neuroleptics with references to certain hypnotics in mouse. (Effet potentialisateur compare exerce par differents neuroleptiques vis-a-vis de l'action de quelques hypnotiques chez la souris.) Therapie (Paris), 22(6): 1317-1321, 1967.

Clomethiazole-induced sleep in mice was potentiated by four neuroleptics, namely levomepromazine, chlorpromazine, haloperidol, and reserpine, in decreasing order. A conflicting reported finding, that reserpine had a stronger potentiating effect than chlorpromazine, might be explained in terms of time of reserpine injection with reference to administration of the hypnotic. In order to test this theory, a batch of animals in the present study received reserpine 30 minutes and 24 hours before the experiment instead of simultaneously with the clomethiazole as in the first test. Reserpine was found to have a much clearer potentiating effect when administered 30 minutes before the clomethiazole. Since catecholamine depletion persists at least 24 hours after reserpine, it appears that potentiation here is not necessarily related to this effect. Curves obtained in a third set of experiments showing ratio of potentiation as a function of dose of neuroleptic are substantially parallel. The drugs in question were ethyl alcohol, clomethiazole, chloral, and pentobarbital, with references to potentiation by levomepromazine, the strongest of the neuroleptics in the first experiment. (8 References)

Institut de Pharmacologie
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71606
Benesova, O. Effect of imipramine, amitriptyline and cocaine on autostimulation in rat. (Action de l'imipramine, de l'amitriptyline et de la cocaine sur l-auto-stimulation chez le rat.) Therapie (Paris), 22(6):1331-1335, 1967.

Electrodes were implanted in the lateral posterior hypothalamus of the rat to determine the effects of cocaine and two thymoleptic drugs on autostimulation. The frequency of the rat's self-stimulating actions was interpreted as an objective measure of a subjective process, namely motivation. The effect of cocaine in this connection was of interest because of its supposed similarity to that of imipramine, in that it inhibits uptake of norepinephrine liberated in the synapses. Cocaine increased the level of autostimulation in rat, but imipramine and amitriptyline had no such effect. Since the cocaine effect was facilitated by premedication with imipramine or amitriptyline and atropine, an anticholinergic action may be involved. (15 References)

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71607
Bialecki, Mieczyslaw; Nijakowski, Feliks. Behavior of pantothenic acid in tissues and blood of white rats following short and prolonged physical strain. Acta Physiologica Polonica (Warszawa), 18(1):25-29, 1967.

The stress to which the rats used in the present study were subjected was prolonged exertion in swimming (4 hours or more) at a temperature of 20 to 25 degrees C. A 5-hour single physical effort caused a significant decrease of pantothenic acid concentration in the kidneys. Concentration in skeletal muscle, myocardium, liver, and kidneys decreased as a function of duration of the stress. Blood levels likewise showed this relationship. (11 References)

Poznan, Poland

71608
Banaszkiewicz, Waclaw; Chodera, Alfons; Stasinska, Marta. Effect of certain monoaminooxidase inhibitors on transaminases activity. Acta Physiologica Polonica (Warszawa), 18(4):535-540, 1967.

Phenylisopropylhydrazine (Catron), N-isonicotinoyl-(N-benzylcarboxyamidethyl)-hydrazine (Niamid), methylene blue, acridine orange, and d,l-amphetamine (Fenamin) were tested to determine the effect of these substances on transaminase activity in rats. In a single high dose (50 mg/kg) Catron,

methylene blue, and acridine orange significantly increased glutamic oxalacetic transaminase and glutamic pyruvic transaminase levels in blood serum. This increase was presumably a reaction to liver tissue lesions which would cause extensive liberation of enzymes and thereby mask the true decrease of the transaminase level. Chronically administered Catron and Niamid induced a significant drop in glutamic oxalacetic transaminase activity. (17 References)

Department of Pharmacology
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71609
Swiecicki, Wladyslaw; Jethon, Zbigniew; Kurzepa, Stanislaw. Effect of oxygen respiration under increased pressure on the activity of acetylcholine esterase and monoamine oxidase of brain and liver. Acta Physiologica Polonica (Warszawa), 18(4):498-502, 1967.

Acetylcholinesterase levels in the brain and liver mitochondria of rabbits were not affected by continuous pressure (20 mm Hg) breathing of oxygen for 4 minutes under urethane anesthesia. MAO activity of brain mitochondria increased under these conditions, and decreased in the liver. The MAO effects may be the result of increased biogenic amine metabolism. Reduced oxygen consumption by the tissues during pressure breathing might produce a decrease in MAO activity of the liver mitochondria. (20 References)

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71610
Molenda, Ryszard; Obrzut, Alfons. Combined action of chlorpromazine, acetylcholine and catecholamines on the temperature of some organs in rats acclimatized to low temperature. Acta Physiologica Polonica (Warszawa), 18(4):482-487, 1967.

The present study, involving 160 rats, was designed to investigate temperature changes in certain organs in animals acclimatized to 4 degress C, after separate or combined administration of chlorpromazine, acetylcholine, epinephrine, and norepinephrine. Intramuscular temperature was depressed more by chlorpromazine in acclimatized than in nonacclimatized rats. Chlorpromazine also abolished the transient rise in liver temperature that followed catecholamine administration to nonacclimatized rats. The rise in liver temperature caused by epinephrine was significantly less in acclimatized animals. Transfer of animals after long hypothermia to normal temperature enhanced sensitivity of the organism to the hypothermal action of acetylcholine and chlorpromazine, and reduced the hyperthermal response to epinephrine. (13 References)

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71611
Rand, M.J.; Trinker, Fedora R. The mechanism of the augmentation of responses to indirectly acting sympathomimetic amines by monoamine oxidase inhibitors. British Journal of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy (London), 33(2):287-303, 1968.

The experiments reported here relate to mechanisms that may be involved in potentiation of amphetamine by MAO inhibitors. Pressor responses to tyramine and amphetamine were increased in spinal cats and pithed rats by isocarboxazid, mebanazine, nialamide, pargyline, phenelzine, and tranylcypromine. Evidence suggests that MAO inhibitors enhance the pressor effect of amphetamine and tyramine by a retarding of the metabolism of these substances in the liver microsomal enzyme system, rather than by interference with norepinephrine metabolism. (73 References)

Department of Pharmacology
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71612
Dyball, R.E.J. Stimuli for the release of neurohypophysial hormones. British Journal of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy (London), 33(2):319-328, 1968.

The present study using rats was instituted in a search for experimental stimuli which would increase the level of antidiuretic hormone (ADH) of external jugular blood, i.e., which would trigger a release of vasopressin. Severe hemorrhage, electric stimulation of the severed vagus nerve, and intracarotid calcium chloride solution injection raised ADH levels consistently. In each case both vasopressin and oxytocin were released, but in differing proportions. Blood samples from four experiments with vagal stimulation and three after hemorrhage were extracted by a method devised for extraction of oxytocin and vasopressin,

pooled, and their extracts assayed for antidiuretic and milk ejecting activity. Both were increased in the plasma, and much reduced by incubation with sodium thioglycollate, a finding that suggests a relationship with the posterior pituitary peptides. (35 References)

Department of Pharmacology
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71613
Dyball, R.E.J. The effects of drugs on the release of vasopressin. British Journal of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy (London), 33(2):329-341, 1968.

Three methods previously developed for triggering release of vasopressin in rats, namely severe hemorrhage, calcium chloride injection, and stimulation of the severed vagus nerve, were applied in the present study relating to drugs that inhibit the release of neurohypophysial hormones. Acetylcholine antagonists inhibited release by vagal stimulation and calcium chloride injection (exceptions, hexamethonium, no effect, and pempidine, effect only on release by calcium chloride). None inhibited release by hemorrhage. Chlorpromazine blocked release of vasopressin in all three stimuli, and release by hemorrhage was inhibited by its N-oxide. Promethazine, ethopropazine, and trimeprazine triggered release of vasopressin. (Promethazine was the most effective of these substances, but chlorpromazine antagonized its release of vasopressin.) Vasopressin release by hemorrhage does not appear to entail a cholinergic step. There may be an alternative pathway for vasopressin release, possibly involving central nervous transmission by a substance that is mimicked by promethazine and blocked by chlorpromazine. Another possibility is that promethazine, ethopropazine, and trimeprazine may act as cholinomimetic substances, and that chlorpromazine and its N-oxide antagonize acetylcholine. (32 References)

Department of Pharmacology
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Bristol, England

71614
Bartlet, A. L. 5-Hydroxytryptamine and enterochromaffin cells in the ovine biliary mucosa during fascioliasis. British Journal of Pharmacology and Chemotherapy (London), 33(2):406-412, 1968.

Because 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT) is thought to be contained in enterochromaffin cells, which have been found in the intrahepatic bile ducts of Fasciola-infested cattle, it was of interest to determine hepatic 5-HT in sheep suffering from fascioliasis. The 5-HT concentration, as determined by positive argentaffin, diazonium, and Gibbs' reactions, was raised most markedly in the biliary ducts, and was apparently confined to the depths of the mucosa which had proliferated. (11 References)

Department of Veterinary Pharmacology
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Edinburgh, Scotland

71615
Sulser, F.; Dingell, J.V. Adrenergic mechanisms in the central action of tricyclic antidepressants and substituted phenothiazine. Agressologie (Paris), 9(2):281-287, 1968.

The push-pull cannula of Gaddum was employed to determine if reserpine could change the metabolic fate of catecholamines which are released from intraneural storage sites in the brain. The lateral ventricles of rats were injected with tritiated-norepinephrine. After 1 or 2 hours, the anterior hypothalamus was perfused. Reserpine was given 1 hour after the start of the perfusion. A table shows release of norepinephrine and its metabolites into the perfusate from the hypothalamus of the rats before and after reserpine. Reserpine also caused marked increases in animals pretreated with desipramine. It was demonstrated that in vivo tricyclic antidepressants can modify the fate of norepinephrine which has been released by reserpine from the intraneural storage sites. This change in the metabolic fate of the released norepinephrine appears to affect autonomic and behavioral activity when reserpine-like drugs are administered after tricyclic antidepressants. (36 References)

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71616
Essig, C.F. Clinical and experimental aspects of barbiturate withdrawal convulsions. Epilepsia (Amsterdam), 8:21-30, 1967.

Some of the clinical and experimental studies and observations concerning mechanisms underlying barbiturate withdrawal symptoms are reviewed. The dose relation-

ship to barbiturate withdrawal convulsions in man, and clinical and electroencephalographic aspects of these convulsions in man and animals are discussed. Results of studies to determine if the cerebral cortex participates in the convulsive process have shown that both decorticate and decerebellate dogs develop barbiturate abstinence seizures. Biochemical alterations of the brain may cause the barbiturate abstinence syndrome, but such changes have not been demonstrated. One approach to this problem is to screen various drugs for their anticonvulsant effect during barbiturate withdrawal. If their chemical modes of action are known, clues to the biochemical mechanisms of the convulsions might be obtained. Several drugs have been screened and found not to have an anticonvulsant effect during sodium barbital withdrawal. They include alpha-methyl dopa, L-glutamine, L-arginine and L-glutamate, L-tryptophane, pyribenzamine, reserpine, iproniazid, unsubstituted barbituric acid, scopolamine, hydrazine, chlorpromazine, and diphenylhydantoin. Amino-oxyacetic acid was found to have a significant anticonvulsant action during sodium barbital withdrawal in dogs. Clinical and neurophysiological evidence indicates that barbiturate withdrawal convulsions are probably of subcortical origin, and even though the cerebral cortex and cerebellum may participate in these seizures, their ablation does not prevent the basic convulsive mechanisms from becoming manifest. The occurrence of a specific kind of electrographic activity at the onset of barbiturate withdrawal convulsions has been observed, which suggests the possibility that a non-specific reticular activating system is involved in this convulsive mechanism, and may be due to a hyperexcitable state of nerve cells which develops during barbiturate withdrawal. (33 References)

National Institute of Mental Health
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71617
Schwartz, Morton A.; Vane, Floie M.; Postma, Edward. Chlordiazepoxide and metabolites in the rat. Characterization by high resolution mass spectrometry. Biochemical Pharmacology (Oxford), 17(6):965-974, 1968.

Chlordiazepoxide-2-C14, 2.6 mg, was injected iv into two male Charles River rats weighing 280 g each. Urine was collected for 3 days and the metabolites were separated by thin-layer chromatography. About 32 percent of the administered radioactivity was excreted in 3 days, with almost all of this being excreted during the first 30 hours. Four major metabolites were obtained: 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one 4-oxide; 2-amino-7-chloro-5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-3H-1,4-benzodiazepine 4-oxide; 7-chloro-5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2-methylamino-3H-1,4-benzodiazepine 4-oxide; and 7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-(4-hydroxyphenyl)-2H-1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one. The identities of the metabolites were confirmed by mass spectral analysis. Thus, para-hydroxylation of the 5-phenyl ring is a major reaction in the metabolism of chlordiazepoxide in the rat. (8 References)

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71618
Takagi, H.; Satoh, M.; Yamatsu, K.; Kimura, K.; Nakama, M. Central effects of 3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine and 5-hydroxy tryptophane on tetrabenazine pretreated rabbits with special reference to the possible role of catecholamine and serotonin in the brain. International Journal of Neuropharmacology (Oxford), 7(3):265-273, 1968.

The effect of dopa or 5-hydroxytryptophane (5-HTP) on the brain activity of unanesthetized rabbits presenting a tetrabenazine-induced monoamine depletion was investigated. Ten mg/kg of dopa injected 3 hours after the tetrabenazine treatment markedly lowered the threshold voltage of EEG arousal responses; the dopamine level rose. Administration of 40 mg/kg of 5-HTP significantly raised the EEG arousal response threshold voltage, and also elevated the serotonin content in the brain stem. It is suggested that there may be a "catecholaminergic system" in the brain, comprising a "dopaminergic system and a noradrenergic system" and a "serotoninergic system," the former playing the role of facilitator in the EEG-activating system, the latter that of an inhibitor. (26 References)

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71619
Verri, R. Alonso; Graeff, F.G.; Corrado, A.P. Effect of reserpine and alpha-methyltyrosine on morphine analgesia. International Journal of Neuropharmacology (Oxford), 7(3):283-292, 1968.

Electrical stimulation of the exposed dental pulp of rabbits, and thermal stimulation (hot plate) of mouse feet were used to evaluate the effect of reserpine on morphine

analgesia, and to study the influence of prior treatment with alpha-methyl-tyrosine. A single dose of reserpine extinguished morphine analgesia within 4 hours, in both mice and rabbits, with a gradual recovery of the morphine effect in rabbits. Chronic administration of small daily doses of reserpine blocked the analgesic action of morphine in the rabbit on the 14th day. Prior treatment with alpha-methyl-tyrosine reduced the effect of morphine in mice to a considerable degree. (28 References)

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71620
Schaeppi, U. Nicotine treatment of selected areas of the cat brain: Effects upon EEG and autonomic system. International Journal of Neuropharmacology (Oxford), 7(3):207-220, 1968.

Direct central effects of nicotine were investigated by observing the influence of localized application of nicotine to selected areas of cat brain, following injection into the vertebral artery, carotid artery, and third or fourth ventricle. Intravertebral and intracarotid injection produced a desynchronization of the electrocorticogram, retraction of the nictitating membrane, mydriasis, and change of blood pressure, all these effects being attributed to action on caudal and frontal areas of the brain. The intracarotid injection produced bilateral desynchronization only; presumably the administration of nicotine to the frontal areas acts primarily on the subcortex. The flattening of the electrocorticogram suggests a temporary increase in vigilance. The period of arousal appeared to be followed by a phase of decreased vigilance, both effects caused by direct action of nicotine on caudal and frontal areas. Effect of injection into the third ventricle was a desynchronization of electrocorticogram after an extremely long period of latency. Injection of nicotine into the fourth ventricle produced effects similar to those of injection into the vertebral artery. A protracted depressor effect followed nicotine injection into the lower brain stem (independent action on medullary cardiovascular centers). (17 References)

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71621
Herz, A.; Zieglgansberger, W. The influence of microelectrophoretically applied biogenic amines, cholinomimetics and procaine on synaptic excitation in the corpus striatum. International Journal of Neuropharmacology (Oxford), 7(3):221-230, 1968.

The present study, which relates to dopamine-induced inhibition of synaptic excitation, was effected by microelectrophoretic application of drugs to the corpus striatum of unanesthetized rabbits. A significant similarity to the effect of gamma-aminobutyric acid was found. It is possible that an increase in the resting membrane potential is involved. Dopamine inhibited spontaneous and glutamate-induced firing of most neurons of the caudate nucleus and putamen, as well as synaptically induced firing. There is a clear antagonism between dopamine and glutamate. Procaine and dopamine-induced inhibition can be differentiated since procaine does not involve a change of membrane potential; inhibition is based on inactivation of the spike generator in this case. Discharge activity was inhibited in most neurons by noradrenaline and 5-hydroxytryptamine. Of the cholinomimetic series, oxotremorine inhibited discharge activity most distinctly, an effect comparable to the dopamine-type depression, since it can be distinguished from the effect of local anesthetics. (38 References)

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71622
Olds, M.E.; Baldrighi, G. Effects of meprobamate, chlordiazepoxide, diazepam, and sodium pentobarbital on visually evoked responses in the tecto-tegmental area of the rat. International Journal of Neuropharmacology (Oxford), 7(3):231-239, 1968.

Rats with chronically implanted electrodes in the tecto-tegmental area were used to determine whether effects obtained in the hypothalamus with meprobamate, chlordiazepoxide, diazepam, and sodium pentobarbital are also produced by these depressants at the mesencephalic level. Meprobamate and sodium pentobarbital facilitated the amplitude of evoked responses, sometimes in association with EEG synchrony. The reticular formation appeared in both cases to be involved as either primary or sole target, or indirectly. Chlordiazepoxide and diazepam did not have this effect; at low doses there may be increased activity of the midbrain reticular formation, with reduction of the visually evoked response. Whatever the explanation, both diazepam and chlordiazepoxide act on the sensory input at low

doses, the effect being quick in onset, long lasting, and markedly different from the effect of sodium pentobarbital and meprobamate. (12 References)

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71623
Allikmets, Lembit; Delgado, Jose M.R.; Richards, Stewart A. Intra-mesencephalic injection of imipramine, promazine and chloprothixene in awake monkeys. International Journal of Neuropharmacology (Oxford), 7(3):185-193, 1968.

The effect of intracerebral and intraperitoneal injection of the tricyclic compounds imipramine, promazine, and chlorprothixene was studied in five monkeys with implanted "chemitrodes" (assemblies of seven electrodes plus two steel cannulae). The only compound that increased motor threshold was chlorprothixene. Offensive-defensive responses were affected by all three drugs, chlorprothixene being the most potent. Most sensitive response to the injections was a decrease of tremor induced by mesencephalic stimulation. After intraperitoneal injection, the tremor threshold was consistently raised. Quantitatively, the three antidepressants differed somewhat, but qualitatively they acted in a similar way on the mesencephalic region. (14 References)

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71624
Hammer, Wolfgant; Karlen, Bo; Sjoqvist, Folke. The influence of body temperature on the elimination of oxotremorine in the mouse. Biochemical Pharmacology (Oxford), 17(6):935-944, 1968.

Drugs which counteract or shorten the effects of oxotremorine in animals have central anticholinergic actions. However, the pronounced hypothermia which is evoked by oxotremorine in the mouse is antagonized by both anticholinergic and amphetamine-like drugs. The influence of body temperature on the elimination of oxotremorine was studied in male Swiss albino mice weighing 17-23 g. Oxotremorine-H3, 5 mg/kg was injected ip; 30 minutes earlier, animals were injected either with saline ip, 10 or 20 mg/kg atropine ip, or 15 mg/kg amphetamine sc. Rectal temperature was recorded with an electrothermometer at intervals of 30 or 60 minutes. Urine was collected for the 3-hour period following the oxotremorine injection. A small dose of oxotremorine, 0.025 mg/kg did not lower body temperature of the mouse and disappeared exponentially with a half-life of 35 minutes. A dose of 0.5 mg/kg lowered body temperature 10-15 degrees, 60-90 minutes after injection. As the environmental temperature was decreased from 25 to 15 degrees, the hypothermic effect of oxotremorine became more marked. Oxotremorine disappeared more rapidly from the brain than from the rest of the animal. Its rate of elimination decreased as body temperature dropped. If hypothermia was prevented by maintaining the environmental temperature at 32-35 degrees, or by pretreatment with amphetamine or atropine, oxotremorine was eliminated exponentially throughout the experiment. (12 References)

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71625
Meyerson, Bengt J. The effect of imipramine and related antidepressive drugs on estrus behaviour in ovariectomised rats activated by progesterone, reserpine or tetrabenazine in combination with estrogen. Acta Physiologica Scandinavica (Stockholm), 67(3-4):411-422, 1966.

The antidepressants involved in the present study were imipramine, desmethylimipramine, trimeprimine maleate, amitriptyline, nortriptyline, and protiptyline. They were administered by subcutaneous injection to ovariectomized rats that had been treated with estradiol benzoate, followed by progesterone, reserpine, or tetrabenazine to trigger estrus behavior. All the antidepressants inhibited the estrogen-progesterone activated estrus behavior, through the inhibiting effect decreased in time. Desmethylimipramine was somewhat more effective than the other substances. Estrogen-reserpine activated estrus was significantly reduced by 20 mg/kg imipramine. All tested substances except trimeprimine significantly inhibited the estrogen-tetrabenazine activated response. Imipramine injected 2 hours before tetrabenazine almost entirely prevented development of ptosis during the next 6 hours of observation, but it did not antagonize the sedative effect of tetrabenazine. Compulsive exploratory behavior was observed following administration of desmethylimipramine before tetrabenazine. This behavior was displayed only by animals treated with monomethyl derivatives in combination with tetrabenazine. (31 References)

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71626
Sheard, Michael H. The effects of amphetamine on attack behavior in the cat. Brain Research (Amsterdam), 5:330-338, 1967.

The effect of amphetamine with different intensities of stimulation to the midbrain reticular formation was tested and directly compared with that of electrical stimulation to the midbrain reticular formation on attack behavior in the cat. Cats chronically implanted with electrodes in the lateral hypothalamus and midbrain reticular formation received ip administration of amphetamine in 5 mg to 10 mg doses. Attack behavior was tested with an anesthetized rat. Amphetamine facilitated the attack elicited by electrical stimulation of the lateral hypothalamus. The facilitation by simultaneous electrical stimulation of the midbrain reticular formation was enhanced further by amphetamine, provided the combined stimulation did not exceed a certain level. The maximum performance depends upon an optimal level of arousal whereas under- or over-arousal elicits a poorer performance. The facilitation by amphetamine occurred between the onset of stimulation and the first translational movement and between the first movement and moment of attack. It is postulated that the action of amphetamine is similar to direct electrical stimulation of the midbrain reticular formation, with some differences resulting from concomitant indirect actions. Some indirect effects may be as important as direct neuronal ones in the total response when amphetamine is given peripherally. (16 References)

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71627
Kameyama, T.; Kisara, K. Effect of brain catecholamines on mouse spontaneous motor activity. (Mausu jihatsu undoryo to nonai katekoruamin.) Shinkei Kenkyu no Shinpo (Tokyo). 10L(2):227-232, 1966.

Mice (male, 18-25 g, ddN strain) were administered the following drugs singly or in combination: 1) 50 mg/kg nialamide ip; 2) 50 mg/kg nialamide ip, followed after 12 hours by 80 mg/kg dl-dopa ip; 3) 50 mg/kg nialamide ip, followed after 12 hours by 200 mg/kg dl-dopa ip; 4) 5 mg/kg reserpine ip; 5) 5 mg/kg reserpine and 80 mg/kg dl-dopa ip; 6) 5 mg/kg reserpine and 70 mg/kg 5-hydroxytryptamine ip; 7) 2 mg/kg chlorpromazine sc; and 8) 2 mg/kg chlorpromazine sc and 80 mg/kg dl-dopa ip. Controls were treated with 0.3 percent carboxymethylcellulose. The behavior of the mice over periods up to 150 minutes after treatment with dl-dopa was observed by a wheel cage activity test, a jiggle cage activity test and the photocell counter method. The effect of the combination treatment, 50 mg/kg nialamide ip followed 12 hours later by 80 mg/kg dl-dopa ip, on the conditioned avoidance response in mice and also in rats (male, 150-200 g, Wistar strain) was studied by means of a pole climbing test. The mice were sacrificed and determinations made of the dopa, dopamine and noradrenaline concentrations in the brain. The results indicate a correlation between an increase of dopamine content in the brain and an increase of motor activity. (10 References)

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71628
Germane, S.K.; Kimenis, A.A. The influence of Afendione upon the behavior and conditioned reflexes of animals. (Vliyaniye Afendiona na povedeniye i uslovnyye refleksy zhivotnykh.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV, Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, Tartu, USSR, 1965. p. 110-113.

Afendione (2-ethylamino-2-phenylindan-1, 3-dione) has an analgesic action in small doses. In amounts six times the analgesic dose, it exhibits an antispasmodic action. This drug was administered to mice and its effects were compared with those induced by phenobarbital; the various reflexes and rotary motions exhibited by the animals were then observed. Results show that Afendione in comparison with phenobarbital is more selective in its antispasmodic action. (12 References)

71629
Allikmets, L. Kh. The role of the septum in the emotional behavior and in the effects of the central cholinolytic- and other neurotropic agents. (O roli spetuma v emotsionalnom povedenii i v effektakh tsentralnykh kholinolitikov i drugikh neyrotropnykh sredstv.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV., Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, Tartu, USSR, 1965. p. 101-106.

The septum, a subcortical formation in the circulatory system, exerts, a decisive action upon the passage of drugs and observed behavior, as it becomes bioelectrically affected by the hippocampus and hypothalamus. To determine central cholinolytic and neurotropic effects, experiments were conducted on rats on which an electric bilateral destruction of the partitions had been practiced. Experiments were also conducted on rats which had undergone a pseudo-operation, that is, the electrodes had been put in place, but no current

was ever passed through them to cause this type of destruction. The rats were then treated with cholinergics like scapolamine, adrenergistics like Aminazin (chlorpromazine), and tranquilizers like reserpine. Due to the percentage of destruction of the septum, the various drugs showed more rapid uptake. Thus, rats with a destroyed septum would quickly develop aggressiveness after rather small doses of meprobamate, whereas the controls would develop such symptoms slowly and only after the administration of larger doses. (28 References)

71630
Lindsley, D.F.; Carpenter, R.S.; Killam, E.K.; Killam, K.F. EEG correlates of behavior in the cat. I. Pattern discrimination and its alteration by atropine and LSD-25. Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology (Amsterdam). 24(6):497-513, 1968.

Recording electrodes were implanted in five cats under pentobarbital anesthesia. The conditioned stimulus was a geometric figure punched into a solid slide and projected. The slide projection path was interrupted 10/second by a rotating disk. The cats were trained to distinguish between an oval stimulus (the positive stimulus) and a diamond stimulus (the negative stimulus). EEG activity during the training sessions was recorded. Electrophysiological changes during acquisition occurred principally in the visual system, midbrain reticular formation, and anterior ventral nucleus of the thalamus. During initial training, there was a gradual development of evoked responses. When the animals made incorrect responses, the evoked EEG was markedly different from that seen during correct responses. Atropine in doses of 0.125-0.25 mg/kg caused an increase in the latency of responding on single-pattern training, while in the discrimination task, there were an increased number of responses to the negative stimulus. At doese of 0.5 mg/kg and above, there was a dose-related increasing failure to respond to the stimulus. The behavioral changes were accompanied by slow waves and high voltage bursts in the neocortical, hippocampal, and subcortical EEG, while the evoked responses to the conditioning stimulus were delayed in onset and increased in amplitude. LSD in doses of 25-200 mcg/kg increased errors in discrimination and caused rhythmic slow wave bursts in the neocortical and subcortical EEG and increased evoked responses to the conditioning stimulus during correct trials. (19 References)

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71631
Cytawa, Jerzy. Studies on the phenomenon of conditioned reflexes fatigue: IV. Influence of chlorpromazine, reserpine and amphetamine on the fatigue of conditioned reflexes. Acta Physiologica Polonica (Warszawa), 18(1): 119-132, 1967.

Chlorpromazine and amphetamine act principally on the neurons of the reticular formation, whereas reserpine acts on the diencephalon and the limbic system. These drugs were administered to 10 rats, in an attempt to determine which part of the CNS is involved in the gradual decline of a conditioned reflex response when the reflex is elicited repeatedly. Reserpine was shown from the beginning of the experiment to have a distinct effect. Presumably then the hypothalamus and limbic system on which reserpine acts are the sites of the fatique-inducing mechanism. (50 References)

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71632
Boissier, J.-R.; Simon, P.; Aron, C. Pemoline and pemoline-magnesium: Compared psychoanaleptic action. (Pemoline et pemoline-magnesium: Action psychoanaleptique comparee.) Therapie (Paris), 22(6):1307-1316, 1967.

Pemoline-magnesium is said to exert a favorable effect on memory in rat, in amounts below stimulating doses. Male rats and mice, the subjects of the present investigations, received oral doses of pemoline or pemoline-magnesium suspended in 10 percent gum arabic solution (0.5 ml/20 g for mouse, 1 ml/100 g for rat). The effect on motor activity and escape behavior was studied; results indicated that pemoline and pemoline-magnesium were practically identical. It is noted that a psychoanaleptic that induces no significant effect in relatively coarse testing of motor activity and evasion might be capable of exerting a true stimulating effect in more sophisticated conditions, such as specific memory tests. A test of the effect on memory would be required to demonstrate any superiority of pemoline-magnesium over pemoline. (18 References)

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71633
Weischer, Marie-Luise. Influence of

anorectics of the amphetamine series on the behavior of the Siamese fighting fish, Betta splendens. (Einfluss von Anorektica der Amphetamine-Reihe auf das Verhalten des Siamesischen Kampffisches Betta splendens.) Arzneimittel-Forschung (Aulendorf/Wurtt.), 16(10):1310-1311, 1966.

Siamese fighting fish (Betta splendens) were studied as to their degree of aggression induced by amphetamine-type appetite depressants. Laboratory animal experiments with chlorphentermine, fenfluramine, and other amphetamine-group drugs are briefly reviewed noting increased motor activity characteristics. Twenty tropical fish were kept in a glass receptacle at a constant water temperature of 24-26°C, and all experiments were made during the day. The test solutions were pipetted into the aquarium and evaluations made periodically thereafter. Fenfluramine at 4 mg/l had no effect on the behavior of the fish. Of 12 fish, phentermine at a dose of 4 mg/l increased aggressivity of 6. Of the 14 fish subjected to 2 mg/l of D-amphetamine, 11 showed more eagerness to fight and quite significant aggressive behavior. The action of phentermine is not completely understood and this is attributed to the action of some Cl-atoms in the benzol nucleus. (9 References)

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71634
Haggendal, Jan; Lindqvist, Margit; Roos, Bjorn-Erik. Further studies on monoamine metabolism and behaviour in rabbits chronically treated with reserpine. Acta Physiologica Scandinavica (Stockholm), 69:95-101, 1967.

Monoamine levels in brain and heart, when the first signs of reserpine action occurred after intravenous administration of the drug, were measured to see if functional changes could occur without changes in monamine levels. The effect of long-term treatment was compared with that of single doses of reserpine on monoamine metabolism, as reflected in metabolite levels of normetanephrine, homovanillic acid, and 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid in the brain. Also, the effect of L-dopa on gross behavior in long-term, reserpine-treated and normal rabbits was observed. White, female rabbits, weighing 1.5-2.0 kg, were given daily doses of 0.2 mg/kg reserpine, subcutaneously for 8-13 weeks, or a single dose of 1 mg/kg reserpine intravenously. The animals were killed by air embolism, and the brains and hearts removed immediately and homogenized in 0.4 N perchloric acid. Determinations were made of norepinephrine, dopamine, normetanephrine, serotonin, 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid, and homovanillic acid. In the brain, the single dose of reserpine caused a 55 percent decrease in serotonin, a 70 percent decrease in norepinephrine, and a 90 percent decrease in brain dopamine, and at the same time, caused sedation, typical posture, miosis, and ptosis. Normetanephrine levels were very low after both single and chronic doses of reserpine, while homovanillic and 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid levels were raised immediately after both single and chronic doses of reserpine, but were returned to normal 3 days later. L-Dopa, given in doses of 10,20, and 100 mg/kg intravenously to 3 normal rabbits and 3-reserpine-treated rabbits 24 hours after the last reserpine injection, caused piloerection, pupil dilation, increased breathing rate, and kicking with the hind limbs. The strongest reaction occurred with the highest dose of dopa and there was no difference between the normal group and the reserpine-pretreated group. (22 References)

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71635
Doty, Barbara; Howard, Sharon. Facilitative effects of post-trial magnesium pemoline on avoidance conditioning in relation to problem difficulty. Life Sciences, 7(11-1):591-597, 1968.

The effects of magnesium pemoline on avoidance conditioning were studied by administering the drug after daily trial blocks on avoidance tasks representing two different levels of difficulty. The subjects were experimentally naive, 60-day-old, Long-Evans rats. The animals were conditioned to avoid a shock by jumping into the opposite compartment of a shuttle-box when a light came on. In the more difficult task, the animals were required to make a brightness discrimination in addition to shock avoidance. The 48 animals on each avoidance task were given 5 mg/kg magnesium pemoline dissolved in 0.3 percent gum tragacanth either 1 minute, 1 hour, or 4 hours after each block of 10 daily training trials on each of 4 consecutive days, or were given an equal volume of tragacanth solution 1 minute after daily trial blocks. Shock threshold was measured in 34 other rats by an ascending series, and then these rats were given either 5, 7.5, or 10 mg/kg magnesium pemoline, or an equal volume of the vehicle 45 minutes before testing. All administrations were oral. Simple avoidance performance was improved by drug treatment 1 minute subsequent to daily trail blocks, but was not affected by treatment at

1 or 4 hours after trials. Discriminated avoidance responding was unaltered by pemoline administration 1 minute after daily trial blocks, but was improved by treatment 1 or 4 hours after trials. Rats given 5 mg/kg magnesium pemoline did not differ from controls or from other pemoline-treated rats in responsiveness to painful shock. (13 References)

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71636
Levtova, F.A.; Slezin, V.B. Effect of chlorpromazine and tofranil on the behavioral reactions of cats to electrical stimulation of the subcortical formations of the brain. (Deystviye aminazina i tofranila na povedencheskiye reaktsii pri electrostimulyatsii podkorkovykh obrazovaniy golovnogo mozga koshek.) Zhurnal Vysshey Nervnoy Deyatelnosti imeni I.P. Pavlova (Moskva), 18(2):272-279, 1968.

Chlorpromazine (1-21 mg/kg) had no effect on the structures whose stimulation elicits indifferent (motor) reactions. But it sharply suppressed emotional reactions (discontent, avoidance, rage, and fear). Tofranil, on the other hand (2-12 mg/kg), although it also had little effect on motor and autonomic reactions, stimulated the emotional reactions of avoidance, hissing, and snarling normally elicited by stimulation of various regions of the mesencephalon and diencephalon. The suppression by chlorpromazine of emotional reactions and their stimulation by tofranil are related to the adrenolytic action of the former and to the adrenosensitizing action of the latter on the adrenergic structures. (27 References)

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71637
Franchina, Joseph J.; Moore, Mark H. Strychnine and the inhibition of previous performance. Science, 160(3830):903-904, 1968.

Previous studies have shown that subconvulsive doses of strychnine facilitate learning which involves the emission of locomotor responses. In the present study, the effect of strychnine on learning which involves the withholding of a previously performed response was examined. Male, albino, Holtzman rats were placed on the start side of a shuttle-box and allowed to explore both sides for 2 hours a day for 4 days. On the 5th day, each rat was placed directly in the shock box and after 5 seconds, given two 1-second shocks, separated by 4 seconds. Ten seconds later, the rat was returned to his home cage and 15 minutes later it received an ip injection of one of five doses of strychnine (0.0125, 0.025, 0.05, 0.1, or 0.2 mg/kg) or saline. Beginning with the next day, the rat was given one test trial on each of 7 days, in which he was placed in the start box and the latency for the rat to jump to the other side was recorded. The strychnine-treated rats showed a greater delay in crossing the hurdle than the controls. The above procedure was repeated without the shock day, and the strychnine-treated rats showed no significant difference in hurdle-crossing, it must be concluded that strychnine facilitated learning of the inhibition of re-entry into the situation in which the rats had previously been shocked. The facilitative effects of strychnine were dose-dependent. The results are consistent with consolidation theory. (7 References)

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71638
Kilimov, N. The effect of LSD-25 on audiogenic paroxysms in rats. Doklady Bolgarskoi Akademii Nauk (Sofiia), 19(10): 961-964, 1966.

Numerous studies were cited which confirmed that LSD-25 had an effect on afferent nerve impulses. The influence of LSD-25 on the audiogenic paroxysm in rats was ascertained. Four to 6-month-old albino rats were subjected to electric bell sound stimulation with a wide range of sound frequencies. The stimulus lasted for 2 minutes, and was applied twice weekly for 5 weeks. Rats were then divided into two groups. Group 1 was comprised of rats which reacted positively to a minimum of 7 out of 10 tests. A positive reaction consisted of aimless running and leaping which frequently ended with clonic seizures. Group 2 was comprised of rats which had shown none of the above manifest reactions in any of the 10 tests. This 2nd group of rats was divided into 2 subgroups. The 15 rats in subgroup 1 were given intraperitoneal injections of LSD-25 at a dosage of 250 gammas/kg of body weight. The 12 rats in subgroup 2 were given intraperitoneal injections of LSD-25 at a dosage of 2 mg/kg of body weight. Eleven rats from group 1 (audiogenic rats) were given 300 gammas/kg of body weight of LSD-25. One hour after the administration of the drugs, all rats were subjected to a sound stimulus and were observed for audiogenic paroxysms. Results showed that 1) rats in subgroup 1 demonstrated no reaction to the

drug; 2) the 11 rats in subgroup 2 demonstrated some increased motor activity, but no convulsions; and 3) the 11 audiogenic rats ran and leaped chaotically, and 6 rats experienced tonic-clonic seizures. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) LSD-25 did not cause audiogenic paroxysms in rats which were not sensitive to sound stimuli; 2) LSD-25 shortened the latency period from the onset of the stimulus to the audiogenic paroxysm in the 11 audiogenic rats. (9 References)

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71639
Scheckel, Carl L.; Boff, Edward; Dahlen, Philip; Smart, Terrence. Behavioral effects in monkeys of racemates of two biologically active marijuana constituents. Science, 160(3835):1467-1469, 1968.

The substances, dl-delta9-tetrahydrocannabinol (9-THC), the racemate of the major active component of marijuana, and dl-delta8-tetrahydrocannabinol (8-THC), the racemate of a minor active component of marijuana, were found to be potent psychotropic agents producing pronounced behavioral aberrations. Squirrel monkeys were placed on a Sidman avoidance schedule with a shock every 20 seconds. By pressing a lever, they could postpone the shock 40 seconds. The substance 9-THC, in doses of 4 and 8 mg/kg ip, decreased the rate of responding, while in doses of 16, 32, and 64 mg/kg, 9-THC increased response rate. Monkeys given the larger doses appeared to be having hallucinations and were highly stimulated for 3 hours, followed by a period of depression lasting 1-2 days, or occasionally for a week, with death occurring in 9 of 14 monkeys. The substance 8-THC increased lever pressing at doses of 2,4,and 8 mg/kg ip, and did not depress lever pressing at lower doses; 8-THC also produced bizarre effects. Shock titration was used to assess the possible analgesic effects of the drugs. Both drugs tended to increase shock tolerance in squirrel monkeys at ip dosages of 4-8 mg/kg. Rhesus monkeys were trained on a delayed matching procedure for a food reward. Doses of both drugs of 0.25-4 mg/kg severely disrupted behavior on this procedure. Both drugs are thus potent psychotropic agents, producing stimulation, depression, apparent hallucinations, and loss of ability or motivation to perform complex tasks. In research with these drugs, the possibility of long-term effects should be borne in mind. (14 References)

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71640
Edelwejn, Zbigniew. Electroencephalographic investigations on the effect of chronic intoxication with hydrazin compounds on the bioelectric activity of the rabbit brain. Acta Physiologica Polonica (Warszawa), 18(1): 74-81, 1967.

The problem of the mechanism of action of hydrazines on the CNS is investigated. Twenty male rabbits with skull-implanted electrodes received 20 mg/kg aqueous hydrazine sulfate intraperitoneally, which corresponded to a 60 mg daily dose; EEG tracings were made daily. A deterioration of rhythm with a simultaneous slowdown of basic activity was noted in the poisoned animals. Wave discharges of a 3 to 5 c/seconds frequency with gradually increasing and then decreasing amplitude were noted in the optic region. A focus of spike waves appeared in all EEG tracings, on the 5th and 7th days, after a total dose of 300 to 500 mg (sensory optic region in 90 percent of the cases). The reticular formation does not appear to be affected by hydrazine. (7 References)

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71641
Edelwejn, Zbigniew; Swiecicki, Wladyslaw. Electroencephalographic and enzymatic investigations on the protective action of pyridoxine hydrochloride on the brain bioelectric activity in rabbits poisoned with hydrazine compounds. Acta Physiologica Polonica (Warszawa), 18(4):503-510, 1967.

The reported study is based on a published finding (Dadlez) that pyridoxine acts as a coenzyme in the production of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA). Production of GABA is inhibited by hydrazine derivatives. Pyridoxine hydrochloride definitely extended survival times in rabbits receiving normally lethal doses of hydrazine sulfate, and reduced the extent of EEG changes. Blood and brain glutathione levels were supported. (12 References)

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71642
Jelinek, Vaclav; Zikmund, Emil; Reichlova, Ruzena. Effect of certain psychotropic drugs on fetal development in rat. (L'influence de quelques medicaments psychotropes sur le developpement du foetus chez le rat.) Therapie (Paris), 22(6):1429-1433, 1967.

Chlorpromazine, imipramine, amitriptyline, prothiadene, perathiepine, and octoclothepine were administered orally to Wistar rats from the 2nd to the 19th day of gestation. All of these drugs were shown to exert an unfavorable effect, especially with reference to reduced body weight of the mother. Fetal resorption occurred at a significantly high rate. Only one fetal malformation was observed (amitriptyline). (5 References)

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71643
Lapin, I.P. The relation between pharmacolytical activity and the clinical efficiency of antidepressants. (O sootnoshyenii mezhdu farmakologicheskoy aktivnostyu i klinicheskoy effektivnostyu antidepressantov.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV. Tartu, USSR: Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, 1965. p. 114-117.

The antidepressants may be divided into one group that does not inhibit monoamino oxidase (like imipramine and amitriptyline) and another group which inhibits this oxidase (Fenelsin, Niamid, Tranilsipromin, etc.). However, the difference in the activity with respect to monoamino oxidase does not fully describe the tranquilizing and antidepressive effects exhibited. In order to ascertain the true value of such drugs, their action in a reserpine model depression must be tested. Therefore, mice received a dose of reserpine and 4 hours later distilled water, demethylimipramine, imipramine, Amisil (Amizil) or Pentaphen. The hypothermia and ptosis of the mice were measured. These tests are recommended for evaluating new drugs because they permit a clear distinction between the psychoanaleptic effects, which they produce in small doses (0.1 to 1 percent to LD50), and the tranquilizing effects which they exhibit in larger doses (25 to 35 percent of LD50). (7 References)

71644
Lombardo, Luis. Experiments on the effect of the drug G-32883 on trigeminal neuralgia. (Experiencias sobre la accion de la droga G-32883 en la neuralgia del trigemino.) Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria (Mexico City), 7(2):91-92, 1966.

The effects of the drug G-32883 in alleviating various kinds of pain, especially pain of the trigeminal nerve, were studied in the Neurological and Neurosurgical Service of the National Medical Center, and compared with results obtained by other researchers. In one of the most recent studies, John D. Spillane concluded that the drug stopped paroxysmal pain in 26 out 52 patients in the first 24 hours after treatment and considerably relieved pain in an additional 30 percent of patients during the next 48 hours. In the present study, 21 patients, 14 of whom were afflicted by trigeminal neuralgia and the remainder by various other pains, were treated with G-32883. The drug had no effect on the patients with other kinds of pain. But of the 14 patients with trigeminal neuralgia (given daily doses ranging from 400 to 800 mg), 6 improved during the first 24 hours of treatment; 2 were partially relieved after 2 weeks of treatment; 4 continued in pain, although less severely; and 2 patients, after initial improvement, has such intense recurrence of pain 22 and 45 days later, respectively, that surgical treatment became necessary. Although this experiment does not offer conclusive proof of the drug's effectiveness, it is evident that the drug stopped pain in approximately 50 percent of the cases, produced an improvement in 30 percent, but failed to control pain in 20 percent. Despite the good results obtained with the drug, it should be used with caution in view of its undesirable side effects in some patients. (7 References)

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71645
Cardenas y Cardenas, Juan. Clinical use of a new anticonvulsant. Preliminary report. (Uso clinico de un nuevo anticonvulsivante. Informe preliminar.) Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria (Mexico City) 7(2):105-108, 1966.

Tegretol, a new anticonvulsant, was tested in the treatment of 34 epileptic patients ranging in age from 1 to 60 years. Of these, 15 were suffering from grand mal, 2 from temporal crisis, 11 from grand mal and temporal crisis, 4 from grand mal and petit mal, and 2 from complete epilepsy (a combination of grand mal, petit mal, and temporal crisis). Of the 34 patients, 7 were treated exclusively with Tegretol while the other 27 were given Tegretol with hydantoin, barbiturates, or both. Initial daily doses of Tegretol ranged from 300 to 600 mg. The maximum daily dose

was 1200 mg and the minimum 200 mg. Side effects included gastric disturbances, diplopia, nystagmus, ataxia, dysuria, and dizziness. In 13 patients given electroencephalograms before and after treatment, 8 showed a clinical and electroencephalographic correlation. This correlation related to both aggravations and improvements in the cases. In 5 cases, there was a disagreement between the crisis present in the evolution of the patients and the electroencephalogram. In two of these, there was a clinical improvement with aggravation of the symptoms and in the other three, there was a discrete improvement of the electroencephalogram with aggravation of the crisis. The treatment was rated as excellent (complete disappearance of the crisis), good (with persistence of isolated crisis), average (with reduction of the crisis in more than 50 percent), poor (with reduction of the crisis in less than 50 percent), and bad (no improvement or aggravation of the case). Excellent results were obtained in 53 percent of the cases, good results in 14.7 percent, average results in 14.7 percent, poor results in 5.9 percent, and bad results in 11.7 percent. The most marked improvements were noted in cases of grand mal, temporal crisis, grand mal and temporal crisis, and complete epilepsy. Petit mal cases were completely unaffected by the treatment. In regard to the two types of treatment, Tegretol alone or in combination with other anticonvulsants, the best results were obtained with the combination. However, because of the small number of cases (7) treated with Tegretol alone, no definite conclusions can be made as to its effectiveness. (6 References)

71646
Castellanos V., Gaston. Thioridazine in the treatment of agitation of senile mental patients. (La tioridazina en el tratamiento de la agitacion de los enfermos mentales seniles.) Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria (Mexico City), 7(2):73-75, 1966.

An experiment was conducted to determine the effects of thioridazine in the treatment of agitation in the senile mental patient. The 58 patients selected for treatment had the following diagnoses: Arteriosclerotic dementia (10), simple senile dementia (7), "Alzheimer-like" senile dementia (4), senile psychosis (4), dementia due to chronic alcoholism (2), Alzheimer disease (5), post-traumatic dementia (5), chronic schizophrenia (11), general progressive paralysis (4), and oligophrenia (6). Daily oral doses of 50 to 300 mg of thioridazine were given for 4 to 7 months. In addition, a placebo was given to 30 patients with similar diagnoses. The patients were observed for the following symptoms: Agitation, state of their daily social conduct, state of their intellectual activities, existence of a hallucinogenic state, and sense of humor. Laboratory tests, EKG, EEG, and similar examinations were also given. There was marked improvement in 12 cases, moderate improvement in 40 cases, and no improvement in 6 cases. The placebo patients showed no improvement. A few patients experienced secondary side effects such as arterial hypotension, somnolence, and extrapyramidal symptoms, but these disappeared when lower doses were given. The experiment demonstrated that thioridazine has a strong tranquilizing effect in slowing down the psychomotor agitation of the senile mental patient. It also has a good neuroleptic action since it decreases psychotic symptoms in patients that have chronic organic cerebral disturbances.

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71647
Gonzalez G., Daniel; Camargo A., Genaro; Pecastaing C., Jose Luis. Preliminary report of the action of G-32883 on infantile epilepsy. (Informe preliminar de la accion de la G-32883 en la epilepsia infantil.) Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria (Mexico City), 7(2):97-104, 1966.

Tegretol, also known as carbamazepine, was administered to 48 hospitalized epileptic patients and 10 private patients. This antiepileptic drug, known chemically as 10,11-dihydro-5H-dibenz(b,f)azepine-5-carboxamide, was administered to patients whose convulsions were resistant to customary pharmacological treatment. Tegretol is considered to be extraordinarily useful since it accounted for 41.38 percent control, and definite improvement of condition in 32.77 percent. A definite deterioration in condition was observed in 6.89 percent of the patients. Psychometric analysis revealed the efficient psychotropic action of Tegretol. Intolerance was no problem in the children treated with this drug. This drug is most effective when used in combination with trimethadione. The average age of the patients tested was 10 years and 1 month, ranging from 3 months to 20 years. (3 References)

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71648
Sanseigne, A.J.; Yale, H.L.; Hess, S.M.; Burke, J.C.; Horovitz, Z.P. New concept in

phenothiazine therapy: Fluphenazine enanthate and fluphenazine decanoate. Agressologie (Paris), 9(2):309-313, 1968.

Need has developed for a long-acting drug for patients to be kept on medication after leaving any treatment center. A single oral dose of fluphenazine provided 24-hour therapy. Fluphenazine enanthate, the enanthic acid ester in oil, proved to be a promising drug when administered parenterally in dogs and rats. Data indicate that the enanthate was hydrolyzed upon absorption and acted only as fluphenazine on the brain. Fluphenazine decanoate with slower onset and less initial peaking showed much longer duration of action. A series of studies involving 501 patients confirmed the animal studies. Excellent results were obtained in 61 percent. Most side effects were extrapyramidal, occurring in 40 percent. Rigidity or a Parkinson-like syndrome followed by tremor and akathisia were most common. The average effective interval between injections in patients was found to be 26 days for the decanoate. (4 References)

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71649
Sumskaya, A.M. Experimental investigation of the physiological and therapeutic action of rotundin. (Opyt issledovaniya fiziologicheskogo i terapevticheskogo deystviya rotundina.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV, 1965, p. 150-152.

The drug action of rotundin, an alkaloid prepared from Stephania rotunda, is described. It was administered to 36 patients, ranging in ages from 8 to 14 years, who suffered from various mental disorders (astheno-, neurotic-, and astheno-depressive states) in doses of 0.00625, 0.0125, 0.025, and 0.05 grams. The various autonomic functions were measured 40 minutes, 1.5 hours, and 3 to 4 hours after administration of rotundin. The optimum dose varies from case to case but once it has been ascertained it will bring about a noticeable improvement of the higher nervous activity. The added advantages are that children like to take it, and that it has no side effects even if taken over prolonged periods of time. In contrast to other sedatives and neuroleptic agents, rotundin need not be introduced parenterally, a feature appreciated by any physician who has to treat children.

71650
Galperina, R. Ye. Application of Mebedrol in the treatment of encephalitis with psychic disturbances. (Primeneniye Mebedrola pri lechenii entsefalitov s psikhicheskimi narusheniyami.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV, 1965, p. 134-137.

Mebedrol, a drug synthesized by the Chemical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR, was used to treat encephalitis in patients with psychic disturbances. It is the chlorohydrate of the diethylaminoethyl ester of O-methylbenzhydrol. This drug was used for treatments, lasting 8 to 12 weeks, in doses of 150 to 250 mg over a 24-hour period. The initial dose was 25 mg the first day, and then it was raised in 50 mg steps, but never exceeded 250 mg per day. The satisfactory results and its ease of application make this drug the one of choice for treating ambulatory patients. (8 References)

71651
Efendiyeva, L.G. Some clinical-psychopathological principles in the treatment of depressive states with Nozinan. (Nekotoryye kliniko-psikhopatologicheskiye zakonomernosti pri lechenii Nozinanom depressivnykh sostoyaniy.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV, 1965, p. 97-100.

Nozinan (methotrimeprazine), a new phenothiazine derivative, is known as L-Mepromazine. This tranquilizer was used on 75 depressive patients as a substitute for Aminazin (chlorpromazine) to overcome the side effects of the latter drug. By comparing Nozinan to Aminazin, it was noted that Nozinan has an antipsychotic action. Thus, it influences the productive psychopathological symptoms (hallucinations, automatism, etc.) and, more important, it does not have the depressive properties which are so often exhibited when Aminazin is administered to patients. (3 References)

71652
Finberg, I.A. Experimental application of Transamine in ambulatory patients. (Opyt primeneniya Transamina v ambulatornykh usloviyakh.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV, 1965, p. 84-86.

Transamine (tranylcypromine) is 2-phenylcylcopropylamine sulfate (2:1). Its action was tested in the treatment of ambulatory patients suffering from atherosclerosis of the brain vessels with an astheno-depressive syndrome, in cases of neuroses accompanied by an astheno-depressive syndrome, and in cases of

somatic diseases and diseases of the peripheral nervous system which are accompanied by depressive reactions. The drug can be recommended for such ambulatory patients because it has an antidepressive effect. No cumulative effects are noted, and the patients ingest it freely. The depressive states are alleviated irrespective of their genesis, but most satisfactory effects are noted in patients with the astheno-depressive syndrome in cases of sclerosis of the brain vessels. (2 References)

71653
Tselibeyev, B.A.; Chargeyshvili, Yu. P. Treatment of depressive states. (Lecheniye depressivnykh sostoyaniy.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV, 1965, p. 87-92.

After treating patients with electric shocks and with pyrotherapy, alone or in combination with drugs, they were treated with Tofranil (imipramine) alone so as to render them ambulatory. In the first 4 to 5 days, the patients received 250 to 300 mg per day; the doses were then lowered, depending upon the cases, to 100, 150, and 200 mg per day. Patients with agitative depressions received, in addition, 25 to 50 mg Aminazin (chlorpromazine) per day. Results show that this kind of treatment gave excellent results in cases of endogenous depressions, fair results in cases of presenile depressions, and occasionally good results only in cases of schizophrenia. (6 References)

71654
Filatov, A.T. The treatment of psychiatric patients with Indopan. (Nekotoryye dannye o lechenii Indopanom psikhicheski bolnykh.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV. Tartu, USSR: Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, 1965. p. 81-83.

Indopan was administered to 41 psychiatric patients in doses of 0.005 to 0.01 g, once or twice a day, over a 15- to 80-day period. The pupil-component of the orientation reflex and other associations were measured. In 6 patients with reactive psychosis, this treatment was continued for more than 6 months. A statistically significant improvement was noted only after treatment with Indopan (alpha-methyltryptamine) for 30 to 45 days. No side effects of the drug were observed.

71655
Saarma, Yu. M.; Vyark, M.E.; Kangur, V.A.; Tulmin, L.G.; Allikmets, L. Kh. Clinical-experimental investigation of the action of Etimisol in healthy and sick persons with a depressive syndrome. (Kliniko-eksperimentalnoye issledovaniye deystviya Etimizola y zdorovykh lits i u bolnykh s depressivnym sindromom.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV. Tartu, USSR: Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, 1965. p. 74-80.

Etimisol was administered, in amounts of 150 to 200 mg per day, to 13 healthy and 12 sick persons. It was found that this drug may act in different ways upon higher nervous activity, depending upon the background and the functional state of this activity. Animal experiments show that this drug causes certain changes in subcortical regions and in the nerve cords. These changes presumably explain why such a diversity of effects is observed in humans. The mechanism of the action of this drug is not yet clear. (15 References)

71656
Saarma, M.M. Clinical-experimental findings in the treatment of chronically schizophrenic patients with Aminazin. (Kliniko-eksperimentalnyye nablyudeniya pri lechenii Aminazinom bolnykh khronicheskoy shizofreniyey.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV. Tartu, USSR: Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, 1965. p. 22-27.

The dynamics of the functional characteristics of the higher nervous activities were statistically evaluated in the course of drug therapy with Aminazin (chlorpromazine). Also determined in schizophrenic patients were certain aspects of the autonomic nervous system, such as pulse rate and blood pressure. The index of memory retention was studied, as well as such parameters as the average time required for the correction test, the mean latent period in the association experiment, and the index of inadequate repetition. It therefore can be reported that Aminazin creates a new stereotype in the patients, and the treated patients show an increase of their activities. (14 References)

71657
Aleksandrovskiy, Yu. A. The psychopathology of oneiroid catatonia in connection with butyrophenone treatment. (O psikhopatologii oneyroidnoy katatonii v svyazi s lecheniem butirofenonami.) Voprosy psikhopatologii i psikhoterapii. Moscow, USSR: Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, 1963. p. 202-206.

The effect of butyrophenones (haloperidol and haloanisone) on patients with oneiroid catatonia was studied in 17 subjects. It was found that the butyrophenones affect the condition very rapidly. Motoric restlessness

disappeared, patients behaved orderly, and were approachable. After 26-58 days of therapy the oneiroid visions were partly suppressed and could be critically evaluated by the patient. It is emphasized that in treatment with aminazine in some cases the oneiroid attack became more severe and depressions developed while with the butyrophenones no negative effects were observed. A characteristic splitting of the psychopathological syndrome was observed with butyrophenones. The patients became approachable, fully retained oneiroid experiences, but lost their affective relationship with these experiences.
(15 References)

71658
Rybalko, M.A. The effect of some pharmacological substances on delirious thought processes in progressive paralysis. (O vliyanii nekotorykh farmakologicheskikh veshchestv na bredovye idei pri progressivnom paraliche.) Voprosy psikhopatologii i psikhoterapii. Kafedra Psikhiatrii Irkutskogo Meditsinskogo Instituta, 1963. p. 134-140.

The effects of coffein (0.1-0.3 g), phenamine (0.01 g), ethanol (40 percent of 50-120 ml) chloral hydrate (0.3-2.0 g), sodium amytal (0.1-0.2 g), and sodium bromide (0.5-1.5 g) were tested on seven patients afflicted with progressive paralysis for 1-5 years. The results showed that coffein, phenamine, alcohol, and chloral hydrate cause reinforcement of positive emotions and the delirious thought processes become less absurd. On the other hand, substances with inhibitive effects, such as sodium amytal and sodium bromide, weaken the positive emotions and invoke paranoid and hypochondriac reactions. Protocols of two patients (one with a positive and the other with a negative Wasserman reaction) are given, and the responses to repeated administration of alcohol, sodium bromide, and coffein are described. (9 References)

71659
Borts, M.I.; Vovin, R. Ya.; Nemchin, T.A. Clinical trial of benzquinamid in psychoneurological practice. (Opty primeneniya preparata benzkvinamid v psikhonevrologicheskoy praktike.) Voprosy psikhiatrii i nevropatologii, V. 12. Leningrad, USSR: Leningr. nauchno-issled. psikh., 1966. p. 467-475.

Administration of the tranquilizer benzquinamid (Quantril) to 29 mental patients produced good results in cases where fear was a predominant feature of the psychopathological picture. It was also effective as an adjunct in the treatment of borderline disorders (including phobic neuroses and reactive states), depression, schizophrenic paranoia, hallucinosis, and the apathic-abulic syndrome. Among the side effects observed were hyperhidrosis, salivation, transient sensation of drunkenness, dyspepsia, and insomnia.
(6 References)

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71660
Velasco Suarez, M.; Rincon Trujillo, J.; Gomez Santamaria, M. Clinical experiences with gamma-amino-beta-hydroxybutyric acid. (Experiencias clinicas con acido gamma-amino-beta-hidroxibutirico.) Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria (Mexico City) 7(3):127-131, 1966.

The effectiveness of gamma-amino-beta-hydroxybutyric acid (GABOB) was evaluated in clinical trials on humans afflicted with mental diseases. GABOB was obtained from gamma-amino-butyric acid through oxidation. Five volunteer patients reported no significant collateral effects from the drug, and apparently no toxicity. Another group of 40 patients, epileptics and others with dyskinesia, received the drug in 250 mg tablets, 2.5 ml/250 mg, or both. These patients had either never received anticonvulsives or were receiving different antieleptic treatment. Tabular data are recorded for global response; of 36 patients, 16 showed improvement and 12 were not improved by pharmacological treatment. One factor of special significance was low toxicity in all cases. Those suffering from spastic actions and dyskinesia were generally much improved and could be rehabilitated. Maintenance dose in these patients was 500 mg GABOB by hypodermic injection every 8 to 12 hours daily and 750 mg every 24 hours orally.
(6 References)

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71661
Gross, H.; Kaltenback, Elfriede. A new therapeutic principle in mania. (Ein neues Behandlungsprinzip bei der Manie.) Wiener Medizinische Wochenschrift, 116(50):1102-1106, 1966.

The compound IB 503, 4-(3'-dimethylamino-propylidene-1')-9,10-dihydro-4H-benzo(4,5)-cyclopepta(1,2-b)thiophene, differs from amitriptyline in that one of the benzene rings is replaced by a thiophene ring. In mice and rats, its sedative and neuroleptic

effect is greater than that of amitriptyline, but not as great as that of chlorpromazine. The drug may be given orally or intramuscularly. It was given to 40 depressed patients: 7 with retarded endogenous depression, 6 with involutional depression, 2 with depressed mixed psychoses, 5 with depression in organic psychoses, 3 with involutional psychoses, and 17 with depression in schizophrenia. IB 503 was not a potent thymoleptic in these cases. The drug was also given to 28 manic patients: 16 with manic-depressive psychoses, 11 with schizophrenic basis, and 1 with arteriosclerotic dementia. These patients ranged from 25 to 73 years of age, with 3/4 over 50. All but 2 had had previous manic episodes. The optimal does of IB 503 was found to be 120-450 mg/day. Treatment lasted from 2 weeks to 16 months. All of the 16 manic-depressives and the patient with arteriosclerosis showed improvement or remission, while the 11 manic patients with mixed psychoses or schizophrenia were unchanged or became worse. Side effects were tiredness in 16, sleepiness in 3, dizziness in 5, orthostatic collapse in 1, headache in 3, dry mouth in 10, difficulty in accommodation in 5, finger tremor in 2, and delirious confusion in 1. Blood pressure was reduced 20-30 mm Hg in the majority of patients. No patient developed parkinsonism. Five patients had a slight increase in urobilinogen, with otherwise normal liver functioning, and 3 patients had a transient eosinophilia. (4 References)

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71662
Melia, P.I. A pilot trial of lithium carbonate in recurrent affective disorders. Journal of the Irish Medical Association (Dublin), 60:160-170, 1967.

A pilot test of the use of lithium carbonate as a prophylactic in 55 patients suffering from recurrent affective disorders was conducted. Starting dosage was usually 500 mg twice daily; however, variations in this amount were made for frail and elderly patients and for some resistant cases. Serum lithium estimations were taken. No serious toxicity occurred. Results of treatment of 23 of these patients who had frequent mood swings between which there were short or sometimes no intervals of normothymia were analyzed. A total of 16 patients showed improvement on lithium carbonate, and 7 patients became worse. Conclusions can be considered tentative because of the uncontrolled structure of the trial. It is suggested that lithium has value as a prophylactic in recurrent affective disorders. The group reported on is being restudied in a controlled double-blind trial. (22 References)

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71663
Berezin, F.B. Some facts about the application of Indopan in the treatment of schizophrenia. (Nekotoryye danyye o primenenii Indopana pri lechenii shizofrenii.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV, 1965, p. 52-55.

Indopan (3-(-aminopropyl)indole monohydrochloride) is an antidepressant and a monoamino-oxidase inhibitor. The use of Indopan (alpha-methyltryptamine) in the treatment of schizophrenia is relatively new. If patients are prone to depressive states, Tofranil will bring about better results than Indopan. In cases of hypertension Indopan is effective because it provokes a lowering of the arterial blood pressure. By listing both desirable and undesirable effects of Indopan, it can be ascertained whether this drug can be helpful in cases of schizophrenia accompanied by dull depression, lowered psychic activity, and secondary catatonic stupor. (5 References)

71664
Huguenard, P.; Roujas, F. Anesthesiological trials of 1317 AN in human subjects. (Essais anesthesiologiques chez l'homme du 1317 AN.) Agressologie (Paris), 9(2):357-363, 1968.

Systematic trials are reported with 1317 AN (methoxy 3-(hydroxy-4-piperidino)3-methyl 2-propyl) in 10 mg ampoules, first to test the compound for its qualities as a neuroplegic and subsequently in clinical tests in association with Taractan-Palfrium and in comparison with Taractan. Clinically, 1317 AN was used in place of chlorprotixene. In view of its hypothermic effects, 1317 AN was deemed a logical agent for use in establishing artificial hibernation. It also was used in place of Taractan in six cases in establishing hypothermy for vascular cerebral surgery. Fifty-five observations with six artificial hibernations are reported. The subjects were 3 months to 67 years of age, with median age of 40 years. The duration of operations was from 60 to 420 minutes (7 hours), exclusive of the hibernations for vascular cerebral surgery which averaged 5 hours. The case histories included an ethylism, arterioclerosis in an obese patient, various anxiety syndromes, and some

cases of agitation; previous coma subjects were excluded. At dosage of one-third of mg/kg/hour, 1317 AN acts as a potent neuroleptic, slightly adrenolytic, very slightly hypotensive, almost without incidence of tachycardia, and strongly hypothermic. The minimal side effects make its use easy and more reliable than that of most other promazines, so that it should find a place in anesthesiology. (8 References)

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71665
Streltsova, N.I. The efficiency of treatment with psychotropic drugs in true and manifest displays of schizophrenia. (Effektivnost lecheniya psikhotropnymi sredstvami v zavisimosti ot sootnosheniya istinnogo i manifestnogo proyavleniya shizofrenii.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV., Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, Tartu, USSR, 1965. pp. 34-37.

Evaluations of drugs described in the literature and used to treat schizophrenic patients are often faulty because physicians do not consider the social and exogenic factors that influence patients. Frequently, physicians do not know that the patients manifested certain symptoms repeatedly. Furthermore, the method of using a control group of patients, not treated with experimental drugs, is not utilized. For these reasons, the patients were divided into two groups in this study, and after treating one group the patients' reactions to nicotinic acid were investigated. It was found that psychotropic drugs lowered the pathological reaction induced by nicotinic acid, and that the nicotinic acid index improved in proportion to the remission observed in the patients. The psychotropic drug of choice is Aminazin (chlorpromazine).

71666
Kiselev, N.I. The action of Aminazin upon the switching function of the cortex in schizophrenic patients. (O deystvii Aminazina na zamykatelnuyu funktsiyu kopy pri shizofrenii.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV., Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, Tartu, USSR, 1965. pp. 9-13.

Aminazin (chlorpromazine) was administered to patients in doses of 25, 50, and 75 mg according to a number of schedules. The tactile sensitivity and the conductive association factor were measured in these patients. The data obtained show that a normalization of the disorganized neurophysiological structures will occur in schizophrenic patients under the action of Aminazin. This means that an alteration takes place in the working phases and other neurodynamic disturbances of the brain cortex. This action affects the unspecific system in the main body of the brain (the reticular substance).

71667
Nevzorova, T.A.; Galperina, R.Ye.; Molchanov, G.M.; Portnov, V.A. Repeated insulin therapy after a prolonged application of psychotropic preparations in the later period of schizophrenia. (Povtornaya insulinoterapiya posle dlitelnogo primeneniya psikhotropnykh preparatov v pozdnem periode shizofrenii.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV., Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, Tartu USSR, 1965. pp. 14-17.

Insulin therapy is reported in the treatment of schizophrenic patients. Based upon observations in a large population of patients who were treated repeatedly with insulin therapy for several months to 7 years, such repeated treatment is of practical value because the neuroleptic drugs which were concomitantly administered lowered the resistance (refractiveness) of the chronic schizophrenic to the beneficial action of insulin. It is necessary, however, that drugs of this type be given in large doses, about 800 to 900 mg over a 24-hour period. Otherwise, the patient will be just as refractive to the insulin treatment as he was against the original one. (5 References)

71668
Paulus, I.F. The dynamics of higher nervous activity in schizophrenic patients under the action of neuroleptic drugs. (O dinamike vysshey nervnoy deyatelnosti u bolnykh shizophreniyey pod deystviyem neyroleptcheskikh sredstv.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV., Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, Tartu, USSR, 1965. pp. 18-21.

The dynamics of the clinical psychopathology and changes in the higher nervous activity were observed in 14 cases of paranoid schizophrenia during treatment with Aminazin (chlorpromazine) over a period of 7 years. In 10 of the 14 cases, the duration of illness prior to observation was a few months to 4 years. In the other 4 cases, the duration of the illness was 8 years and over. Particular attention was paid to 5 patients who had an early paranoid form of the illness and had become sick at 16-20 years of age. In these 5 patients, despite lengthy and intensive courses of treatment (80-90 g Aminazin per course), an early

small improvement was followed by rapid regression. Changes in the higher nervous activity in the 5 patients were less marked than in the remaining patients. It is concluded that treatment of paranoid schizophrenia with Aminazin does not completely suppress changes in higher nervous activity, even in cases where there was clinical improvement. (6 References)

71669
Dmitriyev, L.I. The influence of reserpine upon the activities of the central nervous system in patients suffering from the paranoid form of schizophrenia. (Vliyaniye rezerpina na vysshuyu nervnuyu deyatelnost bolnykh paranoidnoy formoy shizofrenii.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV., Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, Tartu, USSR, 1965. pp. 5-8.

Schizophrenic patients treated with reserpine were examined for cortico-pyramidally and extrapyramidally induced motive reactions. The reserpine was administered in doses from 0.5 to 1.0 mg. Measurements were undertaken 30 to 40 minutes after administration, and every 2 to 5 hours thereafter. The arterial pressures dropped by 10 to 20 mg Hg, and in the case of the extrapyramidal reactions, threshold values of the voltages were raised by 20 to 40 volts. Results show that reserpine has a strong braking action on parts of the central nervous system. Thus, it will affect the neurodynamics and especially the pathodynamic structure of patients showing the paranoid form of schizophrenia. (10 References)

71670
Calderon Narvaez, Guillermo; Saldana H., Oscar Humberto; Sanchez Lemus, Julio. Double-blind study of the treatment of schizophrenia with butyrophenones. (Estudio doblemente ciego del tratamiento de cuadros esquizofrenicos con butirofenonas.) Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria (Mexico City), 7(1):17-24, 1966.

After a literature review of butyrophenone treatment of schizophrenia, details are reported on an original research study involving 38 patients. All were hospitalized chronic schizophrenic patients ranging from 20 to 45 years of age. They were divided into three groups: 13 patients treated with Haloanisone (fluanisone); 12 with Triperidol; and 13 with Stelazine (trifluoperazine) as a control drug. Drug doses were 15-60 mg for Haloanisone, 3-15 mg for Triperidol, and 6-30 mg for Stelazine. Results obtained with Triperidol were considered much superior to those obtained with Haloanisone, but it must be borne in mind that time periods used were different. Of the 12 patients treated with Triperidol, 6 cases showed notable improvement, compared with 2 cases improved by Haloanisone. Six of the 13 patients treated with Haloanisone showed no effect; this compares with 2 cases treated with Triperidol. (21 References)

Servicio del Pabellon Central
del Manicomio General de Mexico
Mexico

71671
Nieto, Dionisio; Perez de Francisco, C. Treatment of psychosis with thioridazine. (Tratamiento de las psicosis con tioridazina.) Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria (Mexico City), 7(4):225-230, 1966.

Thioridazine (also called Mellaril and Melleril) is evaluated as to its psychopharmacological effect on mental patients. The effectiveness of dosage (discussed in light of previous reports in medical literature) was found to vary considerably among individuals. In general, it can be stated that for chronic cases best results are obtained with 1000 mg. A group of male schizophrenic patients were improved by 400-1600 mg daily, prescribed for a period of 2-4 months. Another group of 21 men and 16 women, between 20 and 56 years of age, were treated with a maintenance dose of thioridazine consisting of 100-300 mg/day for 2-6 months. Despite its slight effects in a few patients, this drug is of value because it does not cause difficulties through accumulation effects. The drug is particularly useful for patients who cannot visit the clinic frequently. The maintenance dosage permits individuals to carry on their normal activities. (12 References)

Instituto Nacional de Neurologia
Mexico City, Mexico

71672
Smetannikov, P.G. The influence of Carbocholine upon the higher nervous activity in manic-depressive-psychotic patients and those with involutionary depressions. (O kharaktere vliyaniya Karbokholina na vysshuyu nervnuyu deyatelnost bolnykh maniakalno-depressivnym psikhozom i involyutsionnoy depressiyey.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV. Tartu, USSR: Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, 1965. p. 143-149.

The higher nervous activity of 17 patients was measured both before and after administration of Carbocholine (the chloride of choline carbamate), injected in doses of 0.0001 grams. The results show that the

Carbocholine acts upon the synapsis reticulum of the central nervous system, but especially upon the cerebrum cortex. The synaptic inhibition is of greater benefit to patients with manic-depressive psychoses than to those with involuntary depressions. (18 References)

71673
Karu, E. Yu. Treatment of depressive states with hematoporphyrin. (Lecheniye gematoporfirinom depressivnykh sostoyaniy.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV. Tartu, USSR: Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, 1965. p. 60-69.

Hematoporphyrin was used for the first time in 1929 as an antidepressant. Various authors recommend a wide variety of dosages because they believe the hematoporphyrin will appear in the erythrocytes. In the course of a few years, it was learned that other components of the blood, such as Ca and K salts, will influence the acceptance or rejection of hematoporphyrin in the erythrocytes. Results vary, and so states of reactive depression can be treated successfully this way, as can cases of involuntary melancholia. However, the depressive phase of manic-depressive patients is not always alleviated by such treatment. Hematoporphyrin definitely is an active, many-sided, biological drug. About 25 percent of patients show no improvement; the rest show good to excellent results. (54 References)

71674
Berke, A.K.; Graudinya, Z. Ya. The influence of psychopharmacological drugs upon the course of the manic-depressive psychosis. (K voprosu o vliyanii psikhofarmakologicheskikh sredstv na techeniye maniakalno-depressivnogo psikhoza.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV. Tartu, USSR: Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, 1965. p. 56-59.

To study the effects of certain psychopharmacological drugs on manic-depressive patients, they were divided into two groups for study One group of 44 patients received no psychotropic drugs; the other group of 65 patients received Aminazin (chlorpromazine) alone, in combination with antidepressants, or in combination with other neuroleptic drugs such as reserpine, Propazin, and Andaxin. A statistical evaluation was made of the number of manic and depressive phases exhibited by all patients. Results show that the application of these drugs is not justified since they help certain patients and aggravate the condition of others. The parameters are not known exactly and so cannot help the physician to administer a specific drug, or to reject it, when treating manic-depressive patients. (9 References)

71675
Kovaleva, Z. Ya.; Shpilreyn, M.I. Activity of blood acetylcholine, serum pseudocholinesterase, and true cholinesterase of erythrocytes in compulsion neurosis during neurotropic therapy. (Opyt nablyudeniya za aktivnostyu atsetilkholina krovi, syvorotochnoy lozhnoy kholinesterazy, istinnoy kholinesterazy eritrotsitov pri nevroze navyazchivosti v protsesse neyrotropnoy terapii.) Nevrozy i somaticheskiye rasstroystva. Leningrad, USSR: Leningr. nauchno-issled. psikh., 1966. p. 335-338.

Various abnormalities were noted in compulsive neurotics before treatment, including changes in the acetylcholine: true cholinesterase and acetylcholine:pseudocholinesterase ratios. After initiation of treatment, there was a distinct increase in acetylcholine activity in those receiving Librium, the extent more or less related to the degree of clinical improvement. In patients administered benactyzine or some other M-cholinolytic, clinical improvement was associated with a significant decrease in pseudocholinesterase activity. However, no clearcut relationship was detected between dosage of the drugs, length of time they were taken, and dynamics of the acetylcholine and cholinesterase activities.

71676
Diaz G., Jose Luis; Anton-Tay, Fernando. Urinary excretion of amphetamine in some mental disorders. (Excrecion urinaria de anfetamina en algunos trastornos mentales.) Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria (Mexico City), 7(2):67-72, 1966.

Amphetamines produce psychiatric symptoms that are hard to distinguish from those found in the acute stages of paranoid schizophrenia, alcoholic hallucinosis, transitory paranoid reaction, and other conditions. In view of this finding, a study was conducted to observe and evaluate a method for detecting urinary amines to aid in the diagnosis of amphetamine induced psychosis. A control was selected consisting of 12 clinically healthy subjects, 3 clinically healthy subjects who received a dose of amphetamine to observe its elimination, 1 epileptic, 5 neurotics, 6 schizophrenics, 1 with Huntington's chorea, 1 psychopath, 1 with acute intermittent porphyria, and 4 patients under treatment with phenothiazine. A problem group was also selected consisting of 5 amphetamine addicts. Daily urine specimens

were collected and processed with Brodie's method as modified by Connell. Results showed that the urinary amine rates were similar for both normal individuals and patients with mental disorders, with two exceptions. High urinary amine levels were found in the porphyric patient and in those under treatment with phenothiazine and may have been due to an interference with Brodie's method by an unknown factor in the former and by phenothiazine in the latter. The patients who received amphetamine had higher amine excretion levels than normal individuals and those with mental disorders; their maximum amine level was reached 36 hours after administering the drug, even though their psychiatric symptoms had disappeared after 10 hours. The amphetamine addicts continued to show high amine excretion levels after several days. The method easily distinguished the urinary amine levels of normal subjects and patients with common mental disorders from those who had recently taken amphetamines. The fact that amphetamine is excreted up to 36 hours after symptoms have ceased in normal indivduals and for several days in addicts suggests some chemical change in the structure or conjugation of the amphetamine molecule upon which its activity depends. (23 References)

Instituto de Estudios Medicos y Biologicos
de la Universidad Nacional
Mexico City 20, Mexico

71677
Nieto, Dionisio. Treatment of schizophrenia and other mental disorders with adenylic acid (adenosine-5-monophosphoric acid). (Tratamiento de la esquizofrenia y otros trastornos mentales con acido adenilico (acido adenosin-5-monofosforico).) Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria (Mexico City), 7(1):25-30, 1966.

Previous research on the use of dimercaprol and other chelating agents such as ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid in the treatment of schizophrenia and porphyria is reviewed. Adenylic acid was administered to 43 patients: 32 schizophrenics (11 to 43 years old); 6 depressives (23 to 53 years old); and 5 neurotics, among which 3 were obsessive (21 to 29 years old). Most of these cases had previously received antipsychotic or antidepressive drugs. Twenty-four of the schizophrenics were initially treated with tranquilizers, while 8 were treated from the start with adenylic acid alone. All of the cases of depression received imipramine and amitryptilene with adenylic acid. Three of the neurotics received anxiolitic drugs. The psychotic symptoms present in the schizophrenics disappeared rapidly. The cases of depression responded better when the antidepressive drugs were associated with adenylic acid and the neurotics also improved, 2 of them dramatically. Best results were obtained with a daily dose of 100 to 200 mg intramuscularly for 1 to 2 weeks after which the dose was adjusted to the individual case. Adenylic acid does not produce sedation, stimulation, or any other effects. It is tentatively supposed that it alters the metabolic cycle of succinate-glicine. (14 References)

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Mexico City 22, Mexico

71678
Martinez, Guillermo. 2-Dimethylaminoethanol (Deaner) in infantile hyperkinesia. (El 2-dimetilaminoetanol (Deaner) en la hiperquinesia infantil.) Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria (Mexico City), 7(4):231-237, 1966.

The psychoenergizer effect of 2-dimethylaminoethanol (also called Deaner and Deanol) was evaluated in a clinical study of 19 children (3-18 years), who were afflicted with pathognomonic symptomatology of hyperkinesia. The drug was administered orally in 100 mg tablets, from 200 to 600 mg/day. The 4 girls and 15 boys in this group were private outpatients who experienced night terrors, aggressive tendencies, and hypermotility. Fourteen were mentally retarded oligophrenic. Tabular data present detailed results for each patient in relation to individual symptoms; brief comments on each case are also provided. Good tolerance and no side effects were characteristic of this drug. The environmental factor is considered important in regard to psychotherapy, and the home life of the individuals is outlined. Since only 1 of the 19 patients treated did not improve, 2-dimethylaminoethanol is indicated for treating hyperkinetic children. (9 References)

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71679
Vinar, O. Differences in therapeutic effects of phenothiazine drugs. Agressologie (Paris), 9(2):315-317, 1968.

A comparative study was conducted to determine the best neuroleptic drug of six available for patients with different mental symptoms. Chlorpromazine, prochlorperazine, perphenazine thioridiazine, levomepromazine, and chlorprothixene were used in flexible doses up to 400 mg daily. Results were reported for 222 patients in groups of 36 to 39 classified

according to symptoms but otherwise similar. A typically average patient was 38 years old, hospitalized for the second time 4 years after the first symptoms of a psychosis. Paranoid symptoms predominated. Perphenazine was most successful in normalizing sleep disturbances. Chlorpromazine proved best for disorientation. Patients with anxiety responded better with levomepromazine. Chlorprothixene was more effective in mild cases of delusion while chlorpromazine and levomepromazine were more effective in severe cases. (8 References)

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71680
Machelart, Y. Combination of dixyrazine and U.C.B. 1414 used as surgical premedication. (Dixyrazine et U.C.B. 1414 utilises en association comme premedication chirurgicale.)

A combination of 25 mg dixyrazine and 100 mg U.C.B. 1414 (dimaleate of hydrochlorbenz-ethylamine) was compared with placebo in a double-blind trial as a surgical premedication in nervous and anxious patients. The medication was given once, after the last meal, about 20 hours before surgery. Data were analyzed from 93 patients, 44 males and 49 females, ranging in age from 18 to 85. Patients receiving the active medication fell asleep more quickly; slept a more normal, i.e., longer, duration; had fewer awakenings during sleep; required fewer administrations of supplementary medication; were more somnolent upon awakening; and were better satisfied with the medication. (3 References)

Clinique Saint-Vincent
Deinze, Belgium

71681
Gabrynowicz, J.W.; Dumbrill, M. A clinical trial of Leptazole with nicotinic acid in the management of psycho-geriatric patients. Medical Journal of Australia (Sydney), 1-55(19):799-802, 1968.

On the basis of the ability of Leptazole (pentylenetetrazol) to stimulate the central nervous system by facilitating transmission across synapses, and the marked vasodilator action of nicotinic acid, a series of favorable reports on the effect of these drugs on psycho-geriatric patients is reported. A double-blind study was conducted on 139 female and 61 male psycho-geriatric patients to test the efficacy of these drugs. The subjects were given 10 milliliter doses of Leptazole and nicotinic acid four times a day for 3 months. Control patients were given chloroform water. Patients were assessed by nurses in ten basic qualities (mobility, orientation, restlessness, feeding, dressing, continence, sleep, communication, cooperation, and mood) on a five-point scale. No special rehabilitation measures were permitted. Results showed no significant difference in improvement between the two groups, and thus failed to confirm the recent reports made by other investigators. (14 References)

Mental Health Services
South Australia, Australia

71682
Schorer, C.E.; Lowinger, Paul; Dobie, Shirley. The real effect of imipramine, isocarboxazid and nialamide. Michigan Medicine, 65:1071-1075, 1966.

Of a population of 86 depressed adult outpatients, 44 completed a 3-month double-blind study. The subjects were in three diagnostic groups: Psychoneuroses, personality disorders, and affective disorders. Random groups of subjects received daily doses of 200 mg Tofranil, 60 mg Marplan, 200 mg Niamid, or placebo. After the first visit, the subjects returned 4 times. To measure change, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) and an adjective checklist were given at the first and last visit, and a physician's rating scale with six items related to disturbance was completed by psychiatric residents on each visit. Results of an analysis of variance show a high significance of change for all subjects, especially on the physician's rating scale and MMPI variables; no significant difference between the 4 treatments; no interaction between drug and visit effects; and no relation of change to diagnosis. Graphs and a scattergram illustrate more specific trends. Tofranil had consistently beneficial effects on interpersonal relations and moderately severe depression, was superior to the other drugs in improving sleep and lowering anxiety, and produced more marked improvement than the other treatments. Marplan tended to have a transient effect and was judged to be worse than placebo since it appeared to increase anxiety and possibly counteracted the visit effect. A comparison with other studies shows support for these results and the finding that males respond better than females to these drugs. The drugs must be combined with repeated visits since drugs alone may have little effect. The need for further studies derives from limitations of this and other drug studies involving the lack of a single sufficient instrument to

rate depression and total adjustment, and the heterogenous aspect of the patient sample. (13 References)

Department of Psychiatry
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Detroit, Mich.

71683
Ramirez, Eduardo; Luza, Segisfredo. Dimethyl sulfoxide in the treatment of mental patients. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 141:655-667, 1967.

Background information on the history, properties, and uses of dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) is given. The reported properties include tranquilizer effect, mild adrenergic and cholinergic blocking action, local analgesia, as well as a very low toxicity. The drug has a remarkable capacity for penetrating organic membranes, including the skin, without apparently destroying their integrity. After preliminary pharmacological and toxicity tests in animals and human volunteers, 42 severely disturbed psychiatric patients were treated with DMSO by the intramuscular route. Preliminary results showed emotional calm followed by relief of some psychotic and devere neurotic symptoms. DMSO produces some mild stimulant effect that makes subjects more alert, sociable, and acceptable for psychotherapy and occupational therapy, rather than sedation or central depressant action as in the so-called tranquilizers. It does not produce muscle relaxation, autonomic changes, or extrapyramidal symptoms. Tolerance to the drug was judged good in all treated subjects. Acute subjects treated with DMSO required shorter hospital treatment than those in the conventionally treated, diagnostically matched control group. (Placebo, blind, and double-blind studies were not possible because of the characteristic odor of drug and patient under treatment.) DMSO seems to be useful in the treatment of overexcited states (acute schizophrenic reactions, manic phase of the manic-depressive psychoses, alcoholic psychoses, and symptomatic psychoses); some symptoms of chronic psychoses (autism, stereotypia, negativism, abnormal behavior or the hebephrenic states); and severe neuroses (anxiety reactions and obsessives).

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Facultad de Medicina
Universidad Peruana "Cayetano Heredia"
Lima, Peru

71684
Fitzgerald, P.H.; Dodson, J.R.E. Radiomimetic properties of LSD. New England Journal of Medicine, 278(25):1404, 1968.

The condemnation of LSD and similar drugs on the basis of their cytogenetic effects is argued because of insufficient evidence. The nonrandom pattern of chromosome damage caused by LSD is compared to that produced by many common viruses and chemicals which affect the heterochromatic regions of the chromosome. It is stressed that chromosome breakage due to LSD is no accurate indication of leukemogenic potential. LSD is considered much less harmful in regard to mutagenic potential than the level of irradiation used in diagnostic radiology that causes chromosome breakage and gene mutation. (14 References)

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71685
Polvan, Ozgur. Psychodysleptics. (Psikodisleptikler.) Turk Tip Cemiyeti Mecmuasi (Istanbul), 32:661-670, 1966.

The pharmacological properties of three hallucinogenic drugs (mescaline, psilocybine, and LSD-25) are reviewed, along with their clinical manifestations. The existing theories of the mechanism of action of these drugs are summarized and their use in the fields of psychiatric research, diagnosis, and therapy are mentioned. (13 References)

Istanbul Universitesi Tip Fakultesi
Capa Noro-Psikiyatri Klinigi
Istanbul, Turkey

71686
Skakkebaek, N.E.; Philip, J.; Rafaelsen, O.J. LSD in mice: Abnormalities in meiotic chromosomes. Science, 160(3833):1246-1248, 1968.

Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25) has been shown to cause abnormalities in the chromosomes of human leukocytes, increased rates of congenital abnormalities and abortion in rats and mice, and possible effects on human embryos. In this experiment 6 healthy male mice, 6 to 8 weeks old, were injected with LSD-25 (1 mg/kg) from 1 to 8 times over a period of up to 3 days. Preparations of meiotic chromosomes were made and analyses were performed on 400 selected cells in diakinesis or 1-metaphase from the experimental group and 300 cells from the control group. Breaks and gaps in the X chromosome were found in only one control cell. Secondary constrictions were found in 21 experimental cells and 6 control cells.

Unidentifiable fragments, breaks, gaps, and secondary constrictions in the autosomes were found in only one control cell. No translocations were seen and were not expected due to the short duration of the treatment. The location of most changes on the X chromosome could not be explained, although it is possible that defects were as frequent in the autosomes but were not picked up with the method used. Because these results were based on cytological estimation and also because of the small number of data, statistical evaluation was considered premature. If, as it is believed, the chromosomal abnormalities are due to LSD-25, LSD may have serious effects on the size of the litter and the number of congenital malformations in mice. (10 References)

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Copenhagen, Denmark

71687
Tosi, Oscar; Rockey, Marsha A.; Fischer, Roland. Quantitative measurement of time contraction induced by psilocybin. Arzneimittel-Forschung (Aulendorf/Wurtt.), 18(5):535-537, 1968.

The effect of psilocybin on the duration of pauses during speech was studied in 12 university students. Subjects read a neutral 228-word passage from a book under control conditions, and re-read the same passage 90 minutes after ingestion of 125-174 mcg/kg psilocybin. The subjects had previously been given psilocybin in a session at least 2 weeks earlier. Both readings of the passages were tape-recorded, and pauses were analyzed electronically. One subgroup showed a shorter median pause during the drug period, while the other subgroup showed a longer median pause under the drug. The time to complete the reading of the passage remained essentially unchanged, thus indicating an increase in word duration. (15 References)

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71688
Cohen, Sidney. Psychotomimetic agents. Annual Review of Pharmacology, 7:301-318, 1967.

Studies are reviewed to further the understanding of the pharmacology of the psychotomimetics. The more common hallucinogens are classified as substituted indole alkylamines, substituted phenyl alkylamines, or miscellaneous agents, according to their chemical structure. Six studies show close chemical relationships between the hallucinogens and the naturally occurring CNS neurohumors. Due to extensive investigations and its similarities with other indole and phenyl alkylamines, focus is on D-lysergic acid dimethylamide (LSD). LSD produces several metabolic effects, including the inhibition of amine oxidase, pseudocholinesterase, and brain acetylcholinesterase, and the activation of certain enzymes. Examples of physiological and behavioral effects include autonomic effects, such as pupil dilation, increase in the variability of EEG schizophrenic tracings, prolonged reaction times, and impaired performance. Diverse psychic and psychotherapeutic effects include perceptual alterations, such as hallucinations and variations in emotional responses, alterations in the thinking process, such as nonlogical thought processes, and changes in ego function and behavioral patterns. The use of LSD in psychotherapy has been of value with autistic children and alcoholics, but psychiatric complications of the uncontrolled use of LSD are frequent. Comparisons have been made between LSD and ololiugui, hallucinogenic alkylated tryptamines, substituted phenyl alkylamines, anticholinergic compounds, and cannabis. Morning glory seed has a sedative quality not found in LSD. LSD is 130 times stronger than psilocybin and 4,000 times less potent than mescaline. The marihuana experience is similar to low doses of LSD. Although the use of marihuana has increased, recent pharmacologic research on it has been negligible. (77 References)

Wadsworth Veterans Administration Hospital
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71689
Arcamone, F.; Camerino, B.; Chain, E.B.; Ferretti, A.; Redaelli, S. Studies concerning lysergic and dihydrolysergic acid alpha-hydroxyethylamides. Tetrahedron (Oxford), 23:11-18, 1967.

Lysergic acid alpha-hydroxyethylamide and dihydrolysergic acid alpha-hydroxyethylamide undergo acid-catalyzed substitutions at the asymmetric carbon atom in the side chain to form epimeres. Dihydrolysergic acid alpha-hydroxyethylamide mutarotates by an A-1 mechanism. The experimental details are given. (16 References)

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71690
Sparkes, Robert S.; Melnyk, John; Bozzetti, Louis P. Chromosomal effect in vivo of exposure to lysergic acid diethylamide. Science, 160(3834):1343-1345, 1968.

A total of 12 subjects were studied: 4 patients seeking psychiatric help who had taken lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) privately, 4 patients who had been treated with LSD for medical reasons, and 4 hospital volunteers who had not been exposed to known causes of chromosomal damage. All of the private users had also taken marijuana previously, and one had also taken dimethyltryptamine (DMT) and 4-methyl-2,5-dimethoxy-alpha-methylphenethylamine (STP); of the medically treated patients, one had used marijuana previously. A blood sample was taken from the 12 subjects and the lymphocytes were analyzed for chromosomal damage between the control group and the two LSD groups. (7 References)

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71691
Agurell, Stig; Lundstrom, Jan; Sandberg, Finn. Biosynthesis of mescaline in peyote. Tetrahedron Letters, 26:2433-2435, 1967.

Conversion of tyrosine to mescaline was studied with special reference to the path leading from tyrosine to mescaline. The following labeled precursors were injected into cacti: DL-tyrosine-2-C14, tyramine-1-C14, DL-dopa-2-C14, dopamine-1-H3, and methionine-methyl-C-14. Two weeks later, the alkaloid fractions were isolated and separated into phenolic and nonphenolic alkaloids by ion-exchange resin. Mescaline was isolated by thin-layer chromatography and recrystallized from ethanol. The localization of the label at the appropriate atom of mescaline was checked by oxidation of the mescaline to trimethoxybenzoic acid. Both tyrosine and dopa were found to be precursors of mescaline. (6 References)

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Stockholm, Sweden

71692
Alexander, E.J. LSD--An outsider's viewpoint. Henry Ford Hospital Medical Bulletin, 15:23-26, 1967.

Reasons for the use of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) are to aid scientific investigation; to create a sense of well-being; to have a mystic or religious experience; and to gain rapid self-understanding. In order for LSD to aid a person in gaining useful psychological insight and self-understanding, two criteria must be met: Hallucinations must be coherent so that the unconscious material released can be useful in modifying behavior, and anxiety must be relieved. Use of LSD should be limited to research by experienced behavioral scientists.

71693
Saarma, Yu. M. The mechanism of the action of insulin therapy in schizophrenia. (O mekhanizme deystviya insulinoterapii pri schizofrenii.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV. Tartu, USSR; Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, 1965. p. 28-33.

On the basis of a literature review and the present experiments, conclusions are drawn indicating that the mechanism of insulin therapy in schizophrenia is exceedingly complex. Insulin not only causes hypoglycemia, but also acts upon the ACTH secretion mechanism, which in turn leads to a breaking of the cortical and subcortical activities, thus altering higher nervous activity. As the patient ingests sugar, the normal sugar values in the blood will not be reached, and this in turn affects respiratory equilibrium. The ultimate effect is a reduction of the reaction against ordinary biological stimulants. (33 References)

71694
Discussion following a presentation by K. Heinrich. (Diskussion.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie, Stuttgart, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Georg Thieme Verlag, 1966. p. 72-77.

Achelis was reminded of experience with excitable cocks that were to be used in certain experiments. Only administration of reserpine made continuation of the experiments possible. Haase emphasized the clear line existing between neuroleptic action or potency and affinity of the substance for the extrapyramidal system. He has experimentally demonstrated that optimal neuroleptic antipsychotic effect is accompanied by fine-motor hypokinesis. Von Ditfurth objected to the equating of extrapyramidal and clinical effects. Heinrich agreed that there is a positive correlation between extrapyramidal effect and the hallucination-suppressing effect of neuroleptics, but he felt that identification of extrapyramidal damping and an antipsychotic effect in neuroleptics could not be justified.

71695
Heinrich, K. The concept of the so-called intrinsic psychic effect of psychopharmaceuticals and the problem of its connection with the therapeutic effect. (Der Begriff der sogenannten psychischen Eigenwirkung der Psychopharmaka und das Problem ihres Zusammenhanges mit dem therapeutischen Effekt.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie. Stuttgart, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Georg Thieme Verlag, 1966. p. 64-72.

The intrinsic effect as defined by von Baeyer relates to an effect that is independent of the treated condition. This intrinsic effect, from which the therapeutic effect per se cannot be derived, develops a "therapeutic climate". In turn, therapy neutralizes old phylogenetically determined CNS tendencies and releases highly differentiated "normal" functional forms of organization. (40 References)

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71696
Discussion following presentation by W. Poldinger. (Diskussion.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie. Stuttgart, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Georg Thieme Verlag, 1966. p. 53-56.

Janzarik expressed the opinion that the "substitution effect" discussed by Poldinger would have to be elaborated as far as clinical considerations of withdrawn schizophrenics and apathetically depressed patients are concerned. He referred specifically to contradictory effects of imipramine in these cases. Kanig doubted that Poldinger's "association chain" could be stretched to include carbamates and nucleotides. Bente brought up the problem of receptors, calling attention to the fact that all antidepressants so far known are effective in the same dosage range, in contrast to the scale of the neuroleptics which range from 300 mg for chlorpromazine to 20 mg for butyl perazine. Schopmans indicated that substitution, interpreted to mean treatment in the sense of insulin treatment of diabetes, would be effective in the case of schizophrenics if there were uniformly responding receptors. He wondered if metabolism was affected by the administered substance, or if rather the effect might not occur indirectly, via the automatic centers of the brain.

71697
Discussion following presentation by K. Kanig. (Diskussion.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie. Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany, Georg Thieme Verlag, 1966. p. 30-42.

In view of the hallucinogenic response to both mescaline and Ditran (which are sympathicomimetric and parasympathicolytic, respectively), Schaumann suggested that there may be a causal connection that has to do with the antagonism of the two systems. Kanig replied by referring to Selbach's theory of a "difference effect" in which central adrenergic mechanisms are more damped than central cholinergic mechanisms and vice versa. Bente objected to the classification of Ditran as a hallucinogen, noting that the designation had been applied by U.S. investigators, and that it is not an exact correlate to the term in European nomenclature. The consensus of Hippius, von Ditfurth, and Haase was that the effect of anticholinergic substances does not lead to hallucination in the sense of an LSD hallucination, though the mechanism is not understood. Some of these comments were based on experimentation. Kirberger drew attention to a finding by the psychiatric clinic of Rotterdam that opposes the theory of serotonin metabolism as currently held in psychophathology: The conclusion was that the conversion of serotonin to 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid is not bound to MAO. The question of hallucinogenic drugs in treatment of depression was touched on speculatively.

71698
Kanig, K. Biochemical mechanisms of action in psychopharmaceuticals. (Zum biochemischen Wirkungsmechanismus der Psychopharmaka.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie. Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany, Georg Thieme Verlag, 1966. p. 19-30.

A classification of psychopharmaceuticals that act on endogenous psychoses is presented in diagram form. Chemical, biochemical, pharmacological, and clinical aspects, with reference to target symptoms, are correlated in order to develop a concept of functional-anatomical "substrates" on which a drug is to act. A detailed discussion relates to neuroleptics and their relationship to the paranoid-hallucinatory-parkinsonism syndrome, in which the extrapyramidal-motor system is the anatomical substrate. With reference to metabolic mechanisms involved here (amines and energy sources such as glycogen) it is assumed that the action of chlorpromazine would express a structure-dependent competitive inhibition of flavoproteid (competition for the apoenzyme). Not only DOPA metabolism but also the acetylase and cholinesterase content in the corpus striatum plays a role in the extrapyramidal system. Normal functioning of the system presumably reflects an equilibrium between adrenergic and cholinergic mechanisms. The extrapyramidal system is a useful somatic indicator of the psychic

effect of psychopharmaceuticals.
(49 References)

Berlin, Germany

71699
Goodall, McC.; Alton, Harold. Metabolism of 3-hydroxytyramine (dopamine) in human subjects. Biochemical Pharmacology (Oxford), 17(6): 905-914, 1968.

The metabolism of dopamine to norepinephrine and epinephrine in normal human subjects was studied. Six normal, healthy males, 21-35 years old, were infused with 104.6 mcC (872 mcg) dopamine-2-C14 (dissolved in 1000 ml saline) at a constant rate for 4 hours. Urine was collected at 0, 2, 4, 8, 24, 48, 72, 96, and 120 hours following infusion. The urinary metabolites were separated by column chromatography and counted. During the dopamine infusion, 39 percent of the dose was recovered in the urine as dopamine, norepinephrine, and their respective metabolites, with 3-methoxy-4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (homovanillic acid) accounting for 53 percent of the radioactivity, dopamine 9 percent, and norepinephrine 5 percent. By the end of 5 days, 97 percent of the radioactivity had been recovered. The excretion of norepinephrine and normetanephrine was at its maximum during the infusion period and rapidly declined over the next 72 hours. Excretion of 3-methoxy-4-hydroxymandelic acid, a metabolite of norepinephrine, increased gradually from the infusion period to a peak at 8-24 hours following infusion and then gradually decreased. The amount of normetanephrine conjugate was largest during the infusion period and gradually decreased over the next 120 hours. No detectable amounts of epinephrine were found during the infusion period or immediately following infusion, indicating that the amount of radioactive dopamine incorporated into the adrenal medulla was very small. Thus, about 75 percent of the circulating infused dopamine was metabolized directly into metabolic products of dopamine, and about 25 percent was synthesized into norepinephrine and its metabolic products. (64 References)

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71700
Tissot, R. Monoamines and maniacodepressive syndromes. (Monoaminas y sindromes maniacodepresivos.) Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria (Mexico City), 7(2):53-66, 1966.

The pharmacology and biochemistry of the monoamines are briefly delineated, and their metabolism and physiological action outlined. The antireserpine and antidepressive effects are noted, and the antidepressive effect of imipramine is mentioned in connection with the physiopathology of manic and depressive symptoms. Pharmacological and biochemical experiments demonstrate that modifications in the metabolism of the monoamines are linked to the sedative action of reserpine and its congeners as well as to the antidepressive effect of the MAO-inhibitor group and the imipramine group. These experimental findings generally agree with clinical data. If disturbances in the metabolism of the monoamines are not the cause of certain depressive and manic states, they are certainly closely linked to the cause.

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71701
Arutyunov, Ye. S. Dynamics of changes in autonomic nervous activity during chlorpromazine treatment of schizophrenia. (Dinamika izmeneniy vegetativnoy nervnoy deyatelnosti v protsesse lecheniya aminazinom bolnykh shizofreniyey.) Voprosy psikhiatrii i nevropatologii. Coll. 11, Leningrad, USSR, Gos. nauchno-issled. psikh., 1965. p. 316-326.

Chlorpromazine therapy caused milder autonomic changes than did insulin shock of electric convulsive therapy. At the beginning the sympatheticolytic effect was quite pronounced, although vagotonic manifestations were often intensified at this time. The autonomic changes became less marked with time, the trend remaining the same (chiefly in the simple and hallucinatory-delusional forms of schizophrenia) or reversing (chiefly in the catatonic and hebephrenic forms). Regardless of the results of treatment, the number of distorted reactions increased (in the simple and hallucinatory-delusional forms) or decreased (in catatonic and hebephrenic forms). The number of distorted autonomic reactions in the course of therapy was greatest during the acute stage of all four forms of the disease. When treatment was effective, the autonomic manifestations returned to normal sooner in the patients with the simple and hallucinatory-delusional forms during both the acute and chronic stages. Normalization of the autonomic nervous system was paralleled in part by clinical improvement.

Leningrad, USSR

71702
Araki, Masayoski. Neuropsychiatric study on the effects of low-phenylalanine diet. 2: Metabolic studies on phenylketonuria, as it relates to damage to the central nervous system. (Feniruketonnyosho no teifeniruaranin shoku chiryo ni tomonau seishin shinkei gakuteki kenkyu. 2: Feniruketonnyosho no chushu shinkei shogai ni kanren suru ni, san no taisha jikken.) Acta Paediatrica Japonica (Tokyo), 70:1178-82, 1966.

Seven phenylketonuria patients, ranging in age from 1 to 12 years, had lower amounts of serum tryptophan than 25 healthy children. When the patients were fed a low-phenylalanine diet, serum phenylalanine decreased, serum tryptophan increased, and 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid in urine increased, indicating serotonin was produced in the body of the patients by the low-phenylalanine diet. After oral administration of anti-serotonin drug cyproheptazine-HCl (16 mg/day for 4 days) to a 12-year-old patient, serum phenylalanine and tryptophan did not change but 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid in urine decreased markedly. After oral administration of 10 g of L-glutamine to a 14-month-old patient, serum phenylalanine and tryptophan were not affected, whereas phenylalanine and tryptophan in urine decreased slightly and 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid in urine increased. (11 References)

Faculty of Pediatrics
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71703
Bender, A. Douglas. Pharmacodynamic consequences of aging and their implications in the treatment of the elderly patient. Medical Annals of the District of Columbia, 36(5):267-271, 1967.

The pharmacodynamic consequences of aging are discussed, relating the elderly patient to the young one since drug action and handling are often similar in both cases. The need for individuality in the use of drugs in the elderly is stressed since the manifestations of aging differ among patients. The magnitude and duration of drug response are considered in relation to the factors which affect plasma level. At a given plasma level, drug response is dependent upon the number of receptor sites, their condition, the internal environment surrounding them, and the ability of the organism to adjust to changes in its internal environment. Factors affecting plasma level (e.g., adsorption, drug excretion, drug metabolism, drug receptor interaction, and homeostatic capabilities of the organism) are discussed in relation to the elderly patient. General principles governing the use of drugs in the elderly patient are outlined. (45 References)

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71704
Aldous, J.G. Adrenergic drugs: Factors determining specificity of action and clinical usefulness. Nova Scotia Medical Bulletin (Halifax), 46:6-8, 1967.

Certain synthetic drugs mimic the action of adrenaline on tissues in a manner that is thought to be receptor specific. Receptors have been classified according to their response to adrenergic agents. Noradrenaline acts almost exclusively on alpha receptors; therefore, cutaneous blood vessels containing alpha receptors react to noradrenaline by constricting. Drugs that block alpha receptors are clinically important in the treatment of certain types of vaso spasm. Noradrenaline does not act upon some beta receptors, such as the beta receptors in the blood vessels of skeletal muscle. However, the heart has beta receptors, and noradrenaline does act on the heart. Identification of cardiac receptors is of clinical importance for achieving correction of certain drug-induced abnormal rhythms. Steps in the activation or removal processes of noradrenaline must be distinguished because certain drugs may have selective effects upon them. Specificity of action may be difficult to achieve because of the variety of tissues upon which adrenergic drugs act.

Department of Pharmacology
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
Canada

71705
Hackstein, F.G. The transformation of the picture of psychopathological states during pharmacotherapy. (Die Wandlung psychopathologischer Zustandsbilder unter der Pharmakotherapie.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie. Stuttgart, Fed. Rep. of Germany; Georg Thieme Verlag, 1966. p. 97-101.

A case history related to a 52-year-old woman whose uneventful life was jarred by a trip to Berlin to such an extent that she believed herself to be spied on, fled the city, and became convinced it was her mission to organize a mass evacuation of the Ruhr. She was treated with a butyrophenone derivative, methyl peridol. Recovery was a two-

stage process, characterized first by an almost immediate disappearance of the acute symptoms. The second stage was one of slow adjustment, first with reluctance to discuss the recent psychotic event, then with "explanation" to others and to herself. The second stage is typical, and difficult to treat. It reflects the individual's need to reestablish continuity in his existence, not to believe that he has ever been insane, and to find a balance between what was psychotically experienced and ordinary existence. In the second phase of paranoid psychosis, drug therapy cannot do much more than offer the patient a kind of shield behind which he can effect the needed reorganization. (8 References)

Suchteln, Federal Republic of Germany

71706
von Ditfurth, H. The significance of behavior physiology for pharmacopsychiatric research. (Die Bedeutung der Verhaltensphysiologie fur die pharmakopsychiatrische Forschung.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie. Stuttgart, Fed. Rep. of Germany; Georg Thieme Verlag, 1966. p. 108-112.

The complexity of biological functions is basic to pharmacological research in that a system such as the respiratory system that serves to maintain the organism is overlaid by its use for speech, crying, etc., which is a biological "misuse" for maintenance of the total individual in his environment. Whereas detailed biochemical and histological study will yield nearly complete information about the first function, this is not the case with the coordinating social function. It is the latter function that is the principal concern of psychopharmacology. A deepening of knowledge of the mechanism of action of psychopharmaceuticals cannot be attained by classic pharmacological "action profiles". Behavioral physiology addresses itself to the study of multifarious living organisms in their environment, the analysis being directed to functional motor elements that are likewise elements of a behavior complex. Work in this direction as it is conducted at the Max Planck Institute for the physiology of behavior in Seewiesen is arduous and time consuming, but efforts of the first 2 years have been justified.

Mannheim, Federal Republic of Germany

71707
Discussion following a presentation by H. von Ditfurth. (Diskussion.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie. Stuttgart, Fed. Rep. of Germany; Georg Thieme Verlag, 1966. p. 112-119.

Schleidt and Bente objected to the dichotomy developed by von Ditfurth in his argument: A complex connection exists in the respiratory system as the means for maintaining the organism per se and for maintaining the organism in its environment. They believed von Ditfurth's splitting of it into two aspects was unwarranted. Achelis noted that in one case the receptors in the organs determine what occurs, and that in the other case it is the general state of the nervous system that leads to behavioral changes. Psychopharmaceutical substances can be investigated only by methods that relate to the effect of social relationships. In response to a query, von Ditfurth said that a reserpate, Boehringer MF42a, has a much more pronounced neuroleptic profile than reserpine, yet it presents no clinical neuroleptic effect. The substance has been tested by Hippius. A general and inconclusive discussion on energy levels as shown, for instance, by a lactating rat occupied the rest of the meeting.

71708
Vovin, R. Ya. Relationship between the effectiveness of psychotropic drug therapy and levels of urine and blood epinephrine and norepinephrine in patients with delusional involutional psychoses and schizophrenia. (Issledovaniye svyazi mezhdu effektivnostyu lecheniya psikhotropnymi sredstvami i urovnem adrenalina i noradrenalina v moche i krovi u bolnykh s bredovymi involyutsionnymi psikhozami i shizofreniyey.) Voprosy psikhiatrii i nevropatologii. V 12, Leningrad, USSR; Leningr. nauchno-issled. psikh., 1966. p. 476-492.

The level of one or both catecholamines in the blood and urine of mental patients differed from that of healthy persons and it tended to change in the course of the disease. The correlation between affectivity and change in catecholamine metabolism was particularly pronounced in such clearcut emotional disturbances as fear, anxiety, and depression. It was less evident in more complex disorders, for example, hostility to one's environment along with a feeling of superiority. In the course of treatment with such psychotropic drugs as chlorpromazine, trifluoperazine, imipramine hydrochloride, and some MAO inhibitors, the stage of regression of the psychopathological symptoms was marked by changes in the catecholamine content. Disappearance of the psychosis resulted in more or less normalization of catecholamine metabolism. In cases of partial regression of the syndrome, corresponding changes were noted in catecholamine metabolism that were

correlated with the affective base of the new psychopathological picture. (39 References)

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Leningrad, USSR

71709
Bosch, Lothar. The role of attention in occupational therapy and psychopharmacotherapy with neuroleptic drugs, with special reference to the parkinsonism syndrome. (Die Rolle der Aufmerksamkeit in der Arbeitstherapie und der Psychopharmakotherapie mit neuroleptischen Medikamenten unter besonderer Berucksichtigung des Parkinson-Syndroms.) Nervenarzt (Berlin), 38(4):158-166, 1967.

The special character of the motor phenomena of an extrapyramidal disease, and the development of changes of attention in the course of neuroleptic therapy indicate that the special stem ganglia take over a guiding function for attention. It is assumed with reference to drug-induced parkinsonism that a low-level extrapyramidal symptom is essentially a condition for neuroleptic effect. It is further assumed that upon occurrence of a distinct neuroleptic parkinsonism the instinctive attention engaged by psychotic experience is converted into arbitrary attention which is engaged by body posture and movement, but that before this actually occurs, attention is altered in the sense of a psychic normalizing. This direction of attention can be influenced by occupational therapy and by psychotherapy. (56 References)

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71710
Haloperidol therapy benefits mentally retarded patients. Medical World News, 9(27):52, 1968.

Haloperidol, a butyrophenone derivative, has been found to reduce behavioral problems such as hyperactivity and assaultiveness in mentally retarded children, and may thereby help prevent their early institutionalization. In an 8-week study conducted in Glenwood, Iowa, 50 children 5 to 21 years of age were placed in a test group in which 24 controls were given a placebo and the other 26 received haloperidol in dosages ranging from 0.2 mg to 7.8 mg daily. Whereas no deterioration of behavior occurred in the haloperidol group and 19 percent improved markedly, half of the control group showed no improvement, symptoms recurred in 25 percent, and 25 percent improved somewhat. (1 Reference)

71711
Brovins, W.G.; Wierzbicki, J. Use of thioridazine. Michigan Medicine, 66:583-584, 1967.

An 8-month study of 60- to 95-year-old patients was conducted to evaluate the therapeutic effect of thioridazine in an active treatment program devoted to the rehabilitation and discharge of geriatric patients. The subjects had chronic brain syndromes, various psychotic conditions, and several physical disorders. To eliminate excessive sedation and hypotension and to minimize side effects, dosage began at 50 to 75 mg daily, and was increased to 75 to 300 mg daily until the desired therapeutic effect was attained. Thioridazine effectively controlled male behavior. Of the patients, 40 percent were discharged to family or nursing home care. Another 37 percent showed a marked reduction in aggressiveness. Other improvements were found in socialization, manageability, and the ability to perform light tasks. Agitation and disorientation were reduced rapidly. No adverse effects or incompatibility with other drugs used to treat physical illness were observed. Brief case reports of a male and a female in their seventies demonstrate that remission was achieved in many patients with small doses of thioridazine. Results are similar to other studies, but are contrasted with the generalization that half of the patients in those studies developed extrapyramidal side effects. Since no such effects were found, continued thioridazine treatment is recommended for outpatients. (5 References)

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Ypsilanti, Michigan

71712
Carr, C. Jelleff. The relevance of phenothiazine drug metabolism to pharmacologic and toxic effects. Agressologie (Paris), 9(2):249-257, 1968.

The reaction of a relatively few patients to chlorpromazine has been called melanosis because it presumably involves a chemical interaction of the pigment melanin with the drug, or its metabolites, and light of proper wavelengths. Deposits in the ocular lens may result. Conjunctival, scleral, and corneal pigmentation may also occur without effect on the subject's vision. Less often, skin pigmentation is evident in sun-exposed areas. Electron microscopic studies suggest that the

granules are 7-hydroxychlorpromazine, a combination of the drug and melanin. The newer analytical methods of study and pharmacogenetic aspects are considered. Genetic polymorphisms seem significant. Reactions to other chemicals similar to the phenothiazines are discussed, particularly the anti-malarial drugs. These drugs vary in effect between species, making extrapolation of animal test data to man undependable. (38 References)

Life Sciences Research Office
Federation of American Societies
for Experimental Biology
9650 Rockville Pike
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

71713
Kulikov, P.G. The effect of phenamine on hypnosis. (O vliyanii fenamina na gipnoz.) Voprosy psikhopatologii i psikhoterapii. Kafedra Psikhiatrii Irkutskogo Meditsinskogo Instituta, 1963. p. 297-303.

A total of 136 studies were made on 19 patients (chronic alcoholics, hysterical neurotics), to establish the effect of phenamine (benzedrin) on hypnotic states. The effect of phenamine on natural sleep was established. The drug was then administered in doses of 5-20 mg thirty minutes to 2.5 hours prior to hypnosis. It was found that phenamine (given in therapeutic doses) has no marked effect on the hypnotic state and the realization of the posthypnotic suggestion. Phenamine generally causes an increase in blood pressure, pulse, and breathing rate. Hypnosis, however, fully removes this pharmacological effect. Regardless of whether phenamine was used or not, blood pressure, pulse, and breathing rates are lower in the hypnotic state than in the nonhypnotic state. (14 References)

71714
Yakson, Z.P. Leucomoid reaction of the eosinophilic type in therapy with neuroleptic drugs. (Leykemoidnyye reaktsii eozinofilnogo tipa pri terapii neyroleptikami.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV, 1965. p. 47-51.

Cases are described of patients who suffered from chronic alcoholism with symptoms of epilepsy, and patients who for reasons of schizophrenia had been treated with Aminazin and Stellazin, Aminazin and Nosinan, Aminazin or penicillin and Aminazin. The counts are presented for the eosinophils and the leucocytes; also mentioned are body temperatures and other clinical signs. Experiments with rats confirmed the fact that repeated doses of Aminazin might provoke a toxic-allergic reaction that manifests itself in an abnormal blood count. (9 References)

71715
Diaz, Jose Luis. Clinical and metabolic aspects of psychosis by amphetamine. (Aspectos clinicos y metabolicos de la psicosis por anfetamina.) Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria (Mexico City), 7(3):163-186, 1966.

A technical description of the chemistry and pharmacological effects of amphetamines is followed by a detailed discussion of the clinical use of this drug in various psychoses. The particular amphetamine psychosis emphasized is defined as the effects of metabolic changes caused by high doses or prolonged ingestion of the drug in which delirium and hallucinations occur. Deleterious effects reported by patients include thirst, loquaciousness, insomnia, dry mouth, sweating, and sharp alterations of mood. The psychosis is of the paranoid type, and hallucinations are more often auditory than visual. The persecution complex also develops. Amphetamine is prescribed to combat depression, dietary restrictions, petit mal, Parkinsonism, and enuresis; however, it produces sympaticomimetic toxicity, habituation, tolerance, and toxic psychosis. Patients without psychopathological antecedents acquire the amphetamine psychosis iatrogenically. Remission of all psychotic symptoms usually follows within a week of discontinuing the drug. The amphetamine effect on the CNS is due, in part, to inhibition of the depressor effect of catecholamines on the brain; synergism with the effects of certain tryptamines and indoles; facilitation of the cholinergic transmission by inhibition of the parasympathicolytics; and derivation relating to other more powerful amphetamines. Further evidence is thus presented on Nieto's hypothesis, particularly in regard to the similarity with schizophrenic psychoses. (155 References)

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Mexico City 22, Mexico

71716
Pakesch, E. The drug-induced Parkinson's syndrome. (Das medikamentose Parkinson-Syndrom.) Wiener Zeitschrift fur Nervenheilkunde und deren Grenzgebiete, 23:140-146, 1966.

Many of the major tranquilizers cause parkinsonism. A sulfur or halogen atom in

position 3 of the phenothiazine nucleus or a piperidine or piperazine side chain increases the incidence of parkinsonian side effects. The appearance of parkinsonism is more or less an indicator of the therapeutic potency of a major tranquilizer, but the parkinsonian syndrome need not necessarily appear in treatment. Combining the tranquilizer with antiparkinsonian medication has prevented the appearance of the parkinsonian syndrome. (11 References)

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Graz, Austria

71717
Kryspin-Exner, K.; Zapotoczky, H.G. Exogenous reaction types following a combined neuroleptic, barbiturate, and insulin intoxication. (Exogene Reaktionstypen nach einer kombinierten Neuroleptica-Barbiturat- und Insulinintoxikation.) Wiener Zeitschrift fur Nervenheilkunde und deren Grenzgebiete, 24:338-344, 1967.

An attempted suicide with a tranquilizer-barbiturate combination is presented. The patient, a 31-year-old diabetic took 1200 units Novo Lente insulin subcutaneously and ingested 80 tablets of a drug combination containing 20 mg dimethylaminopropylthiophenylhydrate and 100 mg cyclobarbital per tablet. The tranquilizer has little hypnotic effect of its own, but potentiates the effects of barbiturates. At high doses, the tranquilizer has a slight depressant effect on respiration. Onset of action for the combination occurs within 30 minutes and lasts up to 8 hours. Novo Lente insulin, a suspension of Novo Semilente and Novo Ultralente insulins, has a duration of action of about 24 hours, with peak effects occurring at 7-14 hours. The patient had suffered from diabetes mellitus since age 5, and was on a dosage of 68 units Novo Lente insulin. During the 3 weeks preceding the suicide attempt, the patient had been suffering from a reactive depression. He had first injected the insulin, and after developing hypoglycemic shock had taken the pills. He was found unconscious 3 hours later and brought to the clinic. The patient awakened after 52 hours and was found to have an exogenous psychosis. Symptoms of the exogenous psychosis were visual and auditory hallucinations, suspiciousness, and hypomania. (7 References)

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71718
Arnold, O.H.; Heves, H.P. The treatment of endogenous depression with monochlorimipramin. (Die Behandlung der endogenen Depression mit Monochlorimipramin.) Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift, 79(1):3-6, 1967.

Monochlorimipramine differs from imipramine in having a Cl atom in the 2-position on one of the phenyl rings. This drug was given to 59 patients, 52 of whom were suffering from endogenous depression. Of these 52, 1 received a dosage of 100 mg/day, 47 received 150 mg/day, and 4 received 300 mg/day. Duration of treatment ranged from less than 8 days to over 3 months, with most patients receiving the drug for 3 weeks to 3 months. Remission occurred in 25 patients, good improvement in 14, improvement only after electroshock in 6, slight improvement in 4, and no change in 3. Improvement usually occurred in 4 to 8 days. Side effects occurred in 2/3 of the patients, and included insomnia in 17, tremors in 16, dry mouth in 15, orthostatic collapse in 6, disturbance of accommodation in 7, anorexia in 4, tendency to constipation in 4, and allergy in 1. Monochlorimipramine is indicated in all forms of endogenous depression. It may be combined with major or minor tranquilizers. (13 References)

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71719
Zolotnitskiy, R.I. The prognostic significance of Parkinsonism occurring during Aminazine treatment of schizophrenics. (Prognosticheskoye znacheniye yavleniy Parkinsonizma voznikkayushchikh pri lechenii Aminazinom bolnykh shizofreniyey.) Zhurnal Nevropatologii i Psikhiatrii imeni S. S. Korsakova (Moskva), 68(5):767-772, 1968.

The results of Aminazine treatment of 180 schizophrenics from 1957 to 1966 are summarized. Because of a developing addiction to Aminazine, the drug dosage was raised in order to attain a therapeutical effect. The appearance of Parkinsonism in these cases was not conditioned by repeated treatment but by higher dosages in a shorter period of time. No complications were found in dosages of less than 300 mg daily. However, no correlation was discovered between the development of Parkinsonism and a positive therapeutic effect. On the contrary, the appearance of Parkinsonism in most cases brought on a deterioration in the mental and somatic state. Depressive states accompanying Parkinsonism required special care be-

cause of possible suicidal attempts by the patients. It was felt that Parkinsonism was an expression of excessive use of, and intoxication by Aminazine, and in such cases its use was stopped. A combination of Aminazine and small doses of sulfazine decreased the Parkinson syndrome in most cases. (15 References)

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Bogomol'tsa
Kiev, USSR

71720
Senseman, Laurence A. Disorders associated with newer psychotherapeutic drugs. Rhode Island Medical Journal, 50:110-112, 1968.

Side effects of phenothiazines and related tranquilizers include extrapyramidal symptoms, Parkinsonism, torso spasm, purposeless movements, torticolis, grimaces, restlessness, extension of the tongue, convulsive seizures, comatose spells, orthostatic hypotension, fainting spells, blurred vision, diploplia, lactation, dryness of the mouth, nasal congestion, jaundice, U.R.Q. tenderness, agranulocytosis, aplastic anemia, purpora, photosensitivity, dermatitis, pigmentation of the skin, rashes, allergic responses, rise of temperature, uticarial rashes, bronchial spasm, and potentiation of central nervous system depressants such as barbiturates. Minor tranquilizers such as meprobamate, chlordiazepoxide, and diazepam have been found to produce side effects such as the phenothiazines produce, but not as marked. Side effects of the monoamine oxidase inhibitors used as antidepressants, such as iproniazid, include drowsiness, dizziness, insomnia, anorexia, nausea, palpitation, headache, and skin rash. Amphetamines, frequently used in the treatment of depression, have been found to be habit forming and in some patients are overstimulating or lead to weight loss. The non-barbiturate sedatives can produce habituation and allergic rashes. Steroids, occasionally used to speed up metabolism during a depressed or hypotensive state, may cause peptic ulcer and precipitate or aggravate diabetes when used for extended periods. Abrupt withdrawal of steroids may cause a hypoadrenal state with delayed healing and increased clotting time. It is unwise to use psychotropic drugs in the first trimester of pregnancy except to spare the life of the mother. (5 References)

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Pawtucket, Rhode Island

71721
Bird, Thomas D.; Plum, Fred. Recovery from barbiturate overdose coma with a prolonged isoelectric electroencephalogram. Neurology, 18(5):456-460, 1968.

The case of a 35-year-old male patient suffering from acute barbiturate intoxication that produced a 5-day coma with at least 23 hours of isoelectric electroencephalogram (EEG) is described. Following treatment with intravenous fluids, antibiotics, hemodialysis, and support of blood pressure and respiration, he recovered with no neurological deficits. On the 35th day in the hospital the patient scored 122 on the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, his performance indicating anxiety but not intellectual deterioration. His EEG was mildly abnormal. On the 60th day, the patient was discharged from the hospital. Seven months after discharge, he was admitted to another hospital because he had suffered a sudden onset of headache, vomiting, and mental confusion. He died on the 16th day in the hospital, and autopsy found hemorrhage into the right caudate nucleus with rupture and extension into the ventricular system. This case illustrates that in barbiturate overdoses, a prolonged isoelectric EEG is not hopeless provided that no significant cerebral hypoxia has occurred. (10 References)

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New York, New York

71722
Kamyanov, I.M. The preparation of mental patients for pneumonencephalography. (K voprosu podgotovki psikhicheskikh bolynkh k pneymoentsefalografii.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV. Tartu, USSR; Tartuskiy Gos Universitet, 1965. p. 138-142.

Both in anticipation and as a direct result of pneumoencephalography, patients will show a number of undesirable symptoms, such as a rise in temperature, slowing of the pulse, and certain meningeal symptoms. These symptoms can be overcome by specific drug treatment. A schedule is presented on how to treat patients, prior to pneumoencephalography, with Aminazin (chlorpromazine) and barbamyl. The use of air and oxygen mixtures is outlined, as is the administration of a solution of camphor with thiamine to prevent aftereffects. The method outlined can be used not only with fully cooperative patients, but also with those whose psychic state induces great restlessness in them.
(8 References)

71723
Tyburczyk, Wlodzimierz. Determination of catechol amines and their metabolites in human plasma. Acta Physiologica Polonica (Warszawa), 18(1):102-108, 1967.

Ion exchange chromatography was applied in the analysis of human blood plasma for simultaneous determination of free and combined epinephrine and norepinephrine and products of their methylation and deamination. Dowex 50W2, a cation exchanger, was used for separation of catecholamines, and an anion exchanger, Dowex 1 anionite, was used for chromatography of their acid catabolites. Estimation of epinephrine and norepinephrine was undertaken directly in eluates. Acid metabolites were separated by elution from anionite, using ammonium acetate. The substances identified were epinephrine, norepinephrine, metanephrine, normetanephrine, tyramine, and 3-methoxy-4-hydroxy mandelic acid. (17 References)

Laboratory of Physiopathology
W. Chodzko Institute of Labor Medicine and Hygiene
Lublin, Poland

71724
Nuller, Yu. L. Some questions of method in clinical trials of new antidepressants. (Nekotoryye metodicheskiye voprosy klinicheskogo ispytaniya novykh antidepressantov.) Voprosy psikhiatria i nevropatologii. Coll. 11, Leningrad, USSR; Gos. nauchno-issled. psikh., 1965. p. 402-410.

Neither the use of placebo and double-blind procedure or other type of control, clearcut criteria for evaluating the results of therapy, nor correct methods of processing the data can, when used in isolation, guarantee an accurate evaluation of the effects of a drug. All must be used together. An essential prerequisite is a homogeneous patient population. The proper selection and grouping of patients require careful, skilled clinical examination. The testing of any psychopharmacological agent must be based on a thorough analysis of the psychopathological structure of the syndrome and the characteristics of the course of the disease. (16 References)

Psychopharmacology Lab. and First Psychiatric Dept.
Research Institute of Psychoneurology im. V. M. Bekhtereva
USSR

71725
Panov, A.G. Problems in psychiatry and neuropathology: Methods and practical experience. (Voprosy psikhiatrii i nevropatologii: Metodicheskiye materialy i zametki iz praktiki.) Voprosy psikhiatria i nevropatologii. Coll. 11, Lenigrad, USSR; Gos. nauchno-issled. psikh., 1965. p. 348-424.

The second part of the volume contains 12 articles devoted to cephalographic methods, the new method of stabilography for investigating equilibrium in healthy persons, electromyographic examination of facial muscles in Bell's palsy, Friedreich's paramyoclonus, atypical course of a brain tumor and of progressive paralysis, Clerambault-Kandinsky complex, complications in imipramine hydrochloride treatment, skin sensitivity in the depersonalization and derealization syndromes, and technical considerations in testing new antidepressants.

Leningrad Society of Neuropathologists and Psychiatrists
Leningrad, USSR

71726
Lombardo, Luis; Escobar, Alfonso. Neurological and psychiatric manifestations of acute intermittent porphyria: Study of six cases. (Manifestaciones neurologicas y psiquiatricas de la porfiria aguda intermitente: Estudio de seis casos.) Neurologia, Neurocirugia, Psiquiatria (Mexico City), 8(3):131-144, 1967.

Symptomatology of six patients suffering from acute intermittent porphyria is presented, together with a short literature review. Congenital and mixed forms of porphyria are traced and the nosology according to Watson is presented. The specific type emphasized in this study occurs between 20 and 50 years of age. Predisposing factors include frequent use of barbiturates and sulfanilamides. Metabolism is characterized by the presence of pathologic quantities of porphyrins in tissues, blood, urine, and feces, and an alteration in the pigmentation of the skin. Abdominal pain and vomiting lead the list of symptoms. Of the six patients studied, clinical results are listed according to age, sex, and gastrointestinal, psychiatric, and neurological symptoms. Treatment is listed and includes psychopharmacological use of chlorpromazine, Versenate, and adenosine monophosphoric acid. Two cases were improved by this drug therapy. Remission of symptoms was observed and the convalescent period was shortened. It is noted that the use of contraceptive drugs can produce porphyria. (26 References)

Servicio de Neurologia del Hospital General
Centro Medico Nacional, I.M.S.S.
Mexico City 7, Mexico

71727
Lapin, I.P.; Nuller, Yu. L. Placebo-effect in relation to the characteristics of the drug simulated. (Osobennosti platsebo-effekta v zavisimosti ot kharakteristiki.) Nevrozy i somaticheskiye rasstroystva, 1966, p. 338-342.

A placebo resembling a familiar tranquilizer elicited a distinct placebo-effect in 22 of 27 neurotics as expressed in very rapid improvement of the sense of well-being and decrease in complaints. Another placebo resembling a familiar antidepressant elicited a placebo-effect in only 5 of 11 patients with neurotic depression. To determine whether the results were due to the action of the placebo (stimulating or sedative) or to the mental condition of the subjects, similar drugs were administered to healthy persons. One group was given tranquilan and told it had a sedative action. Another group was given energan and told it had a stimulating action. A third group was given KOS-5 and was merely informed that it was a very important drug with a great future. The trials showed that energan produced more somatic side effects than did the object placebos. Tranquilan produced many more positive placebo reactions. KOS-5 had the same effect as energan. Thus, tests on healthy persons were consistent with observations on the effects of the antidepressant and tranquilizing placebos given to patients with neuroses. Unless the placebo-effect is considered when testing new tranquilizers, the evaluation may well be too favorable.

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71728
Myasishchev, V.N. Therapy, prevention, and medical disability evaluation. (Voprosy terapii, profilaktiki i trudovoy ekspertizy.) Nevrozy i somaticheskiye rasstroystva, 1966, p. 305-381.

The 22 papers presented at this section of the conference deal with the psychopharmacotherapy of combined neurotic and somatic diseases, placebo effect, autogenous training in the treatment of systemic neuroses, differentiated psychotherapy of neurotic and pseudoneurotic asthenia, prevention of neurologic-somatic disorders in school children, acupuncture as a method of treating neuroses with systemic disorders, individual psychotherapy of systemic neuroses, group psychotherapy of systemic neuroses, hypnotherapy of stomatological disorders, psychotherapy with music in sanatorium treatment of somatic diseases, prevention of neurotic and vascular disorders in persons working under conditions of automated production, diagnostic grouping of neuroses with functional somatic disorders, prognosis of work fitness and prevention of disability in patients with incipient cerebrovascular disorders, rehabilitation of neurotics with systemic disorders, somatic pathology in neurotics suffering from the late effects of brain injury, and structure and dynamics of pseudoneurasthenic states following infectious diseases of the nervous system and prognosis of work fitness.

71729
Kline, N.S.; Scott, T.G. Unusual therapeutic uses of phenothiazines as a clue to mode of action. Agressologie (Paris), 9(2):319-338, 1968.

Some of the lesser known uses of phenothiazines in the treatment of various neuropsychiatric and nonpsychiatric disorders are examined in an attempt to develop a hypothesis as to their mode of action. The phenothiazines include chlorproethazine, chlorpromazine, dimetiotazine, haloperidol, levomepromazine, levopromazine, mepazine, oxomemazine, prochlorperazine, phenobarbital, promethazine, promazine, prothipendyl, trifluopromazine, trifluoperazine, thioridazine, thioproperazine, and thiopropazate. Details are given on the symptoms, etiology, and effects of phenothiazine treatment for a number of disorders including Gilles de la Tourette's disease, porphyria, tetanus, hiccough, anorexia nervosa, obesity, drug abuse, choreas, obsessive-compulsive, phobic and catatonic reactions, hyaline membrane disease and related conditions, neuromuscular disorders, radiation sickness, and whooping cough. (141 References)

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71730
Chargeyshvili, Yu.P.; Tselibeyev, B.A. The use of hormone preparations and psychoanaleptical drugs in psychiatric treatments. (O primenenii v psikhiatricheskoy praktike gormonalnykh preparatov i psikhoanaleptikheskikh sredstv.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV, 1965, p. 93-96.

In order to do away with the electric shock treatment as much as possible and also, whenever feasible, to render the patients ambulatory, medical professionals may often resort to treatment with cortisone, ACTH, and thyreodin in combination with drugs such as Piridrol (Meratran) and Meridil (Ritalin). The dosages, combinations, and sequences of administration schedules will vary according

to specific cases. Generally, small doses of cortisone will benefit patients with a depressive-paranoiac syndrome who show impairment of the adrenal glands as proved by the low excretion of 17-ketosteroids. This means in those patients whose adrenals do not synthesize enough neuroleptic agents the functional activity must be induced by outside doses. (5 References)

71731
Nuller, Yu.L. The selection of antidepressants on the basis of clinical features, in cases of endogenous depression. (Vybor antidepressantov v zavisimosti ot klinicheskikh osobennostey endogennoy depressii.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV, 1965, p. 70-73.

In connection with a general study of endogenous depression, a graph is presented which permits a readout to be made, in cases of manic-depressive psychoses, raptus melancholicus, and other endogenous depressions, as to when treatment should be started with Aminazin (chlorpromazine), Truxal, amitriptyline, Tofranil, and other drugs of this type, either singly or in combination. (9 References)

71732
Tselibeyev, B.A.; Chargeyshvili, Yu.P. The relative evaluation of the methods of treatment of schizophrenia. (K sravnitelnoy otsenkye metodov lecheniya shizofrenii.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV, 1965, p. 38-41.

In treating cases of schizophrenia, the aim is to create a neuroleptic remission which is evaluated on the basis of the Baltic School concepts, by the forms of flow shown in the psychopathological symptomatics. In this way, it was found that the most efficacious treatment is a combination of either insulin therapy or electric shock treatment with Aminazin (chlorpromazine). (3 References)

71733
Tselibeyev, B.A. The relative evaluation of the modified insulin therapy of schizophrenia. (K sravnitelnoy otsenke modifikatsii insulinoterapii shizofrenii.) Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV, 1965, p. 42-46.

The oldest variation used in treating schizophrenic patients is the method of insulin shocks alternating with electric shocks, according to predetermined schedules. The next development in treatment was the administration of an insulin preparation which also showed a hyaluronidase activity (Lidase or Lidaza). Thereafter, Hexonium was used together with insulin and as all such combination treatments still left something to be desired, other drugs (Nadizan and Rastinon) were tried, and are still being used. All such preparations are used with certain ideas in mind. Rastinon will act upon the beta cells of the pancreas and consequently starts an insulin therapy of its own. A recent preparation acting along the same lines is D-860; this might be called a synergist to insulin. Still better, on occasion, are two such drugs used in combination; for example, Rastinon (Butamid) plus Hexonium will effect surprisingly good results. (20 References)

71734
Scholibo, Theo. Problems of pharmacopsychiatry. (Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie.) Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany, Georg Thieme Verlag, 1966. 119 p.

This work contains papers and discussions from the third of a series of annual meetings (held in Starnberg in 1962) initiated by J.D. Achelis, under the aegis of the division of medical research of C. F. Boehringer and Soehne GmbH of Mannheim. The table of contents is as follows: H. Hippius, The Interrelationship of Chemical Structure and Effect of Psychopharmaceuticals; K. Kanig, Biochemical Mechanisms of Action in Psychopharmaceuticals; W. Poldinger, Speculative-theoretical Approaches in Psychopharmacology; K. Stach, Speculative Structural Considerations Concerning a Correlation of Psychic Effect and Chemical Constitution; K. Heinrich, The Concept of the So-called Intrinsic Psychic Effect of Psychopharmaceuticals and the Problem of Its Connection with the Therapeutic Effect; W. Schaumann, The Significance of Pharmacological Test Methods for the Psychopharmaceutical Clinic; C. Kulenkampff, Practical and Organizational Problems of Pharmacopsychiatry; F. G. Hackstein, The Transformation of the Picture of Psychopathological States during Pharmacotherapy; and H. von Ditfurth, The Significance of Behavior Physiology for Pharmacopsychiatric Research.

Mannheim
Federal Republic of Germany

71735
Khvilivitskiy, T.Ya. Pharmacotherapy, psychopathology, and several questions on the readaptation of mental patients. (Farmakoterapiya, psikhopatologiya i nekotorye voprosy readaptatsii psikhicheski bolnykh.) Vosstanov. terapiya i sots-trudov readap bol'nykh ner-psikh zabolevanyami, 1965, p. 52-57.

Pharmacological methods used in treating mental patients are briefly described and related to specific psychopathological syndromes. It is pointed out that in the readaptative process periods of regression may occur throughout the therapy, and it is suggested that pharmacological therapy can be used to supplement occupational therapy during these periods. The development of the patient's personality, his ability to enter into social situations, and the role of surroundings are considered. Occupational therapy, in conjunction with the development of the patient's personality through psychotherapy, is described as the best way to rehabilitate mental patients and to fit them into normal lives in new surroundings. The relationship between a patient's mental, emotional sphere, and his cultural surroundings is discussed briefly and the importance of this environmental factor is stressed. It is important to build up in the patient a proper point of view regarding his own capabilities and social values.

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Leningrad, USSR

71736
Averbukh, Ye.S. Schizophrenia. (Shizofreniya.) Vosstanov. terapiya i sots-trudov readapt bol'nykh ner-psikh zabolevanyami, 1965, p. 58-118.

Conference papers are presented which include data on the compensatory mechanism of the defect in schizophrenic remissions, and the use of occupational therapy in schizophrenia. Work capacity and ability are studied in the case of schizophrenics in their old age, in cases involving verbal hallucinations, in patients with late schizophrenia, and in those suffering from paranoidal forms of the disease. Supportive therapy techniques used in conjunction with occupational therapy are described with emphasis on such contemporary methods as the use of electronic computers and mathematical analysis of clinical data relating to schizophrenia. The cultural and social aspects of work rehabilitation programs are discussed for both inpatient and outpatient treatment of schizophrenics. The use of pharmacological, neuroleptic, neuroplegic, and psychotropic methods in support of work therapy is described and specific examples are given. The problems of work adaptation and capacity for work are related to the social and cultural environment surrounding the patient and the need for the patient to develop a sound personality and sense of values. Followup treatment and the need for satisfactory record keeping procedures in order to provide a significant data base for the study of the disease are stressed. Functional tests are proposed for evaluating the effectiveness of occupational therapy programs and the work capability of specific patients.

71737
Boriskov, V.P. The effect of supportive therapy with neuroleptics on the adaptation of schizophrenics to work. (Vliyaniye podderzhivayushchey terapii neyroleptikami na prisposoblyaemost k trudu bolnykh shizofreniyey.) Vosstanov. terapiya i sots-trudov readapt bol'nykh ner-psikh zabolevanyami, 1965, p. 66-70.

The results of supportive therapy on work adaptation are reported for 43 female and 27 male schizophrenics between the ages of 20 and 40. All of the patients had received insulin shock treatments at onset and during aggravated stages of the disease. The supportive therapy began on their release from the hospital as a form of continuing treatment. Twenty-eight of the patients had simple schizophrenia, 27 were paranoid, and 15 had catatonic schizophrenia. Aminazine improved the sleep of the patient and increased his work capacity on the following day. The effect of Aminazine on each of the three types of schizophrenia observed is discussed in terms of the specific forms involved: Simple, paranoid, and catatonic. The regularity of the treatment, the type of work involved in the course of occupational therapy, and the role of the medical staff and dispensary in therapy are considered and related to the clinical data for each group of schizophrenics. The productivity of the worker was studied in addition to the work capacity itself, as was the attitude of the patient towards his job.

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Grodno, USSR

71738
Volfovskiy, O.I. Experimental application of neuroplegic drugs in work therapy treatment of long-term schizophrenia. (Opyt primeneniya trudovoy terapii pri lechenii shizofrenii s zatyazhnym techeniyem neyroplegicheskimi sredstvami.) Vosstanov. terapiya i sots-trudov readapt bol'nykh ner-psikh zabolevanyami, 1965, p. 75-76.

The effect of neuroplegic drugs on work adaptation of schizophrenics undergoing long-term occupational therapy is discussed. Three groups were observed. The first involved those patients in the hospital during the period of the initial psychotic attack and who had received neuroleptic treatment after unsuccessful insulin therapy. The second was composed of those patients undergoing additional psychotic attacks after having received unsuccessful supportive therapy with neuroleptics outside the hospital. The third group was made up of those suffering long-term unremittent schizophrenia, and who were receiving large doses of neuroleptics during treatment. It is suggested that the therapeutic value of large doses of neuroleptics is not as effective in treating schizophrenia as smaller, standardized doses over time.

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Kharkov, USSR

71739
Saarma, Yu. Problems of clinical neurology and psychiatry, Vol. IV. (Voprosy klinicheskoy nevrologii i psikhiatrii, Vol. IV.) 1965, 158 p.

At the conference of neuropathologists and psychiatrists of the Baltic Republic held in 1964 at Tartu, medical professionals from Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, and the Ukrainian Soviet Republic were present. The conference papers may be classified according to four main topics: 1) Treatment of schizophrenia; 2) clinical efficiency of antidepressants; 3) problems of experimental psychopharmacology; and 4) clinical-experimental investigation of various psychotropic agents. The papers presented form the summary and climax of 15 years of research in this field done in the three Baltic States.

71740
Discussion following a presentation by F. G. Hackstein. (Diskussion.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie, 1966, p. 102-107.

Janzarik wondered if the concept of psychosis could be redefined, with restriction to the acute phase, leaving aside the structural factors peculiar to the individual. Bente drew analogies from information theory: The acute phase might reflect a direct disturbance of data processing, with resultant erroneous readout of information that would somehow be incorporated in the program. Perhaps this thought might be basic to experimentation along a new line of quantitative analysis. Hippius disagreed with Hackstein in his statement that during the post-acute phase of treatment of psychosis, a drug can do no more than hold back psychotic symptoms. It also supports the reintegration phase. He referred to a case of acute paranoia in which two phases as described by Hackstein occurred. A general discussion on long-range therapy followed, in which many viewpoints were expressed.

71741
Discussion following a presentation by C. Kulenkampff. (Diskussion.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie, 1966, p. 92-96.

Eicke described the system of evaluation of psychopharmaceuticals used at his clinic, where about 150 patients with chronic psychopathic conditions are available. The response of these patients to conventional preparations is known, so that comparison to the effect of a new drug has a firm basis. Persons with acute psychoses respond to a variety of drugs: The picture is much clearer in chronic cases. Poldinger agreed, and cited the testing of drugs in his clinic on chronic schizophrenics. Bente, Hippius, Kullenkampff, and Sattes engaged in a discussion of the kinds of standardized nomenclature that should be developed for recording the effects of psychopharmaceuticals. The subjective factor cannot be ruled out. Hippius pointed out that statistical studies are much more precise than they were in Krapelin's day because modern methods such as factor analysis are available to the investigator.

71742
Kulenkampff, C. Practical and organizational problems of pharmacopsychiatry. (Praktische und organisatorische Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie, 1966, p. 87-92.

The paper relates primarily to experience at Frankfurt, where approximately 4,000 patients are admitted annually. As of 1962, the psychopharmaceutical preparations predominantly used were imipramine, perazine, chlorprothixene, perphenazine, amitriptyline, and a butyrophenone derivative. The chief route for introduction of new drugs is

through exchange of information by personal contact, and through the promotional activities of pharmaceutical houses. Four criteria are cited: Quiet versus disturbance, reestablishment of communication, lack of side effects, and possibility of long-range use. Organized experimental approach consists essentially in exchange of individual impressions, self-experimentation, work-up of detailed histories, and statistical analysis of case histories. A desideratum would be a 4-man team working "across the clinic".

Frankfurt am Main
Federal Republic of Germany

71743
Schaumann, W. The significance of pharmacological test methods for the psychopharmaceutical clinic. (Die Bedeutung pharmakologischer Testmethoden fur die Klinik der Psychopharmaka.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie, 1966, p. 78-82.

The time-honored method of reproducing clinical symptoms in animals and finding better drugs for their treatment through experimentation, as in the case of the phenothiazines, will continue. With luck, substances with similar action and other chemical structure can be found in this way (for example, butyrophenone and chlordiazepoxide). In animal experimentation, the spectrum of action is only roughed out: It remains to the clinician to find drug qualities by exact experiment. (4 References)

Mannheim
Federal Republic of Germany

71744
List of participants. (Verzeichnis der Teilnehmer.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie, 1966, p. V.

Participants in the Starnberg discussions of 1962 were J. D. Achelis, J. Angst, D. Bente, H. v. Ditfurth, J. R. Ebert, W. J. Eicke, H. J. Haase, F. G. Hackstein, K. Heinrich, H. Hippius, W. Janzarik, K. Kanig, E. Kirberger, C. Kulenkampff, K. H. Maiwald, W. Poldinger, A. Ribbentrop, U. v. St. Paul, H. Sattes, W. Schaumann, W. Schleidt, T. Scholibo, A. Schopmans, K. Stach, F. Stockhausen, H. Tempel, and A. Voelkel.

71745
Scholibo, Theo. Prefatory note. (Vorbemerkung.) Probleme der Pharmakopsychiatrie, 1966, p. III.

The Starnberg meeting of 1962, the third of a series, was under the leadership of the late Professor J. D. Achelis. Dr. Achelis was to have edited the present papers, but because of his death publication was delayed until 1966. Even so, the subject matter remains timely, for many questions treated here, relating to biochemistry, structural chemistry, and physiological aspects of psychopharmacology, are sill open.

Mannheim
Federal Republic of Germany

71746
Rybalko, M.A. The effect of magnesium sulfate on hallucinations in acute and chronic alcohol hallucinosis. (Vliyanie sernokisloy magnezii na gallyutsinatsii pri ostrom i khronicheskom alkogolnom gallyutsinoze.) Voprosy psikhopatologii i psikhoterapii, 1963, p. 118-124.

A group of six patients with acute alcoholic hallucinosis was treated with 5-15 ml of 25-40 percent solutions of magnesium sulfate. The results showed that in 10 out of 15 cases after intravenous administration of 15 ml 25 percent magnesium sulfate, hallucination stopped for periods ranging from several minutes to hours. A 20 ml 15 percent solution was found to be even more effective. Similar doses were also found to improve the mental condition of three patients with chronic hallucinosis. Magnesium sulfate affected not only the hallucinations but also other psychopathological phenomena such as fear, delirious interpretations, and so on. Intravenous administration of glucose and salt solutions had no effect on hallucinations. Osmotic pressure of blood, and spinal fluid apparently do not play a substantial role in the genesis of alcoholic hallucinations. (12 References)

Irkutsk, USSR

71747
Fedotov, D.D.; Ivanov, N.V.; Belkin, A.I. Problems of psychopathology and psychotherapy. (Voprosy psikhopatologii i psikhoterapii.) 1963, 336 p.

The collection of articles contains 34 studies carried out in the Scientific Research Institute for Psychiatry (Ministry of Health of the RSFSR), the Psychiatric Faculty of the Irkutsk Medical Institute, and the Irkutsk Regional Department of Health. The basic topic of the collection is psychopathology. One section of the collection deals with clinical-experimental studies on the effect of such substances as alcohol, coffein, magnesium sulfate, and bromide, on delirium and hallucinations.

Another section deals with psychopathological changes of schizophrenia due to various factors such as infection and strumectomy. Etiology of schizophrenia, pathogenesis, differential diagnosis, and therapy are discussed. Methods of psychotherapy and the role of psychogenesis in somatic diseases are covered in two articles. Seven articles deal with aspects of chronic alcoholism. Each article is concluded with a bibliography.

71748
Woolley, D. Wayne. Involvement of the hormone serotonin in emotion and mind. Neurophysiology and emotion, 1967, p. 108-116.

Five points of evidence link serotonin and its functioning in the brain to the generation and control of emotions and other aspects of the mind. Mental aberrations similar to those found in schizophrenia can be produced in normal humans by certain structural analogues of serotonin. Some analogues block serotonin, while others mimic serotonin. The latter usually cause symptoms of excitement and agitation, while the former tend to cause mental depression. Psilocybin and LSD resemble serotonin in their chemical structure. They mimic the effect of serotonin on some tissues and block it on other tissues. The second kind of evidence is that some tranquilizers cause deficiencies of serotonin in the brain and other tissues. Reserpine, a serotonin analogue, prevents the uptake of serotonin, reducing the serotonin content of the brain. Chlorpromazine combines with serotonin receptors, rendering these receptors incapable of responding to serotonin. The third kind of evidence is that the artificial increase of serotonin in the brain causes euphoria or elation. Serotonin levels can be increased either by administration of 5-hydroxytryptophan, the precursor of serotonin, or by a monoamine oxidase inhibitor. The fourth kind of evidence is that in phenylketonuria, the tissues are deficient in serotonin and catecholamines. Feeding infant mice large quantities of phenylalanine causes a defect in maze-learning ability; this defect can be prevented by administration of melatonin or 5-hydroxytryptophan. The fifth kind of evidence is the discovery of a serotonin synergist in schizophrenic tissues. Since the synergist appears to be a ganglioside and the serotonin receptor of brain is also a ganglioside, the emotional and mental aberrations of schizophrenia may partly result from a defect in the receptor mechanism for serotonin. (8 References)

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71749
Zhislin, S.G. Treatment with psychotropic agents. (Voprosy lechenii psikhotropnymi sredstvami.) Ocherki klinicheskoy psikhiatrii: Kliniko-patogeneticheskiye zavisimosti, 1965, p. 93-105.

Neuroleptics do not act the same way in the different forms of schizophrenia. While they act on the main psychopathological symptoms, regardless of the form of the disease, they also influence its phasic nature and periodicity. Chlorpromazine, tofranil, and other neuroleptics often increase the frequency of attacks, shorten the intervals between them, and sometimes prolong the phases of attacks, especially in recurrent schizophrenia and the manic-depressive psychosis. Remissions after chlorpromazine therapy tend to be of briefer duration than before, but they are more regular and thus permit predictions of pending recurrences. An important difference between the periodic and nonperiodic forms of schizophrenia is that in the latter, remissions depend on continuation of the medication, whereas in the former, remissions, however achieved, do not require maintenance therapy. Some of the phenothiazine and butyrophenone derivatives seem to be promising agents for countering the adverse effects of chlorpromazine.

71750
Malakhov, B.B. Stabilization of therapeutic remissions in schizophrenics by combining vocational and pharmacological therapy. (K voprosu o stabilizatsii lechebnykh remissiy u bolnykh shizofreniyey pri pomoshchi sochetaniya trudovoy i farmakologicheskoy terapii.) Voprosy psikhiatrii i nevropatologii 1965, p. 307-315.

Followup examinations of 654 persons suffering from schizophrenia for at least 1 year showed that maintenance doses of neuroleptics prolonged remissions. Maintenance plus vocational therapy produced even better results. The combined approach stabilized the remissions, preserved or completely restored the patients' social relations, and reduced the number of rehospitalizations. (18 References)

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71751
Volynkina, G.Yu.; Ushakova, L.I. Clinical and experimental study of delirious forms of involutional psychoses. (Kliniko-eksperimentalnoye isucheniye bredovykh form involyutsionnykh psikhozov.) Voprosy psikhiatrii i nevropatologii, 1965, 264-268.

The complex of endocrine, autonomic and vascular disturbances in the involutional period resulting from prolonged conflict situations gives rise to functional disorders of the brain expressed chiefly in impaired mobility of the nervous processes. The stagnation and inertness of the negative effect are manifested in two pathological forms of involutional psychosis--delirious and anxious-depressive. Tests of the acoustic-speech analyzer and associations of the patients provide information on some aspects of CNS impairment occurring in the disease, although the impairment is not pathognomic for involutional psychosis. Married women and those with high school or college education responded more quickly to various pharmacologic agents (epinephrine, chlorpromazine, amytal sodium) than single women with little or no education. (8 References)

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71752
Panov, A.G. Problems in psychiatry and neuropathology: Clinical aspects. (Voprosy psikhiatrii i nevropatologii: Klinika.) Voprosy psikhiatria i nevropatologii, 1965, p. 31-347.

The 32 articles that make up the first part of the volume deal with the clinical aspects of multiple and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, brain traumas and tumors, cerebrovascular disorders, various neuroses, psychoses and neurologic disorders in children, aphasia, sexual disturbances in neurotics, CSF cholinesterase activity in some mental disorders, stabilization of therapeutic remissions in schizophrenia, oxyhemometry in hypoglycemia and CNS diseases. There are also reports of clinical trials of the phenothiazine derivative trimeprazine tartrate, the cholinolytics methyldiazil and methyllicaconitine hydroiodide, the cholinesterase antagonist nivaline (Galanthus woronowii alkaloid), and the CNS stimulant pipradol.

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71753
Nilsson, A.; Almgren, P.-E. Psychiatric symptoms during the post-partum period as related to use of oral contraceptives. British Medical Journal (London), No. 5603: 453-455, 1968.

This study provides additional information on psychiatric changes associated with oral contraceptives. Two groups of women were examined, one (54) which used oral contraceptives, and the other (104) which used other methods. They were given psychiatric and psychological examinations during pregnancy and 6 to 7 months post partum. No differences between the groups were found in background variables and social or psychological factors before and during pregnancy. Both groups were equally intelligent. At the time of investigation, neither the doctors nor patients knew the results would later be used for a study on the association of oral contraceptives with psychiatric symptoms. Therefore, expectation of the relationship was eliminated. It was concluded that there is a causal connection between use of oral contraceptives and an increase of psychiatric symptoms in a number of women. Other studies suggest that these symptoms decrease with time. (6 References)

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71754
Treatment of insomnia. British Medical Journal (London), No. 5603:479-480, 1968.

In each case of insomnia, an attempt must be made to define the nature and extent of the insomnia symptom and to ascertain what is bothering the patient. Effective treatment may consist of simple measures such as changing daytime activities or sleeping conditions. The patient's physical and mental condition must be determined. Hypnotics should not be prescribed to depressed patients, to patients with cerebrovascular disease, or to those who are taking drugs which can produce a harmful interaction with hypnotics. Other important considerations are the individual variations in response to hypnotics and the use of the variety of hypnotics in different circumstances. To avoid habituation or addiction, hypnotics should be prescribed only as a temporary expedient to the patient with chronic insomnia. Alternative treatments include the administration of a placebo, psychological therapy, and rhythmic electrical stimulation.

71755
Sproule, Brian C. "Fiorinal" in the treatment of tension headache and other painful states associated with nervous tension. Medical Journal of Australia (Sydney), 1-55(17):739-740, 1968.

A rebuttal is presented to a previous criticism of a study on the use of the "Fiorinal" formulation (aspirin, phenacetin, caffeine, and isobutylallyl-barbituric acid) in the treatment of tension headache and pain due to nervous tension. The criticisms concerned the number of patients studied, the validity of the findings because they were not based on a controlled trial using placebos, and the uselessness of aspirin in headache and pains not of rheumatic origin. The patients were from a group practice and represented a larger number than is generally available from a single practice. Placebos are not approved for use in general practice. In addition, studies have been conducted in which the effects of "Fiorinal" on tension headache were compared with those of placebos. The headaches were improved in 74 percent of the cases with "Fiorinal." Additional studies have proven the value of the components of "Fiorinal" in relieving headache pain. With a few exceptions, the components of "Fiorinal" are considered safe when used properly under medical direction. (2 References)

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71756
Tonken, H. Indications for phenothiazines in general practice and clinical trial with thioridazine. Manitoba Medical Review (Winnipeg), 46:630-634, 1966.

A clinical trial was performed to determine the usefulness of the tranquilizer phenothiazine thioridazine for treating emotional problems in a general practice setting. A thorough physical examination and other investigative procedures were employed in the selection of 68 patients, who were classified into four categories: chronic fatigue syndrome, 18; psychogenic overlay in chronic organic disease, 21; geriatric patients, 23; and psychotic conditions, 6. Symptoms, treatment, and illustrative case histories are given for each group. Response to the drug was graded as good, fair, and poor. Of the total 68 patients, 55 had good response, 13 had fair response, and 0 had poor response. There were no side effects which required discontinuation of thioridazine. Results indicate that thioridazine is effective when used in general practice for the control of emotional problems. (33 References)

71757
Rees, Linford. Drugs and driving. Medicine, Science and the Law (London), 7(1):26-27, 1967.

To determine a person's fitness to drive, the doctor must consider several factors, such as the effect of drugs on physical and mental driving skills. Various inherent drug dangers include 1) the depressive effects and possible side effects of barbiturates, hypnosedatives, sedatives, alcohol, and phenothiazines; and 2) dangers of increased excitability, and impairment of self-control and judgment caused by CNS stimulants and antidepressants. Individual patient variables must also be considered. These include the effect of the particular illness on driving; the effect of medications, such as insulin and antibiotics, used in the treatment of physical disease; the patient's previous driving ability; and his present mental qualities, physical capabilities, and personality. After careful consideration of these factors, the doctor must advise the patient of his ability to drive, and must warn the patient when his driving ability is affected by drugs. This advice, combined with the patient's common sense, should prevent accidents. (2 References)

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London, England

71758
A nation on the couch. Medical World News, 9(23):22-23, 1968.

Social woes examined by participants of the 124th annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association included the hippie rebellion; black power; whites' fear-based hatred of blacks; and drug abuse involving marijuana, amphetamines, LSD, and 2,5-dimethoxy-4-methyl amphetamine (DOM). In general, the psychiatrists were sympathetic toward hippies and defended youthful rebellion. Attitudes of whites toward the Negro movement were compared to adult reactions when independence is sought by their adolescent children. The problems of drug abuse in rebellious youth were met with a mixture of concern and understanding. A research group, finding amphetamine and mescaline to be the favorite drugs among a group of private high school students, reported that the students were dissenters with positive functions for society and were more involved at

cultural and social levels than conventional teenagers. Regarding pharmacological features, studies of DOM show that it may be a possible adjunct to psychotherapy. A study of LSD showed no chromosome damage in 16 habitual users. One study of 176 alcoholics and another of 95 alcoholics showed that LSD was not useful in the treatment of alcoholism, since it did not have lasting effects. Within one year, 80 to 90 percent of the patients were again drinking. LSD treatment for the alcoholic was defended by the successful results of another study with 122 patients, which stressed specialized training for the therapist using LSD.

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